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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 285. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

DEPEW TO A THRONG

Army of 23,000 Besieges the Coliseum for Entrance.

GREAT HALL IS PACKED.

More than One-Fourth of the Multitude Turned Away.

CHAUNCEY IS IN FINE FORM.

Evils of Free Silver Are Shown Up in Facts and Figures.

HE DENIES THE COERCION STORY.

The Coliseum, where in July free silver Popocracy, excited beyond reason, aimed a blow at the principles which underlie the Nation's prosperity, last evening was rid of the odium of its traditions, as its walls and dome reechoed the applause which greeted Chauncey M. Depew's enunciation of the doctrine of sound money and national honor.

Before 7:30 o'clock and half an hour before the time announced for the opening of the meeting at which Dr. Depew was to speak the 18,000 seats in the Coliseum were filled and a crowd of over 5,000 people was waiting and crowding around the doors clamoring for admission, which was denied them.

The demonstration was given under the auspices of the Marquette club and brought together one of the most intelligent and enthusiastic as well as one of the largest of the audiences that have assembled in this city during the present campaign.

People on the Stage.

On the rear of the platform and in easy range of the speaker's voice were seated a large number of the members and invited friends of the Marquette club. On the platform were the following:

Mark A. Hanna,	W. Foster Burns,
C. M. Depew Jr.,	E. C. De Witt,
H. C. Payne,	C. U. Gordon,
Cyrus Leland,	John R. Foley,
Charles G. Dawes,	Robert P. Walker,
George E. Foss,	J. H. Curtis,
Gen. John McNulta,	Gen. Joseph Stockton,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,	Allen Carnes,
	W. H. Dunn,
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Revell,	Fred W. Upham,
	Rev. M. Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Brown,	Henry D. Estabrook,
	Col. Haskell,
Maj. Charles S. Dick,	W. H. Harper,
E. A. Bigelow,	W. H. Hahn.
Perry Heath,	

While waiting for Mr. Depew and his escort to arrive the audience was entertained with vocal solos rendered by Elmer H. De Fue of San Francisco and William A. Lamson of the Marquette club, and selections by the Kenwood McKinley Glee club. A medley of campaign songs and a political parody on the State song, "Illinois," rendered by the club, proved particularly pleasing. The audience, though restless, was kept good-natured by the music.

Railway Clubs Arrive.

It was 8:45 o'clock when the marching clubs of railroad employés, who had formed a part of the escort, entered the hall. Their arrival was the signal for a demonstration of the greatest enthusiasm, for it heralded the coming of the speaker of the evening. A few minutes later Mr. Depew appeared upon the platform, and the applause was so prolonged and loud that it was several minutes before President De Witt of the Marquette club could gain the attention of the audience while he made a few remarks in introducing the distinguished Gothamite as "Chicago's favorite adopted son." Mr. De Witt said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a matter of congratulation for the Marquette club, under whose auspices this meeting is held, that the speaker who is to address you this evening is greeted by this great audience. I am not going to trespass on your time, because it is late. This is the close of a glorious Republican day. [Applause.] If the signs of this day are a true indication, on Nov. 3 McKinley will have the biggest majority ever given a Presidential candidate in the United States. [Prolonged cheering.] It is my distinguished honor to introduce to you Chicago's favorite adopted son, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew of New York."

Applause for Mr. Depew.

When Mr. De Witt finished speaking the crowd arose as one man and stood cheering and waving handkerchiefs, hats, canes, flags, and banners, as Mr. Depew advanced to the front of the platform. Mr. Depew acknowledged the compliment and tears started to his eyes as he realized the significance of the mighty wave of enthusiasm which stirred every person in that vast throng with a common impulse of patriotism.

Mr. Depew prefaced his speech with a few sentences incident to the present occasion. He declared that the gathering before him was the largest political audience which ever met under one roof and wondered if any had escaped.

"I have seen two parades today," he continued. "One represented the thrifty business enterprise and industry of Chicago. It marched for McKinley and sound money. The other I passed on the way here. It looked like Coxey's army after it had reached Washington, and it yelled for Bryan and free silver."

Thanks Wheelmen and Others.

Mr. Depew then thanked the 1,000 wheelmen, 2,000 railroad employés, and 1,000 students who had acted as his escort to the building, saying that nine-tenths of the wheelmen and commercial travelers—men who go about enough to become well informed—were for McKinley.

A ripple of laughter, which swelled into a tumult, interrupted the speaker in one of his well-rounded sentences, and left him smiling at his own flat statement: "Chicago is the only city in the world——"

When the merriment subsided and Mr. Depew had explained that there were also a few outlying villages, he finished his sentence, saying: "The only city that takes one day out of the 365 and makes it its own."

In the audience were nearly 1,000 students of the various law schools in Chicago, attracted by the educational advantage offered in the speech.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

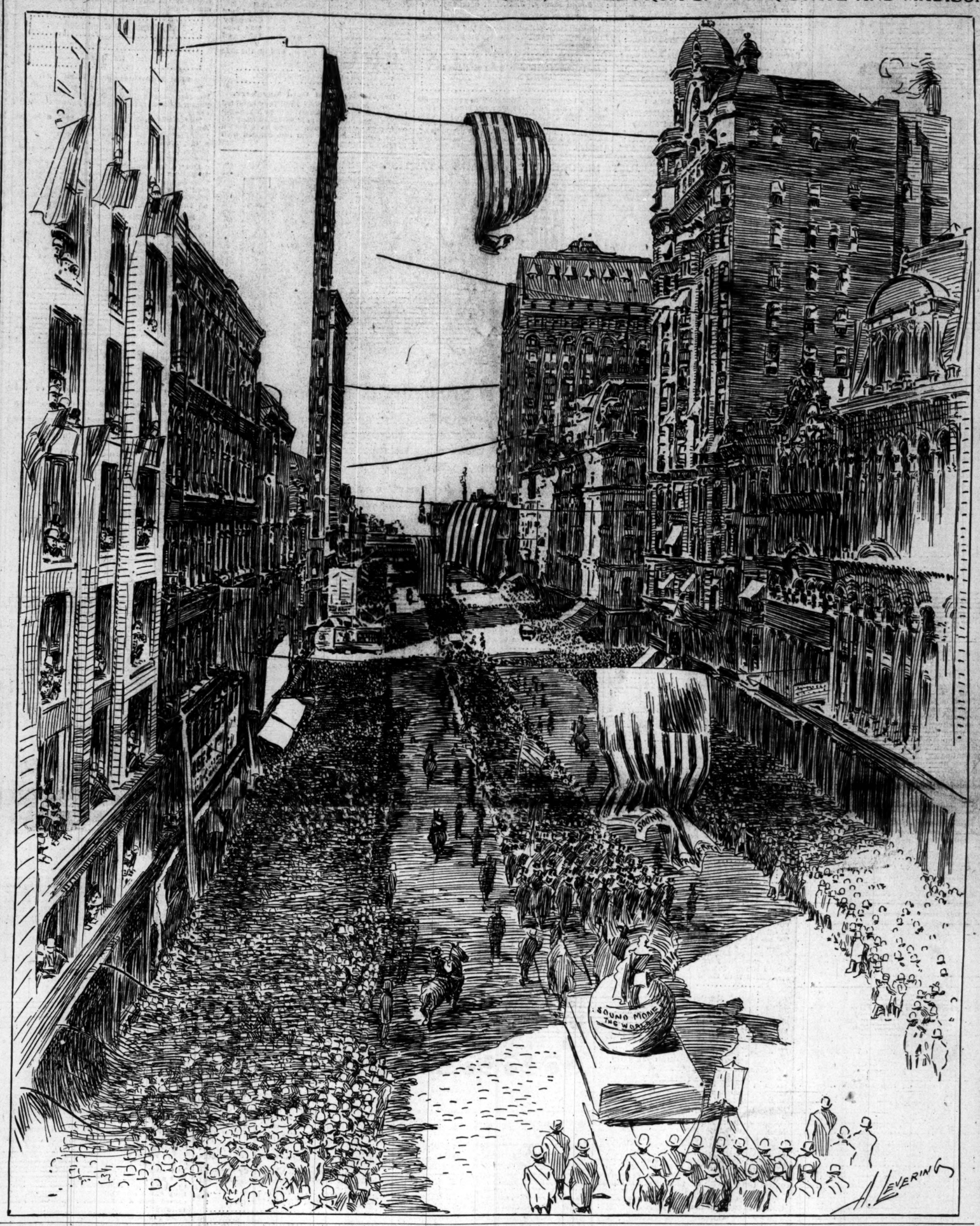
Lucid Exposition of the Doctrines and Benefits of Sound Money.

Chauncey M. Depew's address was as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: Some years ago when I was working with might and main for the success of your unequaled World's Fair, Chicago adopted me. As an adopted son it is a rare pleasure to be present in your city on Chicago day. This metropolis of the West is always unique and original. It copies from neither ancient nor modern examples. It asserts itself through its citizens wherever they may be, but the world has come to recognize that a Chicago man has a right modestly to state facts which to those who are not familiar with the history of the city might seem to be boundless brag. No other city in the world has a day of its own; a day when all industries are closed, and in holiday attire the men, women, and children celebrate by thanking God they live in Chicago. And yet Chicago is an epitome of the United States. It is the con-

(Continued on seventh page.)

THE GREAT PARADE MOVING NORTH ON STATE STREET, VIEWED FROM S. W. COR. STATE AND MADISON.



CHICAGO DAY

Sound Money Army, 68,307 Strong, Captures the City.

SEEN BY 750,000 PEOPLE.

Parade on Time, Not a Hitch, No Serious Accidents.

DEPEW FILLS THE COLISEUM

Eighteen Thousand Hear Him, Five Thousand Turned Away.

SILVER MEN TURN OUT 12,569.

SOME CHICAGO DAY FIGURES.

In the sound money parade (actual count)	68,307
In the silver parade (actual count)	12,569
Carried by street and steam railways	1,809,695
At the Coliseum	23,000
At the Auditorium	2,500
At Tattersall's (afternoon)	3,000
At Tattersall's (night, before parade arrived)	3,000
Spectators of North Clark street business-men's parade	25,000

An army, 68,307 strong, marched through the heart of Chicago yesterday and won a victory for itself under the flag of Sound Money and Protection. Three-quarters of a million people forsook their work and watched its triumphal progress. The army conquered by the might of its presence and the magic talisman it bore aloft.

It was a nineteenth century crusade, in which the millionaire and the day laborer marched side by side, and with one object—the maintenance of the country's financial honor and business prosperity.

The army began its march promptly at 10 o'clock from Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. Five hours later the signal gun which announced the order "Forward!" boomed for the last time; the final division was in motion. It took just that time to pass a given point.

Streets Filled Early.

From early morning the inhabitants of the city and suburbs began gathering to welcome the invading force. At 9 o'clock the streets along the line of march were fringed with men, women, and children, many of them fortified alike with camp stools and lunch boxes. In accordance with Chief Badenoch's order the entrance of street cars in the parade district was stopped and vehicles which tarried too long in the proscribed district were hustled out.

But the tide of humanity came rolling in from north and south and west. Their doubtless also came from the east, but they didn't walk. Soon the sidewalks disappeared from view. Then the lamp posts began to bear human fruit and the windows and roofs of buildings blossomed with life.

The crowd was good natured and the police in charge of the parade—1,700 fine big fellows—earned the respect and admiration of the multitude. The scenes which marked the handling of the street throngs on the day the World's Fair was dedicated were not in evidence. Not a report of clubbing, not even a suggestion of uncivility reached the commanding officers, and when Chief Badenoch issues an order saying "Well done," the people who lined the streets yesterday will echo a hearty "Amen."

Breaks Many Records.

The story of the parade itself—remarkable for the fact that it started promptly on time, that it was the largest civil demonstration of the kind in the history of the world, that it was a record-breaker in politics—is told in detail elsewhere. It was a study in coloring for an artist, and in military precision and marshaling for a soldier. In all its twenty miles of length there was not a single break, excepting the short ones that marked the divisions. It was a study in social economics as well. Men whose wealth would aggregate nearly $200,000,000 were marching under the same banners with men whose total dependence is their daily wages. Such men as F. W. Peck, A. C. Bartlett, H. N. Higinbotham, Ogden Armour, S. W. Allerton, John Cudahy, Leo Wampold, M. J. Foreman, D. H. Kochersperger, H. G. Selfridge, and Theodore Brentano got hungry and tired in the cause of sound money with the dollar-and-a-half-a-day mechanic. Employers of thousands of men marched shoulder to shoulder with their truck drivers.

Old Glory Is King.

The gentle breeze which blew from the East had its work cut out to stir into action the thousands of flags which hung pendant across the streets, draped the office buildings, and were carried by the marching hosts. In this patriotic way the event was also a record breaker, for never before has Old Glory ruled so absolutely. In marked contrast was the paucity of the "Red, White and Blue" in the silver parade at night.

Another marvel was the absence of serious accidents. Out of the 750,000 people on the streets and in the buildings only two score received minor injuries.

After the disbanding of the big parade the multitude melted away in half an hour. But with the coming of darkness almost 25,000 people started for the Coliseum to hear Chauncey Depew answer the speech which set a multitude wild one hot day last summer and made possible and necessary the day time protest against the political tenets then enunciated.

Twenty-five hundred more went to the Auditorium where Secretary of Agriculture Morton made a plain talk to farmers on the paramount issue of the day.

Silver Men Have an Inning.

The silver people had their innings at night. In the afternoon Senator Teller was announced to speak at Tattersall's, but he did not appear, and 3,000 people heard Popocratic prophets of lesser rank. A like number heard Congressman Towne at night.

By actual count the white metal parade contained 12,569 silver enthusiasts. Its main division started from the Columbus statue on the Lake-Front, and in its meanderings down-town contingents from the West and North Sides fell in line.

There were ten masked men in line. They earned their money.

Due to Business-Men's League.

The Business-Men's Sound Money League of Chicago made possible the day's great event. The league was organized six weeks ago at the Great Northern Hotel, and when only a few days old suggested the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the burning of the city by a demonstration which should show the country how arisen Chicago stands on the financial question.

Sound money clubs all over the city fell in with the plan. With only a short time in which to work the league and its colaborers accomplished results of which they have every reason to feel happy.

Gen. Stockton worked night and day on the line of march and formation of the parade. But he is satisfied with the honor which became his when the clock struck 10 yesterday morning—that of being the only man who ever started a big parade on time.

BREAKS A PEDAL AND SHOOTS HIMSELF

John D. Sair, One of the Sherburne Bank Robbers, Kills a Pursuer and Ends His Own Life.

Elmore, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A posse overtook John D. Sair, one of the Sherburne bank robbers, near here this morning. He was going on his bicycle at a furious gait well ahead of the Sheriff's posse, when he struck a rise in the road and snapped off a pedal. Five minutes later he was a dead man.

Hundreds of men under the direction of the Sheriffs of Martin County, Minn., and Kossuth and Emmet Counties, Ia., have been riding over this section since 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Early this morning he was located in a farmhouse, and a deputy went to the door and rapped. It was opened at once by a woman. The desperado jumped up behind her, and, before a word could be spoken, began firing directly into the crowd of officers.

Seven shots rang out in less than a minute. One of these struck Marshal Will Galion of Bancroft, Ia., in the forehead and he fell dead. The Sheriff's posse did not return the fire because of the fear that innocent people in the house would be killed.

In the confusion the bandit ran out a back door. He mounted his bicycle and rode rapidly east on the State line road. The posse galloped after him, and the race was fast and furious. The horsemen were aided by the fact that it was raining hard and the murderer found the wheeling heavy.

The race continued four miles when Sair broke the right pedal on his wheel. He jumped off and made for a piece of timber half a mile away. Deputy Sheriff Ward sprang from his horse and, taking rest through the crotch of a sapling, fired at the fleeing criminal with his Winchester. The shot took effect in his shoulder. Sair fell but regained his feet at once, turned and glared at his pursuers a moment, and then deliberately placed his revolver at his right temple, and blew his own brains out.

Upon examination of his clothing it was found that Sair had about $600 in bank bills concealed in an inside pocket of his shirt.

A bicyclist said to answer the description of Pratt, the other Sherburne robber, has been arrested at Emmetsburg, Minn., and another at Blooming Prairie, Minn.

CUBAN AMAZONS SURPRISE A GARRISON

Make a Daring Charge Into Vuoltas on Horseback and Put Spanish Soldiers to the Machete.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Advices from Remedios tell of the gallant deeds of a band of amazons headed by Señorita Martini Hernandes Perez. They are mounted, and have been in the vicinity of Vuoltas for some time. Last Saturday Martini was informed that a careless watch was being kept by the Spanish garrison and she decided to raid the place.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Señorita Perez, at the head of her band, dashed upon the town. A picket of twelve Spanish soldiers at the gate were put to the machete almost before they knew an enemy was upon them. The amazons then rode through the streets of the place, cutting down other Spanish soldiers who were lounging in front of a café. In the plaza 200 Spaniards were charged. The Spaniards fired a volley, which killed three amazons, and then fled to the barracks. The amazons pursued the fleeing soldiers, slashing them with the machete until they found refuge in the barracks. Eight of these were killed.

The amazons then looted several stores and rode away singing the Cuban battle hymn. Señorita Martini Hernandes Perez, leader of the amazons, has a romantic career. A year ago she was the fiancée of a Captain in the insurgent army. Her lover was captured by the Spaniards and cruelly put to death. A few months ago she organized a band of women, each one of whom had suffered some wrong at the hands of the Spaniards. Señorita Martini swore each member of the band never to spare a Spaniard. Since the amazons were organized they have been operating in the Remedios district and have inflicted great loss on Spanish residents, but the raid on Vuoltas was the first attack on Spanish soldiers.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Fu'st Bismarck.	
NEW YORK	Britannic	
NEW YORK	Scandia	
SOUTH'M'T'N		Columbia.
LIVERPOOL	Bothnia	Nomadic.
CHERBOURG		Columbia.

CRISIS AT HAND IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Suggested Terms Upon Which Home Rule Will Be Granted—Campos Returned and Weyler Deposed.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 9.—A special cable from Havana says:

"I have been reliably informed and have seen a copy of a telegram sent by the Spanish element, the conservatives, against Gen. Weyler and asking for his removal on the ground that his continuing in office means the sure loss of the island. The telegram further recites that a large part of the Cuban element will be willing to accept home rule if with it there will be appointed another Captain-General.

"There is a positive assurance from friends here to the effect that Gen. Martinez Campos is willing and anxious to return to Cuba, but that he will not come until he brings the home rule concessions with him. An understanding has existed between the reformists here and the government whereby President of the Cabinet Canovas will send Martinez Campos and the home rule concessions if there is a surrender of some of the insurgent forces in the field, sufficient to allow the government to state to the public that the revolution is weakening and that it, in itself, means the final end of the Cuban revolution.

"The granting of the home rule concessions will for a time retard the ultimate end.

"The defeat of Col. Bernal and Gen. Melquizo a few days ago will probably bring the ministerial crisis much quicker."

SHOT DEAD BY TEMPLE HOUSTON.

Judge Jennings of Woodward, Ok., Meets the Same Fate as His Son and by the Same Hand.

Perry, Ok., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Temple Houston, son of the illustrious Sam Houston, shot and killed Judge John B. Jennings at Woodward late last night. A year ago he killed Jennings' son in the same place, and since then the men had been enemies. Judge Jennings recently spit on Houston's little son, who had politely spoken to him on the street. As soon as Houston heard of this he hunted for Jennings and shot him.

TO DO WITH TURKEY AS WITH EGYPT.

Europe Must Grant the Sultan an Enormous Loan and Administer the Finances.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, Oct. 9.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Grumkow Pasha tells me that Turkey's only hope lies in being financially administered like Egypt.

Europe must grant an enormous loan, place the Porte at her feet, and then assume entire charge of the finances, develop the natural resources, and stop corruption.

The Pasha refused to say whether his plan would be submitted to the Kaiser at the forthcoming interview. The Foreign Office assumes that Russia intends to become the custodian of Turkish finances, relying on France and Germany to furnish the money.

CORPSE COMES TO LIFE AT A FUNERAL

Julio Muller Startles a Party of Friends Which Gathers to Bury Him at Colon, Colombia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Oct. 9.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Thousands who had gathered to attend the funeral of Julio Muller, the son of a Panama merchant, were startled to see the supposed dead man come to life.

It appears that he had taken antipyrine for medicinal purposes, and the effect was that he was pronounced dead.

The appearance of the skin indicated poison, and the authorities stopped the funeral for a post-mortem examination.

HUMAN JAW WASHED ASHORE AND FOUND

Town Hall Police Have a Mysterious Object, Picked Up at the Foot of Grace Street.

A human jawbone was washed ashore from the lake at the foot of Grace street yesterday. It was found and turned over to the town hall police. It contained six unfilled teeth. There was no flesh on the bone.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain; cooler tonight.

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RIVER OF GOLD MEN.

Sound Money Parade Flows Through Chicago Streets.

MUSIC IN GREAT WAVES.

Gigantic Business Interests Make Patriotic Displays.

ENORMOUS CROWD LOOKS ON.

Changing View Presented as Pageant Passes.

CRISP LEGENDS ON THE BANNERS.

The dull boom of cannon in the distance, a mighty murmur, like waves breaking upon a rocky shore; a chaos of music, that divided gradually into the music of a hundred bands; tumult, that became cheers; down every street on either side a black line of people; a frieze of waving arms on every building; from every window a cluster of faces; every balcony hung with humanity—that was the beginning of the great Chicago day parade.

One man, in modest uniform of black, and mounted, led 68,306 men. Before him, a cañon of tall buildings with human bowlders at the base of the walls; behind him a torrent of human souls that swept him forward while he led them.

The beginning of the parade itself was simplicity. It grew like an avalanche. A half-hour after watching it the mind became dulled and numb through the increasing magnitude of it.

Aside from the dignity it lent there was little need of police at the head. The line of march was as clearly cut as if done by enormous shears. Behind the mounted police the band that followed scarcely could be heard for the cheers that greeted the arrival of the procession.

Then came Mayor Swift, sitting like a statue on the saddle horse he bought at Mexico, Mo., one year ago. His Honor rode as gracefully as one of Buffalo Bill's trained equestrians, and his horsemanship was not one whit better than that of Chief Badenoch and Assistant Chief Ross, who rode prancing steeds just behind him.

Behind these the torrent.

Hussars in the Van.

A detachment of the Chicago Hussars was the foam that floated on the advance of this flood. The dark uniforms they wore and the steeds they rode looked like reflections of the black wave of humanity that came behind them. In this human foam were flecks of yellow. They were the golden banners of sound money.

Next came a cavalcade of marshals of the parade.

Gen. Joseph Stockton, Chief Marshal of the parade, was preceded by the Chicago Marine Band of seventy-two pieces. Around the crown of his broad-brimmed military hat was a golden band, and golden ribbon decorated the bridle of his horse. Every gust of music that came from the instruments in front, and was echoed by the buildings from behind, was to the white steed like a draft of wine. The bearing of the Chief Marshal well befitted the dignity of the parade.

The first American flag to be borne in the parade was carried by Col. D. H. Elliott. Close behind came a blue streamer with the inscription "National Honor." Officers of the Business-Men's Sound Money Association rode next nine abreast, and behind them came one of the most beautiful features of the entire parade.

Veterans and Their Umbrella Flag.

It was a national flag, that from above looked like a canopy stretched over the men who bore it. Every man was a part of the flag, and, most beautiful feature of all, every one of those men, thirty-five years before, had risked his life to keep intact the Nation which the flag symbolized.

The men who upheld the canopy were members of the Chicago Union Veterans' club, as were those who followed behind. The canopy was composed of umbrellas. At the front was the blue field, each umbrella a section of it. Its center, a white star, represented a State. The remainder of the flag was composed of umbrellas in white and red. The order of marching was so perfect that, viewed from windows along the line of march, the undulation of a flag in the wind was perfectly imitated by the motion of the marchers. Everywhere, as soon as this division of the parade came into view, it was greeted with cheers.

Two members of the Chicago Union Veterans' club also carried large flags. One of them was soiled and tattered, the soil from powder smoke and the tatters the work of bullets and pieces of shell. The newer of the two flags was bordered with a heavy gold fringe.

Like a Diverted Flood.

By the time this portion of the parade had passed the tumult of cheers and music that filled all the down-town streets was immense. West on Maidson street the parade could be seen turning eastward like a flood diverted from its course. Far up Dearborn street the same black flood, with American flags and golden pennants floating on its surface, could be seen coming steadily southward.

Behind the Veterans' club came a man bearing aloft an enormous broom, upon which was a likeness of McKinley. Behind the man with the broom came another man bearing the Union Jack.

The Waukesha Drum Corps that came next made a pleasing relief to the solid black mass of the parade. The members wore uniforms of white and dark blue.

The Union Veterans' club of Englewood carried a white transparency on which was painted:

> We fought for the life of the Nation; we will vote for its honor.

The Veterans' McKinley club, as did the Union Veterans' club, mentioned in the foregoing, bore umbrellas in the national colors, and followed their Englewood brothers. Behind these came the A. E. Burnside Post, G. A. R., of South Chicago, with drum corps.

Lincoln Wide Awakes Next.

Then came the Lincoln Wide Awakes. Many of them walked with difficulty. All of them partly relied for support upon the heavy yellow canes which they carried. Everywhere the appearance of these men, who recalled so vividly another period in the Nation's history scarcely more critical than the present, was greeted with cheers. The veteran campaigners looked straight ahead at the faded American flag which preceded them with its golden stars.

The appearance of the Wide Awakes was watched for by thousands whose only knowledge of them was what they had read in history, and thousands more who had seen them march almost two score years before. The only emblem which these veterans carried besides the American flag was a transparency upon which was the legend:

> Protection, Reciprocity, and Honest Money.

The "First Tippecanoe club of Chicago, 1846," wearing yellow hats and riding in carriages, many of them being too feeble to march, came next.

Behind these followed veterans of the Police and Fire Departments.

Phalanx of Dry Goods Employes.

The South Side division of the parade swept down Dearborn street past The Tribune Building, a solid mass of black. At its head rode the Marshal of the division with his aids, all on horseback. Behind them came the solid phalanx of the dry goods employés, with the Evanston Band and a drum major, gorgeous in red and blue, at their head.

The employés of Marshall Field & Co. led. They wore blue badges and their appearance was that of prosperity. The older employés of the company marched in front in the place of honor. Behind them came the younger men, many of them bearing American flags. The banner of this army of sound money was of yellow with blue border. There were fourteen of these banners at regular intervals in this division of the parade. The men marched eight to ten abreast. As they marched past The Tribune Building there were shouts of "What's the matter with The Tribune? It's all right!"

The mascot of the Marshall Field club, a diminutive office boy, trudged bravely behind. He wore a campaign "plug" hat several sizes too large for him in red, white and blue, and the suit he wore was a galaxy of red stars in a white and red "milky way."

Farwell's Men in Line.

Another army of dry goods employés followed this first one. A banner at the head bore the inscription:

> J. V. Farwell Company's Sound Money Club.

The banner was of white satin, with the letters in gold. It was supported by five men. Like the members of the club that preceded it, the Farwell employés were all neatly dressed. All of them wore natty spring overcoats. With the club came Ellis Brooks' Second Regiment Band. Each man carried a yellow cane, attached to which was a small American flag.

Of the same appearance as the two preceding clubs was the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Sound Money club. The thirteen banners carried with the club were among the prettiest of the parade. The banners were exactly alike. One side was of blue satin and the other of yellow. As they were carried through the streets the wind that was blowing struck the banner in such a way that the yellow of the reverse side appeared above the inscription on the blue like a pair of golden wings. Behind came the Iowa State Band of Des Moines.

Mascots in Yellow Hats.

More representatives of Chicago's dry goods interests followed. They were members of the Chicago Dry Goods Commission. At their head marched the Illinois Central Band of Burnside, playing "The Battle Cry of Freedom." Each member of the club wore a bunch of goldenrod. Behind them came four mascots wearing yellow Napoleon hats and gilded coats.

The Patriotic Sons of Father Matthew Band preceded Butler Bros.' Honest Money club, and the employés of H. Wolf & Co. who will vote for sound money Nov. 3. Colored men, the first to appear in the parade, bore the banners of the club. Behind these came more colored employés of the same firm bearing American flags. Each man in the parade wore a Marechal Niel rose as a boutonniére.

Renewed cheering greeted the appearance of the unique feature of the parade which followed. A platoon of bakers wearing white caps, aprons, and coats, some of them with splashes of white flour on their faces, came down the street at present arms. The "arms" were long and slender loaves of bread, in the upper end of which were stuck small American flags.

Business-Men's Sound Money Association.

Then came another band, with Marshals mounted. A gorgeously dressed drum major, perspiring under his white bearskin hat, marched at the head of the band. Behind the music came another army in black. This was the Chicago Business-Men's Sound Money Association. Each member of the club carried an American flag. Here and there could be seen a bicyclist with a yellow pennant attached to the handle bars of his machine, and the rider struggling valiantly to balance himself.

It seemed that the Business-Men's Association never would get by. Every few hundred feet there would come a body of men carrying a number of beautiful silk banners. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by this corps. This cry was heard constantly:

"'Rah, 'rah, boom, boom bah, hurrahee. We are boys of B. S. C."

The last section of this organization was composed of a large body of men carrying a banner with the inscription:

> Chicago Business-Men's Sound Money Association—Tailors to the Trade.

Each member carried a small flag on his right shoulder, and wore in his button-hole a white badge with gilt lettering. Many wore in addition large bunches of golden rod. The men presented a handsome appearance.

Employes of Retail Tailors.

The next banner that came into view was a large streamer carried by four men above their heads on which was written:

> Employés of Retail Tailors—Sound Money.

The men also carried the same size flag and wore Marechal Neil roses with their badges.

Following this body of men came half a dozen carriages preceded by a gilt banner with blue lettering as follows:

> The Hat, Cap, and Fur Trade Sound Money Club, Chicago.

The carriages were occupied by the heads of large houses in this trade. The banner had two pretty silk flags on either corner.

A handsome body of men came next into view headed by a fine appearing band. This band of men wore overcoats and bright yellow badges and stovepipe hats and carried canes. They held aloft a banner of the "Wholesale Sound Money club." The banner was silver in front and trimmed in black with gilt fringe. Each of these men carried a handsome flag upon his shoulder.

Next came the Heilprin & Co. Sound Money club, headed by McAuliff's Orchestral Band. The men carried a banner with a blue front and silver back, with gilt lettering.

The Griswold, Palmer & Co. Sound Money club was followed by the Beifeld Sound Money club. These two bodies of men presented a fine appearance and displayed great enthusiasm. Their banner was a crimson one, with golden fringe. In passing they gave cheers for The Tribune and asked the usual question:

"What's the matter with The Tribune? The Tribune is all right."

The men wore soft felt hats with gilt cords and tassels and each carried a flag.

Floats of the Shoemen.

The first float in the line was that of Guthmann, Carpenter & Telling, which was borne by four horses, preceded by two outriders on horseback. The design was a large shoe with the inscription on the sides:

> Guthmann, Carpenter & Telling; Sound Money, Sound Weight, Sound Leather, and Sound Shoes.

The float was occupied by about thirty men seated in tiers, one above the other.

The M. D. Wells & Co. Sound Money club was preceded by the Dixon Factory Bands. One of the novelties of this part of the parade was two large tin horns.

The Henderson & Co. Sound Money club bore a beautiful banner of blue silk, on the reverse of which was a picture of the large factory at Dixon, Ill., and on the obverse was a picture of the company's first factory. The men also bore a transparency, with the inscription:

> Henderson Sound Money Club.

Several of these like emblems followed in order. The majority of Henderson's men carried flags and wore badges and streamers of yellow, red, white, and blue.

Next came the Dewindt-Sidwell Shoe company. The rear of this section was brought up by two men with flags and a large transparency with the inscription in big letters:

> Sound Money.

This was a small body of men, but they were as enthusiastic as any in the line. They carried canes with the national colors wrapped around them.

The employés of the J. P. Smith Shoe company followed. They wore canvas caps with gilt bands and carried bamboo canes. They were mostly young men, whose vote for McKinley will be the first they have ever cast for a Presidential candidate.

Lumbermen's Brilliant Show.

After a small interval came the Lumbermen's Sound Money Association, with this inscription on their banner:

> Chicago Day, 1896.

The marchers were led by the Milwaukee Marine Band. Each of the men carried a flag on a spearhead, the staff of which was made of the various hardwoods. Some of the woods were in their natural colors, while others were painted red, white, blue, and yellow. As far as the eye could reach this brilliant sight greeted it. These men for the most part were workingmen and came in their working clothes. A large number of these men carried an enormous representation of a gold dollar upon the lapel of their coats. They carried badges overlaid with red, white, and blue streamers.

In the midst of the lumbermen came a body of men wearing the famous gold hats of the campaign of '96. One of their transparencies had the following inscriptions:

> Billy B. Nit for Me.

> Free Trade, Free Silver, Free Soup, Nit.

> We Will Not Mexicanize Our Labor.

> Free Trade, Free Silver, Nit.

The next banner was that of the Box Manufacturers' Sound Money Association, and on its banner was:

> Chicago Day, October 9, 1896.

These marchers were preceded by the Chicago Zouave Band.

Next came Maxwell Bros.' sawyers' department with a large transparency upon which was inscribed:

> Interference with the Supreme Bench Means a Change of Law with Every Change of Administration, which We Are Against.

> Confidence Will Follow the Security of Sound Money and Proper Protection.

Several transparencies of this kind were carried.

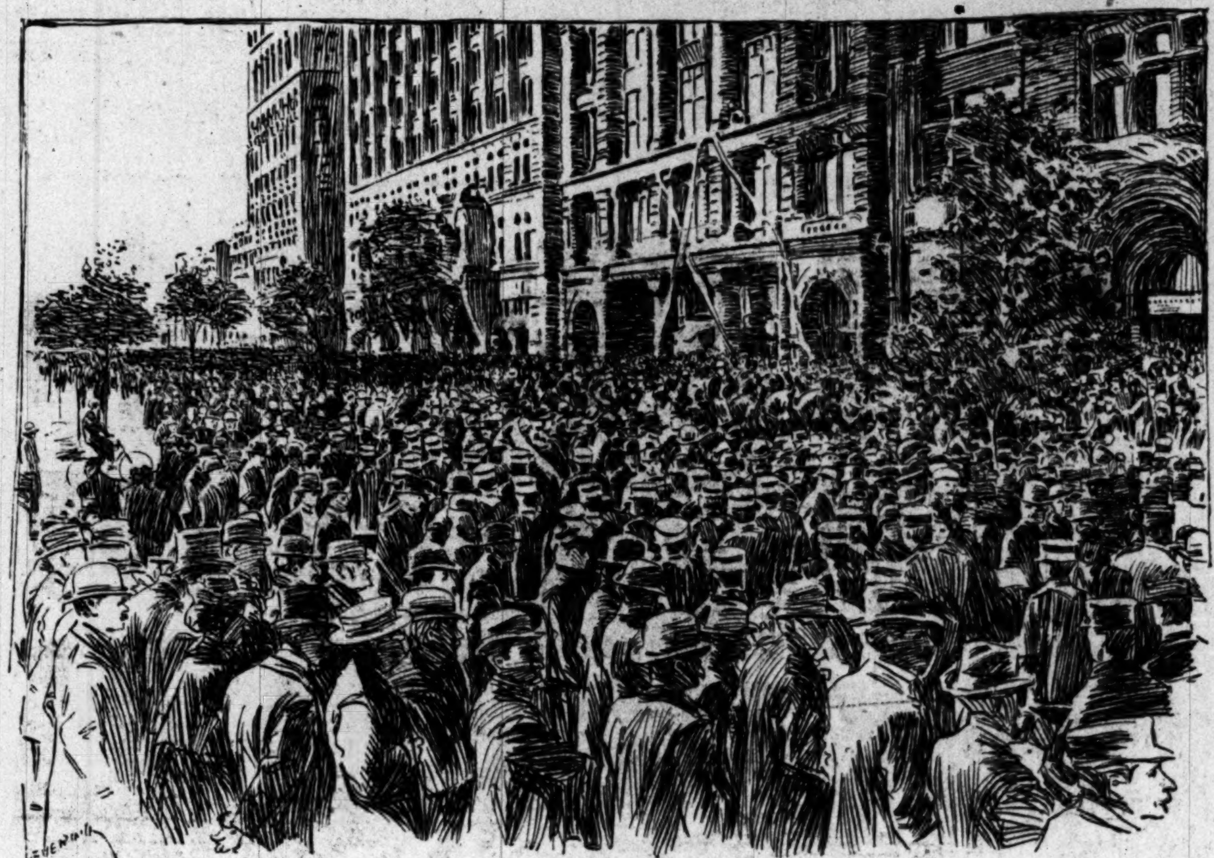
In the middle of the lumbermen's parade was borne a large banner with the following inscription:

> Sound Money and Prosperity.

> Sash, Door, and Blind Sound Money Club, Chicago, 1896.

A little behind this came a transparency of

JUST BEFORE THE PARADE STARTED.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for The Tribune.]

McKinley and Hobart and another of McKinley and Tanner. Later there appeared another transparency upon which was the face of McKinley, and on three sides of which were these inscriptions:

> Thirty-fifth Street Lumber Department Sound Money Club.

> Good Money, Good Work. Free Trade, Free Silver, No Work.

Along the side of this transparency was carried a fine, large silk flag.

Another transparency was worded as follows:

> Protection—Sixth Ward A. Bennett McKinley Club.

Another banner of the Lumbermen's Sound Money Association brought up the rear.

The W. M. Gunton & Co. Sound Money club was represented by two floats, each borne by three matched horses. The floats were in staked wagons whose sides were formed by tissue bunting.

Selz, Schwab & Co.'s Employés Sound Money club led the shoe interest section. One of its transparencies had this inscription:

> We Are Opposed to Classes. 16 to 1, Nit. Selz, Schwab & Co.

A considerable interval separated the shoe interests from that of the next following division, which was led by a body of aides upon handsomely caparisoned horses, whose riders wore yellow badges upon the lapels of their coats. The music for this section of the parade was furnished by Johnnie Hand's band, with Johnnie at the head bowing to the people on the right and left as he passed.

The next body of men was the Chicago Sound Money Jewelers, who carried yellow streamers with the simple words:

> Jewelers, 1896.

They wore the standard yellow badges and bunches of goldenrod in their button-holes. The jewelers kept fine time and line, and shouted at intervals:

"Rah, rah, rah, who are we?
We are the jewelers, can't you see?"

One section of the jewelers' division wore handsome large yellow crysanthemums instead of golden rod. A small colored mascot appeared in the middle of this line. He marched bravely forward and kept in step like the rest of them, though he was only 5 years old.

Next came the Cook County Republican Marching club, preceded by the First Infantry Band. The well-known banner of this organization was cheered and applauded by the crowds upon the streets. The marchers carried umbrellas and wore silk tiles with handsome badges of red and blue, bordered with gold fringe. They carried a flag and a banner with the picture of McKinley, surrounded by a laurel wreath, and on the reverse side of it was the coat of arms of the United States and the words

> Prosperity and Protection.

The Elgin Sound Money Watchmakers had no uniform. They wore various styles of badges in blue and gold. Each carried a cane, with miniature streamers on the tip. Every line had its guidon of blue inscribed:

> Watchmakers.

A red banner followed the watchmakers. It bore this inscription:

> Sound Money. J. E. Tilt company.

Immediately following came the Foreman Shoe company employés carrying a silk banner, inscribed:

> Foreman's Shoe Company Sound Money Club, 1896.

This banner was borne by a young man with a gold hat. He was assisted by two boys, who guided the banner with red silk cord. The Foreman employés carried red, white, and blue umbrellas, with pictures of McKinley and Hobart and various campaign slogans.

Will Express Their Opinion.

Six black horses drew the float of the Sound Money club employés of the United States and Pacific and Western Express companies, with the legend:

> We Will EXPRESS Our Opinion Nov. 3.

This float consisted of a new express wagon with a flag covering the top, and another flag designed as an express check upon which was the inscription quoted. The express employés appeared in their regular uniform of blue sack coat and trousers and their official caps. They carried brooms of golden rod with the national colors at the base. Loud cheers greeted the unique display.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s float followed, drawn by four black horses, with the inscription:

> Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Sound Money League.

The horses were caparisoned with streamers draped across the side of the horses. The marchers wore, instead of their uniform, citizen's dress with military caps of gilt, with blue visors.

In the Furniture Division.

The furniture division was preceded by several assistant Marshals. First came a carriage containing four men and drawn by four horses. It floated a banner with this inscription:

> Furniture Division—Sound Money Association.

Next came A. H. Revell's float drawn by six white horses, preceded by an out-rider, also on a white horse. Columbia was the crowning figure of the float. There was the representation of a gold dollar upon the side with the inscription:

> Always Worth 100 Cents.

Flags of the different nations were carried by the Revell float. Following this came the Revell companion piece and object lesson, a Mexican cart drawn by two burros and driven by a Mexican. Flags of Mexico and China waved aloft. In the front part of the cart was a silver Mexican dollar with the inscription:

> Worth 51 Cents.

In the back of the cart stood a Chinaman in Chinese costume. This aroused the populace, who howled as it passed:

"None of that for us."

The Great Western Chicago Military Band furnished music for the Revell marchers. They were led by a football team wearing scarlet caps ornamented by feathers of the national colors. The same emblem was carried by all of the Revell men upon the lapel of their coats. They carried a transparency upon which appeared these words:

> Twenty-six Days to the Dawn of Prosperity.

The last section of the Revell people carried miniature flags.

Next came John A. Colby & Son's Sound Money club, preceded by a gilt banner. The Colby men wore blue caps, and carried flags.

The next body of men had one of the most unique banners in the procession, consisting of the usual form of Stars and Stripes in silk cord instead of ribbon. The inscription borne aloft by a 10-year-old boy in this procession was this:

> No Backward Step for Us.

Haywood & Morrill Rattan Company club was the next in line. The members of this club wore the usual yellow badges, and one of their number carried another of those tin horns through the small end of which Bryan and Tom Watson will be expected to make their exit from the public stage on Nov. 3.

A beautiful float with battlements of gold represented the John M. Smyth Company Sound Money club. Uncle Sam was represented sitting behind an iron safe, and at each corner of the float stood a soldier in uniform, carrying a gun, and on the side was the inscription:

> Guard the Nation's Honor.

Dearborn Street Gold Marchers.

The Garden City colored military band led the Dearborn Street Sound Money Marching club, whose members carried canes wrapped with orange and black. Three boys bore a large American flag and two colored men carried a transparency.

Another transparency was headed:

> We Must Have Gold to Pay Our Rent.

The members of this brigade carried small flags, and were followed by the Caxton division, which, in passing The Tribune office, cheered and raised their hats and cried: "What's the matter with The Tribune? It's all right!"

Next came the employés of Aldis, Aldis & Northcote. The Fourth Regiment Band of Springfield, Ill., and a figure of Uncle Sam carrying a flag, preceded this division. Those who followed were the employés of the various buildings of which Aldis, Aldis & Northcote are the agents. The marchers wore the usual caps that designate the elevator men and the janitors, and carried numerous transparencies. One inscription was:

> You Can't Pay a Dollar with 53 Cents.

The members of the De Muth Sound Money club were in a coach drawn by six chestnut horses. They carried flags, which they waved aloft as they passed The Tribune Building. They cheered sound money and protection.

Next came the Ames Band, preceding the J. S. Ford Johnson & Co. and the Ketcham and Rothschild Sound Money clubs. Cheering was heard all along the line as they passed. Two duplex bicycles, each ridden by two men with streamers of flags and inscriptions followed. They were part of the parade furnished by Carpen Bros.' Sound Money club.

Presidential Chair for McKinley.

A representation of the chair in which it is predicted McKinley will sit after March 4 next was a part of the Carpen Bros.' float. A little silver baby's chair called "the other's chair" found a place at the foot of the gilt and silk tapestry seat for McKinley.

The Miller, Hall & Co. Sound Money club wore white canvas caps and carried gold-tipped canes.

The Garden City Wire and Spring company Republican club was represented by a float of wire springs covered with canvas.

Another float, which bore the name of no firm, carried this legend:

> Vote for McKinley, honest money, and protection and home industries, the only sure way to prosperity.

The occupants of these floats carried tin trumpets through which they saluted the crowds on the street and in the buildings.

The Men's Furnishing Goods Sound Money club marched to the tune "Marching Through Georgia," and was led by the Illinois State Infantry Band. The members carried flags and wore yellow badges. Cheers for McKinley, protection, and also for The Tribune were heard as they passed. The figure of Uncle Sam, preceded by an American flag, brought up the rear of this section.

Transparencies carried by a body of young voters that followed bore the following legends:

> Uncle Sam with McKinley.

> We believe in home industries and the protection of American labor.

HEAD OF THE GREAT CHICAGO DAY SOUND MONEY PROCESSION.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for The Tribune.]

> We are the young Republicans who will help elect the Presidents of the future.

The Johnson Chair company Sound Money club was represented by a compact body of men carrying McKinley canes and wearing yellow badges.

Next came the Madison Street Retail Furniture Dealers' Sound Money club, preceded by a drum corps.

The inscriptions upon transparencies borne by the Davis & Horwich Sound Money club read:

> Honest Toil and Honest Money.

> Give Us Work.

Silk Manufacturers Turn Out.

The silk manufactures were represented by four coach loads full of enthusiastic young men carrying flags and yellow streamers.

The Jefferson Park Band and a large American flag led another section of the silk manufacturers. McKinley's picture in a gilt frame was cheered as it was borne along in a carriage which was completely hidden by bunting.

Drawn by six horses with rattling brass trappings came the coach of the Corticelli Silk Sound Money club. Its occupants carried flags and made the day merry with tin horns, and sounded cheers for The Tribune as they passed.

Insurance Men Eat Sandwiches.

Chris Bach's Orchestra of Milwaukee preceded the Insurance Sound Money club. This was a large body of men who carried flags aloft on long wooden poles. It was already past noon, and the members of this organization were eating sandwiches.

Capt. Shepard of the Insurance Patrol followed with one of the patrol wagons. The various insurance companies were represented by their employés, most of whom wore badges with the name of the insurance company inscribed thereon.

Eugene Harbeck, the general Western agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn, was at the head of the employés of that concern.

The Chicago Real Estate Board Sound Money club followed the insurance men. Music was furnished by the Maccabee Band of Hammond, Ind. This was led by Walter L. Wilson, and at the right marched George Birkhoff, President of the Real Estate Board, and Dunlap Smith, ex-President of the board.

The Architects' Sound Money Association came next. Some amusement was created by the trouble the wind gave the young men who bore their banner. The members of this club carried wooden canes, with red, white, and blue streamers.

Eiffel Tower in Gilt.

A float bearing a gilt representation of the Eiffel Tower preceded the members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. Upon the float that followed it were various articles of building material and the words:

> Sound Money and Prosperity.

Brown's Military Band of Chicago led another section. The men in line all wore yellow campaign hats.

> This Is the Original Sound Money Platform; the Foundation of the Ages.

The foregoing appeared upon the streamer on the side of an enormous stone wagon, upon which was carried a slab of sandstone thirty feet long and seven feet wide. Upon this slab stood thirty or forty men, wearing gold campaign hats. They cheered lustily as they passed The Tribune office. The Roseland Band preceded the Masons' and Builders' Association.

Employés of August Zander & Co., general plastering contractors, bore a handsome transparency. The men in line carried McKinley canes and wore miniature flags on the lapels of their coats.

> Our Country, The Rookery.

This inscription was upon a banner of white silk, with a red border and gold fringe, which led the Rookery club.

Music was furnishe by the Laporte Band of Laporte, Ind. The members of the Rookery club carried American flags, and cheering and enthusiastic outcries marked their passage at Dearborn and Madison streets. They cried:

"Who are we? Who are we? We are the push of the Rookery!"

Mandel Bros.' Fine Display.

The next banner which appeared down Madison street bore this inscription:

> Mandel Bros.' Employés, Chicago Day, Oct. 9.

Three of the members of the firm occupied a carriage, which was followed by five men on horseback. The Mandel Bros.' marchers carried their canes in horizontal fashion and formed a solid line. They went around the corner in strict military step. Mandel Bros. were represented by one of the most pleasing floats of the day. It consisted of a large wagon with black drapery and flags at each corner, with the word "Chicago" on the side, and shields formed of American flags and the figures "1871." The float represented the condition of Chicago after the fire. Broken columns and blocks of stone were piled in a great heap on the float.

The wording of the next float was this:

> We Celebrate a Quarter Century of Progress.

It was draped in white and contained a woman on horseback and a number of other female figures. The float was cheered heartily as it passed.

Then came along a couple of delivery wagons, a coachman in front and pretty girls on top, and after them more marchers. A couple of wagons, which usually do duty to convey bands and picnic parties, were well filled with female employés, all dressed in their best and waving handkerchiefs.

Publishers, Printers, and Engravers.

A band imported from Lafayette, Ind., led the publishers, printers, and engravers. There was a whole lot of them in line, and all of them wore white caps and carried flags. The effect of the flags waving among them was animated. These printers were an enthusiastic lot, and made a deal of noise as they came traveling down the street. This crowd had a marching yell, which ran as follows:

"It is no lie; it is no bluff;
Good sound money is just the stuff."

The Henry O. Shepard company had a big old fashion Concord coach, which was filled with people, each one of whom seemed to be trying to make the most noise. Trailing after came an imitation Uncle Sam, riding a bicycle. Then there was an imitation Napoleon, who was chewing gum vigorously, and then came a float illustrating athletic and sporting goods.

The McClurg people were all dressed in white. They had a band of their own, marched well, and made a good showing.

Then came Schlesinger & Mayer. The heads of departments formed a cavalry corps in front, and trooping behind came all the employés, prominent among them being the Turkish woman who sells African rugs, and who rode a camel. This house had a couple of bands in its showing, and close behind was a big van loaded with wall paper, and it bore the pertinent question:

> If You Want Fiat Money Why Not Print It On This?

Decorators in the March.

Behind the people who decorate the walls and ceilings of the city came the Paint, Oil, and Varnish club, each member gaudy with a yellow sash with the name of his club printed on it in great big letters. One member who was too lame to walk was wheeled in an invalid chair. The showing included all the leading paint houses of the city. This division also had a float, which represented the world in about fifteen different colors, with a Godess of Liberty sitting on top of it. It carried the English, Russian, French, and German flags, with the American on top.

The paint men had painted their canes and horns alike, but they used their horns a deal sight more than they did their canes. At Madison and Dearborn streets they got a little behind, and they made up what had been lost by charging around the corner at a double quick, whooping and yelling like a pack of Indians.

A number of handsome women on the top of a coach with big rolls of paper on it formed the first feature of the paper trades' showing. Behind marched a fine looking body of men. In the middle of them was a wagon containing Uncle Sam and an elephant. The elephant was a little unsteady on his pins and it was about all Uncle Sam could do to hold him up.

The band leading the British-American club wore sailors' uniforms. There weren't very many of them, but the railroad men, who followed, made a good showing. The Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk people were in the lead. Then came the Illinois Central lads, who had a marching yell of their own patterned after a combination of three or four different college cries. The Milwaukee and St. Paul people carried a banner saying they wanted their wages paid in sound money and no other. They also carried a sign painted on a board saying:

> Boys, Talking About Coercion! Didn't Debs Coerce Us?

Wholesale Grocers Out in Force.

The wholesale grocers were out in force. The heads of departments were on horseback, and way in front was Col. Forrester of Sprague, Warner & Co., whose name as the head of the Forrester's Gorillas during the war is remembered yet all over the border country. The Colonel always has been a Kentucky Democrat, but, if he is a Kentucky Democrat, he is for sound money this year and he is not afraid to tell about it.

Reid, Murdoch & Co. followed Sprague, Warner & Co., and behind them came Franklin MacVeagh's men. A beautiful banner bearing Mr. MacVeagh's name was cheered loudly all along the line, and his employés had a marching cry of:

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Franklin MacVeagh."

The employés of the W. M. Hoyt company carried big nerve-destroying whistles that were calculated to make more noise than a horse fiddle. The marchers used them to their fullest capacity.

The Henry Horner people had an elaborate banner descriptive of about everything the firm had to sell, and a small boy in a large hat carried a still larger valise in front emblematic of the traveling fraternity.

Durand & Kasper, John A. Tolman Co., Strassheim, Jaeger & Co., J. C. Grant & Co., the William Schmidt Baking company, and a long list of others went to make up this feature of the parade.

Two companies of zouaves brought up the rear of the grocerymen.

Commercial McKinleyites' Umbrellas.

An open carriage bore the banner for the Commercial McKinley Club No. 1, and then came the club. Every member of it had a parti-colored umbrella, and the effect as they came trooping down the street was kaleidoscopic. Each member had an imitation gold dollar as big as a dinner plate on his breast, and altogether they made a gaudy appearance.

The Workingmen's Republican club of Cook County followed. It had a band and a gold banner in the lead and a big lot of marchers behind, all of them wearing gold canes and hats.

The Deering people had a float in the lead with a harvester aboard. The members of the Deering McKinley and Hobart club, 3,000 strong, followed. Another showing of the Deering people was a float filled with binding twine.

Fraser & Chalmers turned out a couple of heavy vans with good sized engines and hoisting machinery aboard, and their employés marched well and made a good appearance.

The Eaton & Prince company float with a freight elevator on it followed, and twenty horn-bearers followed the Chicago Building and Manufacturing company's float, each one carrying a horn louder than himself. When they turned in and blew them in chorus the racket was deafening.

McKinley and Hobart in Ice.

A lot of boys sat on cakes of ice carried by the float of the Silver Ice company and looked uncomfortable accordingly. The pictures of McKinley and Hobart were frozen in the ice.

The float of the Frank Diesel Can company called for protection in loud words. The company is a large consumer of tinplate.

The advance guard of the National Railway Equipment company, comprising fifty men in blue jeans and overalls—their working clothes—were a sturdy-looking lot of people. All the iron men forming a large majority of this portion of the parade were stalwart lads and marched vigorously.

The cigar and tobacco people had a cavalry corps at the head and a lot of traveling salesmen following the band. Behind them came the employés of all the departments.

The South Water street club had a wagon in front with a banner announcing that it was 1,500 strong. Judging from the crowd following the banner told the truth. There were a lot of cavalrymen in this crowd who rode all sorts of horses and wore old gold capes with gold cords around and slouch hats, making a military appearance. South Water street people are used to crowded streets and they got along comfortably. These cavalrymen, however, had not had much training of late, and once in a while a horse and rider would both go to the ground, but no especial damage was done.

Float of the Provision Men.

The provision people had a float drawn by eight black horses, which carried everything green from bananas to cabbages, apples, grapes, oranges, celery, and turnips, with some wild game on top and turkeys and chickens in the middle. It was an appetizing exhibit and made one think of Thanksgiving day. Above this display of good things was a banner inscribed:

> Sound Money and Prosperity.

The West Side commission men marched with the South Water street people, and had a good turnout.

The chemists and druggists followed the sellers of things to eat. They came marching down the street with white caps, canes and all kinds of badges. Some of them had tin swords, and they all seemed to be out for a good time. These drug clerks were somewhat younger than the majority of the marchers and consequently more exuberant, but they did not march regularly. What they lacked in straightness of line, however, they made up in noise. They let everybody know they were around.

The hardware firms each had provided one or more large coaches for their employés, and they made a good parade of it. The coaches were filled inside and out, the people hanging on as they do to a West Side street car in the rush hours, and the horses had all they could do to carry them.

The crockery men followed in yellow hats and carrying McKinley canes. There were several floats belonging to this division. Behind them came others, bearing metal workers.

Then came a cavalcade of Marshals and a phalanx of black. The phalanx consisted of employés of the woolen industries.

Display of the Leather Men.

The leather men bore immense banners of leather supported by five men. They were followed by the tanners in white caps. The employés of the W. N. Eisendrath company bore a transparency on which was the inscription:

> We Work in Tanneries—Not in Silver Mines.

Another bore the words:

> Let Us Have More Work and Less Talk.

Battalion after battalion of these workers followed. The employés of Wilder & Co. wore pins on the ends of which were gilded shoe soles. Their banner was gilded leather, topped with Texas horns.

The employés of Lenz, Owen & Co., of the same craft, wore gold topped hats, with bands of the national colors.

A. Ortmayer & Son were represented by a big float.

The emblem of the glovemakers was a huge yellow mitten, and each member of the club wore gloves of the same color.

The Uncle Sam Republican club of the Thirty-second Ward was one of the unique features of the parade. The members wore suits of the national colors, gold topped hats, and made "music" on gold home-made horns. Part of the members carried umbrellas of the national colors.

The colored men of the Thirty-second Ward marched in a body.

The second primary district of the Thirtieth Ward was represented by men wearing gold caps and bearing American flags.

Harvey McKinley Club in White.

The members of the Harvey McKinley club wore white uniforms and were preceded by a banner with the inscription:

> "An Honest Dollar and a Chance to Earn It."

The Whiting foundry men followed bearing American flags. They showed their interest by numerous catchy transparencies.

The Tenth Ward McKinley and Hobart Sound Money club, mounted, presented a fine appearance.

The Fifth Ward Swedish Republican club was preceded by Swedish and American flags, and marched in good form.

The West Pullman Marching club members wore red capes and military caps, and by their banner registered a protest against convict labor. A portion of the club wore long white dusters and black top hats.

The West Pullman Police club marched behind. The emblem borne by a part of them was a wooden pail.

A unique banner was carried by the Calumet Electric Street Railway Employés' club. It bore the device:

> Yellow Cars and Yellow Money.

The Thirty-fourth Ward club of Pullman was dressed in uniforms of firemen, and had their own fife and drum corps.

The Second Ward McKinley and Tanner club wore uniforms of white and carried

brooms. The colored men's organization of the ward wore the same colored uniforms, with blue caps.

The Armour Cycling club presented a pretty appearance with its banners and transparencies of yellow. Each man bore the device of the club, a large representation of a gold dollar. This club was the first of the Stock-Yards employés to appear in the parade, and it was greeted with cheers along the route. The club filled the street along the line of march from curb to curb and extended over two blocks.

Nelson Morris & Co. were represented by a float, on which was a big stuffed Texas steer. The employés of this company also turned out in large numbers and had their own band at their head. Another float of this company appeared in the middle of the section, which consisted of a stake wagon and a ham big enough to feed its army of employés. The decorative piece of this float was a small colored boy clad in red and gold, sitting on the hock bone of the ham.

When this army of workingmen had passed, four covered carriages, loaded with office men, preceded the enormous representation of voters in the employ of Swift & Co. The Swift people had an excellent band of their own, and they presented a compact mass for two or three blocks. They were led by a stuffed eagle, with wide spread wings. His back was labeled:

I Scream for Sound Money.

Chicago's emblematic device made its first appearance among the Swift people.

Swift's gluemakers announced by a large transparency that they meant to stick to sound money. The hog butchers declared, in the same manner, that when it comes to 50-cent dollars they would squeal. And the meat curers thought that Nov. 3 was a good time to "salt 'em." Swift was not only represented by buyers and butchers, but his carpenters were present in large numbers, and they said they would square things in November. The machinists said on a banner:

We Have Many "Vises," but Dishonest Money Is Not Among Them.

Various other devices and mottoes provoked mirth and cheers during the twenty minutes these people were passing.

The sheep butchers defied the Popocrats to fleece them, and the wool men said nobody could pull the wool over the workingmen's eyes.

The second division from the Stock-Yards district was preceded by a cavalcade of horsemen with bugles. This division was composed of Union Stock-Yards employés, mounted and wearing old gold capes and hats and carrying wooden batons. The crowd of sightseers greeted this fine body of cowboys with cheers and calls. This representation of the Wild West section of Chicago went along the street shouting like Sioux Indians. They made one of the best displays of the day, filling the street with their orderly lines. Their cheering was heard above all the din of the street and the tooting of the tin horn brigade.

A splendid horsewoman, riding a coal-black animal, accompanied the blue coated men that carried the flag for this division.

North Side's Fine Turnout.

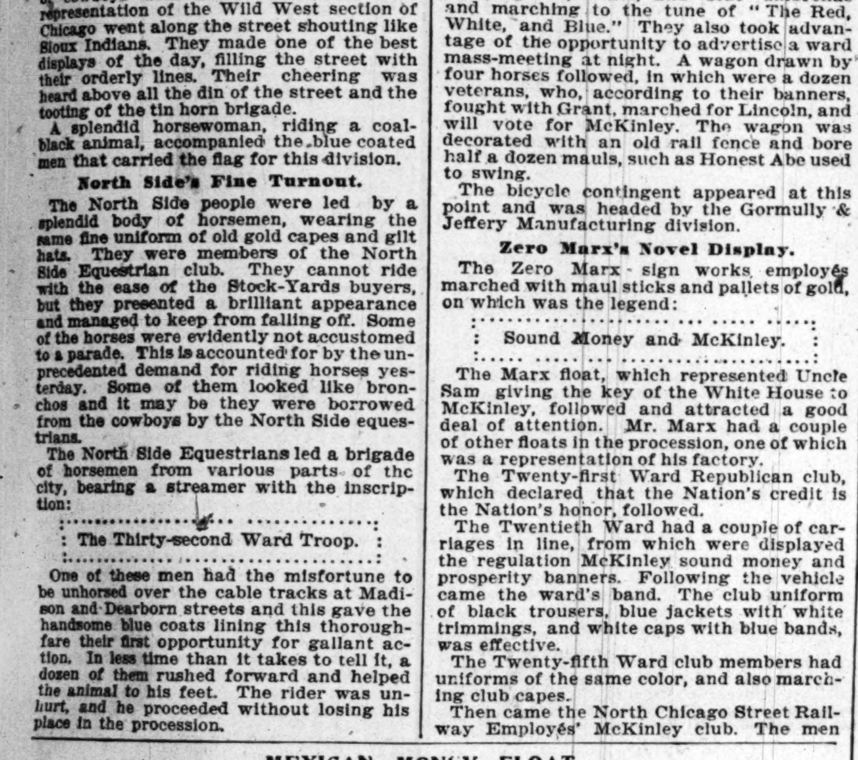
The North Side people were led by a splendid body of horsemen, wearing the same fine uniform of old gold capes and gilt hats. They were members of the North Side Equestrian club. They cannot ride with the ease of the Stock-Yards buyers, but they presented a brilliant appearance and managed to keep from falling off. Some of the horses were evidently not accustomed to a parade. This is accounted for by the unprecedented demand for riding horses yesterday. Some of them looked like bronchos and it may be they were borrowed from the cowboys by the North Side equestrians.

The North Side Equestrians led a brigade of horsemen from various parts of the city, bearing a streamer with the inscription:

The Thirty-second Ward Troop.

One of these men had the misfortune to be unhorsed over the cable tracks at Madison and Dearborn streets and this gave the handsome blue coats lining this thoroughfare their first opportunity for gallant action. In less time than it takes to tell it, a dozen of them rushed forward and helped the animal to his feet. The rider was unhurt, and he proceeded without losing his place in the procession.

MEXICAN MONEY FLOAT.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

Metal canes were carried by those marching in the metal men's division. The bell of the United States steamship Illinois, which announced the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, was borne upon a large float. A streamer gave the information that today it rang in the dawn of prosperity. It rang the dawn of prosperity so loud that people could almost see it coming, although it is said by the Republicans to be twenty-six days off yet. This float was the showing of S. D. Kimbark & Co.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.'s banners led a seemingly endless line of men afoot.

The Illinois Steel workers went by with band playing and flying colors. They were a splendid set of men, brawny fellows, wearing McKinley campaign hats. The Illinois Steel company's first float represented a Bessemer steel furnace at work. Another float showed the operation of a rolling mill. In answer to the coercion cry some of the transparencies announced that these men would be heard from not only today but on Nov. 3.

There was time enough for the onlookers to go and get lunch while the steel men were passing. They filled the street from curb to curb and walked in close, compact masses. In the middle of the detachment came a bugle and drum corps attired in white, headed by a drum major gorgeous in crimson and gold.

A zouave drum and fife corps headed the fourth phalanx of yellow-hatted sons of toil.

Immediately following them came the Chicago, Lake Shore, and Eastern McKinley club, preceded by a float built in the form of a pyramid of steel rails, on which was the legend:

Good Money for Good Steel

The center of this was formed of a boiler head. The railroaders wore the typical yellow hat and marched with the precision of a well-oiled engine.

Brilliant Spectacle Is Presented.

The employés of J. D. Clows & Co. marched next. They were followed by the Weir & Craig Manufacturing company's turnout. At this point in the parade the streets were filled from curb to curb, and as far as the eye could reach nothing could be seen but a moving mass of black, topped with yellow, broken by the straw colored wands carried by the marchers, while overhead flags and bunting fluttered in the wind.

The E. W. Blatchford & Co. Shot Tower employés made a brave showing as they wheeled in front of THE TRIBUNE office, with their canes crossed behind their backs.

The L. Wolff Manufacturing company had a good band to keep its marchers in step, and they did justice to the music. On their banner was a golden calf, to which the men all swore allegiance.

Crane Company's Great Phalanx.

Then came the Crane company phalanx. The marchers were led by a wagon on which were four standards topped with goldenrod, from which were suspended banners with the following:

Test Vote: 1,009 for Gold and Prosperity; 60 for Silver and Calamity.

The men, who marched twelve abreast, were attired in civilian clothes and carried yellow canes, with badges made of old gold. On their banner was a golden ibex, and their guidons of white and blue silk with gold fringe contained pungent sound money epigrams.

The Crane Elevator employés followed behind their fellow-factorymen in the rear of a float representing an elevator, profusely decorated with bunches of goldenrod and streamers of the national colors. The men seemed to think they were going up all the while.

Then came a carriage without horses, a motocycle which moved with the grace and ease of a well-manned triplet at a cycle race. After the motocycle passed the point of view it was seen that two small boys were aiding in its graceful and steady propulsion.

In the rear of the motocycle came the Western Electric company with golden guidons and crimson badges.

Electricians with Yellow Umbrellas.

Then came a flash of color, a gleam of yellow and gold down the shadowed streets. It was the Chicago Edison's Company's Employés Sound Money club. The men carried yellow umbrellas which they furled and unfurled at intervals, and then carried "at arms." When the umbrellas were open and turned skyward it gave one a glimpse of a New England meadow in buttercup time.

The Electrical Appliance Sound Money club was slightly less definite in its tinge of gold, but none the less pronounced.

The General Electric Sound Money brigade, which was vociferously for McKinley and Hobart, brought up the rear of devotees to the science which Franklin made possible when he flew his kite.

A platoon of mounted enthusiasts intervened at this point, and blazed the way for the Twenty-fourth Ward McKinley club, which, according to its banner, was organized Feb. 25, 1896. The Twenty-fourth-Warders were attired in frock coats, regulation black silk hats, and carried waving pampas grass plumes, which were such a feature of the St. Louis convention. Their red, white, and blue contrasted strongly with the black broadcloth.

The Old Hickory club had a unique device mounted on a bicycle, which said:

We Want Sound Money and Good Times.

The Hickoryites wore white caps, and looked as strong and supple as the wood after which they are named.

Twenty-second Ward Club's Relic.

Then came a carriage in which four veterans were seated carrying a stained and tattered banner which was presented to the Twenty-second Ward club in 1867. The ward itself made a good showing, with transparencies advocating the claims of its favorite sons for local offices and bearing sound money and McKinley inscriptions and pictures. They were equally positive on the subject. "Free silver, nit."

The Twenty-third Ward club followed, carrying red, white, and blue umbrellas and marching to the tune of "The Red, White, and Blue." They also took advantage of the opportunity to advertise a ward mass-meeting at night. A wagon drawn by four horses followed, in which were a dozen veterans, who, according to their banners, fought with Grant, marched for Lincoln, and will vote for McKinley. The wagon was decorated with an old rail fence and bore half a dozen mauls, such as Honest Abe used to swing.

The bicycle contingent appeared at this point and was headed by the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing division.

Zero Marx's Novel Display.

The Zero Marx sign works employés marched with maul sticks and pallets of gold, on which was the legend:

Sound Money and McKinley.

The Marx float, which represented Uncle Sam giving the key of the White House to McKinley, followed and attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. Marx had a couple of other floats in the procession, one of which was a representation of his factory.

The Twenty-first Ward Republican club, which declared that the Nation's credit is the Nation's honor, followed.

The Twentieth Ward had a couple of carriages in line, from which were displayed the regulation McKinley sound money and prosperity banners. Following the vehicle came the ward's band. The club uniform of black trousers, blue jackets with white trimmings, and white caps with blue bands, was effective.

The Twenty-fifth Ward club members had uniforms of the same color, and also marching club capes.

Then came the North Chicago Street Railway Employés' McKinley club. The men were in their working uniforms, and in their midst was borne a banner with the device:

No Reduction in Wages for Us.

The Twenty-sixth Ward Regiment Honest Money Army made a pretty appearance, with its uniform of navy blue with white trimmings.

Swift Sound Money Club's Canopy.

Directly behind it came a float with the device of the George B. Swift Sound Money club of the Twenty-sixth Ward, which had upon it a canopy, beneath which was a representation of nearly everything from a poodle dog to a forge.

The Cripples' Mutual Aid Association had two floats.

A phalanx of bicycle workers, wearing gold caps, and each carrying a wooden bicycle wheel rim, framing pictures of McKinley and Hobart, filled the streets from curb to curb.

In the interval between this and the Rubber Trade Sound Money club came a fife and drum corps in zouave uniform.

The rubber workers carried the gold dollar device seen in the early part of the parade. Part of the club members wore long drab-colored mackintoshes.

The Machinery Merchants' Sound Money club had a coach.

D. W. Mills' campaign was advertised by the first primary of the Twelfth Ward club, mounted.

The Twelfth Ward Republican club showed the excellent drilling which it has had during the campaign by going through difficult military maneuvers at Dearborn and Madison streets. The members carried flambeaux with torches. Their uniforms were white and dark blue.

Electric Torchlight Apparatus Shown.

The wonderful electric torchlight apparatus of the West Chicago Street Railway Company's Employés' club preceded a phalanx of street car men, who marched in their uniforms of motormen and conductors. The crowds along the roof regretted that the sun overhead prevented the use of the unique apparatus.

Down Madison street came another phalanx of blue, the military capes of the Eighteenth Ward Republican club. The club marched fourteen abreast, reaching from curb to curb and extending a block in length.

Behind this club and in uniforms of glaring white came the Fifteenth Ward club. At the head of the latter club in a buggy was a huge St. Bernard dog, with a jaunty cap upon his head, and below him was the inscription:

I am a Gold Dog.

Upon the side of the carriage was the inscription:

6,000 for McKinley.

There was a richness of country cream in the appearance of the Melrose Park club. The members wore coats of yellow and caps of the national colors and carried McKinley canes. Then came a gold box with the inscription:

We Will Box W. J. B. Nov. 3.

This belonged to the Paper Box-Makers' McKinley club, the members of which wore gold caps with frontispieces big enough to cause the total eclipse of the sun.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller had two floats in line suitably attired. The employés of the company marched between these.

E. B. Clark & Co. were represented by a procession, headed by a man carrying a large gilt frame, which said:

We Are Gold Frame Men and We Want Sound Money.

Behind this contingent came the Nineteenth Ward Italian-American club, carrying the American and Italian flags side by side. The members had a creditable representation and seemed to be proud of the fact that they were for sound money.

The Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Sound Money club had a handsome float filled with agricultural machinery, with a female figure upon the top of a pedestal. The Fairbanks men carried numerous banners and transparencies.

The Stovemakers' Sound Money clubs were close behind Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s men. They wore no uniform, but carried pretty canes, and had blue badges. Bright heating stoves and plumbing apparatus filled the float of the second section of the club.

Sargeant & Co. had a fine float filled with pretty girls. Its men were uniformed with gilt caps.

Free Silver Is Another Hoax; Give It the Dinky-Dink.

The foregoing was inscribed upon a transparency carried by the Webster Manufacturing Company club.

Hard behind these came the Link Belt Machinery company's marchers, carrying bright American flags and wearing white caps.

The banner of the Adams & Westlake company was borne aloft by two men, with four men carrying the guiding ropes, and it was fastened to tall brass poles. Many pretty banners of purple with brass eagles and the letter "A" also announced their numbers. As they passed they cheered and hurrahed and sang campaign songs.

The McMullin Fence company was represented by a float consisting of a net wire fence.

The Paige Sound Money club and the Hewitt Manufacturing Company Sound Money club joined in the demonstration with banners borne upon brass poles.

The Griffin Car Wheel company was represented by a float. The center piece was an iron wheel ten feet wide with the inscription:

Silver Dollars as Big as This Wheel Will Come with Free Coinage.

Another device was:

Our Capacity Is 15,000,000 Ounces of Iron Daily; If You Want More Money, Why Not Coin It of Iron?

Other forge interests were represented. The Sellers Manufacturing company had a very creditable representation.

The swift movement of the men at this time announced that the parade was almost over.

The Norton Bros. McKinley and Hobart club of Maywood marched in solid phalanx with immense gold dollars as emblems. The leaders of this part of the parade wore spotless white uniforms.

The employés of the Troy Laundry and Machinery company were gay with American flags.

The Scully Steel and Iron company had a float surmounted with a pyramid of boiler iron.

The National Boiler Works was represented by an immense steam boiler mounted on a truck covered with flags and streamers. Every rivet apparently was of solid gold.

John Mohr & Sons had a float consisting of a large steam boiler that to the small boys along the route appeared to be of pure gold and excited a great deal of wonderment.

Kroeschell Bros. were represented by a water tube boiler, also apparently of solid gold.

At this point in the parade was an open carriage with a miniature windmill mounted upon it, the sails of which bore the inscription:

Keep the Mills Running.

Another device borne in the parade was this:

The Hollanders Lent Our Country Good Dollars. Why Not Give Them Back to Them.

Display an Immense Coffin.

The Irwin & Welch company's, Kling Bros.' and Waldman Bros.' floats came next. The latter had on it an immense coffin with "free silver" on the name plate, and the words:

If I Was So Soon to Be Done For, Why, Then, Was I Begun For?

The McGuire Manufacturing company had a street car truck mounted on a wagon.

The Bohemian Republican club of the Ninth Ward was represented by a large number of stalwart working men, who marched with yellow badges.

Another color contrast was seen preceding the employés of Brink's Express company, consisting of several platoons of workingmen in bright blue and white coats. Behind these came a representation from the Twenty-seventh Ward McKinley club.

The A. Plamondon Manufacturing company had a float of gold wheels mounted upon a wagon, each wheel being about the size of what a silver dollar is expected to become in case of Bryan's election.

The Reed Elevator company had a unique float inscribed:

Our Vote Will Help to Elevate McKinley on Nov. 3.

A hand painted on a screen, pointed to the Presidential chair, into which McKinley was to be elevated. These men appeared in the marching uniform of white and blue.

Then came another unique feature of the parade. Five golden buzzsaws were mounted on a float, one of which bore the inscription:

Don't Monkey with the Buzzsaw—Sound Money.

This float belonged to the Simonds Manufacturing company.

The next float, that of George M. Clark & Co., stove manufacturers, consisted of a wagon with a number of gilded stoves and ranges upon it.

The Goetz & Brada Manufacturing company had a float with a lot of artistic copper machinery mounted upon it.

This was the close of the parade.

VETERAN CLUB'S AMERICAN FLAG FORMED WITH RED, WHITE, AND BLUE UMBRELLAS.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

AMERICAN BOARD CLOSES ITS MEETING

Resolution Adopted to Restore the Work Crippled by Retrenchment During the Last Year.

Toledo, O., Oct. 9.—Farewell words were spoken at the forenoon session of the American Board today. The following coöperating committees for next year were announced:

New England District—Henry E. Cobb, William F. Whittemore, and A. W. Covel.

Middle District—Lucian C. Warner, Charles A. Hull, and Howard S. Bliss.

Interior District—Charles H. Case, William E. Hale, James C. Johnson.

Pacific Coast—W. W. Scudder, the Rev. Charles R. Brown, and J. L. Barker.

A resolution that the Presidential committee be instructed to restore mission work, crippled by the retrenchment last year, was adopted after an amendment was added throwing the responsibility of meeting the increased appropriation of $63,000 on the churches.

Dr. G. A. Burgess of the Washington Street Congregational Church made a farewell address on behalf of Toledo, to which Dr. Storrs responded.

OSHKOSH FAIR PROVES A FAILURE.

Boycotted Exposition Has a Deficit of $3,628.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Oshkosh fair, which received so much advertising from the pulpit and was boycotted by religious societies, proved a failure. The deficit amounts to $3,628, and an assessment of 50 per cent on the stock has been ordered.

Good positions secured by students at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE WORKERS ROUND THE TRIBUNE CORNER.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

CASUALTIES OF THE DAY.

NO FATALITIES AND FEW SERIOUS ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Most of the Mishaps Due to the Fatigues and Exigencies of Attending the Great Parade—Hurt in Falling from Crowded Cars—Struck by Cable Trains—Faint in the Down-Town Throngs—Complete Roll of the Victims.

No fatal accidents marked the day yesterday, and only a few which were really serious were reported. Many of the injuries were received in falling. Those hurt were taken either to one of the emergency or other hospitals or to their homes. The list of injured reported follows:

Brooke, Edward, No. 383 Clark street; beaten about the head and body near Clark and Van Buren streets by a person unknown to the police; taken first to the Emergency Hospital at the Armory, thence to his home.

Burns, Joseph, policeman; overcome at Clark and Monroe streets; removed to his home.

Cahill, Michael, No. 71 Tolman avenue; left leg sprained by a fall at Lake and South Water streets; attended at temporary hospital, Randolph and La Salle streets.

Clough, Mrs. L., No. 824 Madison street; overcome by excitement at Washington and La Salle streets; taken to hospital in Metropolitan Block.

Canal, Philip, Hoyne and Grand avenues; cut on the head by a fall at Fifth avenue and Lake street; was disputing on politics when he was knocked down; taken to the Harrison Street Police Station and locked up, after having his injuries attended.

Cobb, L. M., No. 162 North State street; fainted at La Salle and Washington streets.

Desiagus, Mrs., No. 108 North Wood street; fainted at Washington and Dearborn streets; revived at temporary hospital, Randolph and La Salle streets.

Dobson, Mabel, 11 years old, No. 100 Twenty-second street; struck by a Cottage Grove avenue cable train at Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street; severely bruised; will recover.

Falks, Bennie, 13 years old, No. 4109 South Halsted street; compound fracture of left leg; received during a fall from a crowded cable car at State and Thirty-fifth streets; taken to Mercy Hospital.

Fogonela, S. T., No. 3129 Dearborn street; fell at Randolph street and Michigan avenue; able to go home.

Haws, Ferdinand, No. 7112 Woodlawn avenue; cut on head in falling at Michigan avenue and Randolph street taken to the County Hospital.

Healy, Charles, Lieutenant of Police; leg cut and back injured in a fall from his horse at Canal and Washington streets; rode away without assistance.

Hutson, Elsie, No. 1068 West Taylor street, fainted at Washington and La Salle streets.

Kenow, Louis, No. 89 Southport avenue, fainted at Washington and Clark streets; soon recovered.

Keating, Mamie, West Forty-eighth street and Washington boulevard, seized with hysterics at State and Washington streets.

Kelly, A. K., No. 647 Austin avenue; siezed with convulsions at Fifth avenue and Lake streets; taken to hospital in Metropolitan Block and later to his home.

Long, Mrs. James, No. 3353 Ashland avenue, overcome at State and Adams streets; taken to hospital in Metropolitan Block.

McGuire, Thomas, No. 118 Erie street, face and ear cut by a stranger at State and South Water streets; attended at temporary hospital, Randolph and La Salle streets.

Moras, Dr. Edmond R., No. 171 Blue Island avenue, head hurt and hand crushed in a fall from a Blue Island avenue cable train at Taylor street; taken to Emergency Hospital; may lose his hand.

Murdock, Jeannette, 7 years old, No. 100 Twenty-second street, struck by a Cottage Grove avenue cable train at Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street; severely bruised; will recover.

Nelson, Mrs. Fred, No. 68 Twenty-fourth street; fell in a faint at Wabash avenue and Van Buren street; revived in a neighboring drug store.

O'Herron, Andrew, No. 2860 Archer avenue, run over by mail wagon in Michigan avenue; injuries not serious.

Preston, Annie, 35 years old, living at Congress Hotel, State street, thrown from horse at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street; taken to Harrison Street Police Station and later to hotel.

Redding, Mary, fainted at Randolph and State streets.

Reilly, Annie, No. 1025 West Taylor street, taken with hysterics in Washington street; able to go home.

Richardson, James, Fullerton avenue and Bissell street; thrown from his buggy in Michigan avenue; not seriously injured; went home alone.

Rossi, Mrs. Kate Kane, scratched in a fall from her horse at Harrison and Halsted streets; afterward joined the parade.

Sconn, Mrs. J., No. 117 Superior street; fell on pavement at Pacific avenue and Jackson street; head cut.

Shennels, John, No. 2328 La Salle street; head and face cut in a fall from a State street cable car near Harrison street; taken home.

Trundel, Therese, 19 years old, No. 820 South Ashland avenue; run down by a West Madison street cable train at Colorado avenue; left arm and leg broken; taken to the County Hospital; may die.

Temporary Hospital Arrangements.

The arrangements which were made to care for the injured were complete in every detail. Temporary hospitals in charge of physicians were fitted up at three places, and at each everything needed in the care for injured persons was kept in readiness.

One of the temporary hospitals was located in a room adjoining Capt. Koch's office at the Harrison Street Police Station. The room was large enough to accommodate ten patients at one time and was fitted up with four cots. At this hospital Dr. Malcolm Gunn was in charge. He was assisted in caring for the injured by Drs. G. F. Washburne, C. A. Wade, and W. C. Bouton. Three patrol wagons and one ambulance were kept in readiness for all emergencies.

The squad-room of the Lake-Front Police Station was transformed into a temporary hospital for the treatment of emergency cases. Six cots were brought from the Health Department and set up in the east end of the room. Clean linen and soft pillows were placed on each of the cots. The temporary hospital corps here was in charge of Dr. George C. Hunt, who had as assistants Dr. John R. Neely, Dr. J. J. Muldoon, Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, and Prof. Kennicott.

Police Quickly Answer Calls.

Dr. J. A. Egan served during the day as ambulance surgeon. The police ambulance corps connected with the Battery D Station had everything in readiness and made immediate responses to calls. Capt. Dutton gave orders that the men in charge of this department should be more than ordinarily alert and ready at a moment's notice to answer calls.

At the temporary hospital in the Metropolitan Block, Randolph and La Salle streets, Dr. Abt of the Health Department was in charge, with Drs. Noel and Collins as assistants. The hospital ambulance was in charge of Dr. Ritter. Three rooms were furnished for the occasion. One was equipped completely as an operating room, while the others were equipped as wards for the reception of men and women. Attendants from the County Hospital were at work in the hospital and handled the patients as they were brought in.

CHILDREN LOST DURING PARADE.

Tabulated List of All Estrays Picked Up by Police.

Many children were lost yesterday during the parade. Following is a tabulated list as reported by the various police stations:

Baines, Charles, 8 years old, No. 3120 Parnell avenue, picked up on the street and kept at the Harrison Street Police Annex until word could be sent to his home.

Berstino, Arthur, 5 years old; picked up in the crowd; could not give address; taken to the Harrison Street Police Annex.

Cavanaugh, Frank, 9 years old, No. 926 Twenty-first street; found by a policeman and taken to the Harrison Street Police Annex; parents notified.

Cross, William, 7 years old; missed by his parents and reported to the police.

Hepner, Arthur, 8 years old, No. 404 Ferdinand street; reported lost to the police at the Harrison Street Station.

Stepfck, Joe, 5 years old; found wandering about alone; taken to the Harrison Street Police Annex.

Unknown 4-year-old boy; could not give his name or address; picked up and taken to the Harrison Street Police Annex.

Unknown 5-year-old boy; could give no account of himself; taken to the Harrison Street Police Annex by the police.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Compilation of the Results Arrived At by the Illinois State Board of Equalization.

The following table shows the total assessment of railroad property by the State Board of Equalization for 1896. In the column showing the mileage fractions of miles are omitted:

Name of company.	Miles main track.	Assess't per mile.	Total assess.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago	5	$ 33,152	$ 196,027
Baltimore & Ohio, connecting	2	13,000	28,314
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	372	5,407	2,012,648
Belleville & Carond't.	16	3,584	60,602
Belleville & Eldorado.	49	2,649	130,767
Belt Railway company of Chicago	20	29,979	617,319
Blue Island	3	7,396	28,437
Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago	258	3,845	992,512
Calumet River	4	6,000	26,627
Centralia & Chester	66	2,957	195,137
Chicago & Alton	578	10,025	5,662,349
Chicago, Burlington & Northern	94	7,648	724,600
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	846	9,474	8,021,570
Chicago & Cal. Ter'l.	25	9,352	236,600
Chicago & East. Ill.	261	8,816	2,300,989
Chicago & Erie	....	....	40,908
Chicago & G'd Trunk	21	28,146	618,115
Chicago Great West'n	146	8,031	1,178,371
Chic., Havana & W'n	132	3,501	463,921
Chicago & Ill. South'n	....	4,570	1,904
Chicago & Ind. State Line	3	13,090	41,151
Chicago & Iowa	101	6,395	648,480
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern	....	....	39,710
Chi., Madison & N'n	139	6,791	950,711
Chi., Milw. & St. Paul	317	8,762	2,779,442
Chi. & North. Pacific	42	40,135	1,694,072
Chicago & Northw'n	466	11,066	5,164,352
Chicago, Paducah & Memphis	98	3,066	300,628
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	166	5,201	866,780
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	234	15,738	3,692,504
Chi., Santa Fé & Cal.	279	7,973	2,229,540
Chi., St. L. & Paducah	52	4,508	238,521
Chi. & S. S. Rap. T.	8	40,206	344,120
Chicago & Springfield.	111	4,373	487,499
Chicago & Texas	70	2,848	199,835
Chi. Union Transfer	15	11,746	180,236
Chi. & West. Indiana	26	51,077	1,367,492
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago	32	6,837	225,510
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	185	9,149	1,692,614
De Kalb & Great W'n	5	2,628	15,259
Depue, Ladd & East'n	3	2,120	7,066
E. St. L. & Carondelet.	9	9,054	82,498
East St. L., conn'ting	8	39,846	326,010
Elgin, Joliet & East'n.	147	8,201	1,206,025
Englewood Connecting.	2	11,480	27,471
Fulton County Narrow Gauge	59	1,481	87,832
Galesburg, Etherly & Eastern	11	4,328	50,138
Galesburg & Rio	12	4,248	51,787
Grand Trunk Junction.	3	72,246	280,091
Hammond & Blue Isl'd	10	5,104	51,532
Illinois Valley & Nor'n	58	3,523	205,325
Illinois Western	2	4,778	12,443
Indiana, Decatur & W'n	75	5,507	417,222
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	69	4,971	346,673
Indiana & Illinois Sou'n	56	1,740	97,464
Iowa Central	88	4,270	378,541
Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis	116	3,307	384,688
Junction	6	6,242	41,219
Kankakee & Seneca	42	2,859	120,278
Kankakee & Southw's'n	130	3,848	503,982
Lake Erie & Western	118	6,363	754,701
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	7	109,014	829,478
La Salle & Bureau Co.	6	3,213	20,393
Lake Street Elevated	6	24,398	169,078
Litchfield, Carrollton & Western	51	2,022	104,812
Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis Con'd	148	5,203	773,304
Louisville & Nashville.	176	5,448	960,736
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	....	....	29,190
Louisville & St. Louis	16	2,088	34,387
Madison, Illinois & St. Louis	7	26,456	198,823
Michigan Central	34	12,811	446,860
Mobile & Ohio	160	6,010	964,939
Mound City	2	1,154	3,297
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	9	40,680	405,429
Northern Illinois	74	3,113	230,779
Pawnee	9	1,329	11,963
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, main line.	195	4,042	790,381
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville (Chi. Div.)	78	2,748	214,675
Peoria & Eastern	122	5,434	665,542
Peoria & Pekin Union	18	35,504	644,091
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	27	55,782	1,561,373
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	13	111,168	1,553,085
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City	....	....	12,155
Rantoul	66	2,127	140,805
Rock Island & Peoria	120	7,710	930,985
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	69	10,647	743,978
St. Louis, Belleville & Southern	13	3,331	43,685
St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul	110	4,058	450,281
St. Louis & Eastern	77	4,957	383,996
St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago	280	5,873	1,605,295
St. Louis Southern	47	5,121	244,397
South Chicago	4	16,384	77,996
South Chicago & Southern	10	9,156	93,060
Sycamore & Cortland	4	3,637	16,878
Terminal Railroad of St. Louis	1	156,930	171,792
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	153	10,354	1,637,055
Terre Haute & Peoria	145	3,565	517,274
The Metropolitan West Side Elevated	13	31,016	423,990
Toledo, Peoria & Western	230	5,750	1,324,576
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	179	5,295	950,329
Union Stock-Yards & Transit	8	115,207	1,000,625
Wabash, Chester & Western	63	2,558	161,996
Waukegan & Mississippi Valley	....	....	8,950
Wisconsin Central	45	9,615	439,061
Wabash	674	7,164	4,834,482
Totals	9,794	....	$78,996,324

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

REBEL YELL IN CANTON.

EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS CALL ON MAJ. M'KINLEY.

Veterans of the Battles Fought in the Valley of the Shenandoah Receive a Felicitous Response to Their Addresses—East Tennesseeans Present a Hickory Stump, from Which a Speech Is Made—Record of Ohio on the Free Silver Issue Is Recalled.

Canton, O., Oct. 9.—Among the callers on Maj. McKinley today were the Confederate Veterans of the Shenandoah Valley, and a delegation from East Tennessee, who brought a highly polished hickory stump from which the Republican candidate made a speech.

In response to A. P. Funkhouser of Harrisburg, Va., and Gen. John E. Roller, who spoke on behalf of the delegation of ex-Confederates, Maj. McKinley said in part:

"Patriotism is not bound by State or class or sectional lines. We are a reunited country. [Cries of "Yes, yes, that's what we are" and tremendous applause.] We have but one flag, the glorious, the Stars and Stripes, which all of us love so well, and that we mean to transmit in honor and glory to our children North and South. Sectionalism was surrendered at Appomattox [great applause], and the years that have followed have removed whatever lingering resistance then remained. Indeed, if anything was needed to utterly and effectually destroy it, it has been furnished in the events of the contest now upon us for the honor of the American name and that permanent peace which was the dying prayer of the great captain of our armies, Ulysses S. Grant. [Vociferous cheers.]

"The spirit of a fervent Americanism is abroad in the land and no more earnest or sincere is this sentiment in the North than in the South. This year the words of your veterans' legion, borne on your breast today, 'No North, no South, no East, no West, the Union forever,' sound forth like a bugle note calling patriots together and is an expression of the purpose of the American people, both North and South, proclaiming liberty, union, and honor as the high aim of every survivor of that great war, on either side, and of every patriot in the country. The inspiring and unconquerable sentiment of this campaign is country first, country last, and country with stainless honor all the time. [Tremendous applause and loud cheering.] The voice of the misguided partisan is not heeded; the voice of patriotism strikes a responsive chord this year. The voice of prejudice and hate is lost in the grand chorus of peace and good will, national unity, and national integrity.

Platform of Fraternity and Union.

"Men who were engaged in deadly conflict against each other thirty-one years ago now stand on a common platform of fraternity and union, vying with each other in joyous rivalry in their loyalty to the glorious old Stars and Stripes, meeting not as enemies, but as friends, fighting for the same cause, the holiest cause which ever engaged mankind, the glorious cause of country and its spotless honor. [Cheering.]

"It is peculiarly a matter of gratification to me also that my home city, and from the neighboring City of Cleveland my old comrades of the war, with whom I fought on the other side from you in that great conflict, have given you warm welcome and will tender you hospitality while here and give you their love and benediction to carry away with you when you go. [Continuous cheering.] I am honored to have witnessed this scene and day, and I bid you soldiers of Grant and soldiers of Lee—

"At the shrine of this reunion
Dedicate your loves anew.
"Rejoice, all of you, and thank God that—
"The cause of truth and human weal
Is transferred from the sword's appeal
To peace and love.

[Vociferous cheering.]

"No longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shake the skies,
But beautiful as songs of the immortals
The holy melodies of love arise.

"Let no discordant notes grate upon this melody of peace. Let it go forth, let it be everywhere proclaimed that the men of the North and the men of the South together stand for the enthronement of justice and the supremacy of law."

Speech from a Hickory Stump.

Having acknowledged the presentation of the hickory stump Maj. McKinley in addressing the East Tennessee delegation said, in part:

"Your presence here recalls among other things the bravery, the suffering, and the heroism of the men of East Tennessee in defense of the imperishable Union in the War of the Rebellion. Perhaps some of the men, or some of their descendants, who thus so bravely struggled for the right stand about me today. To them I do deference and honor, and bid them glad and hospitable welcome to my home. I am sure they will rejoice with me in the glorious new dispensation, in the new order of peace, reconciliation, and harmony; in the unification of those who fought on different sides in the great conflict. I am sure, too, they will rejoice with me in the obliteration forever of all past differences, born of war and passion, and to know that the contest this year is to be waged, not in heat, but in the name of fraternity, patriotism, and honor. [Great cheering.]

"There seem to be those today who would be willing to check the progress of free government. There are those who seem willing to assail its courts, the safeguards of our liberty, who seem unwilling that the United States should exercise its lawful sovereignty within its own jurisdiction. Can it be possible that they can control our elections, and involve us in greater perils than any we have yet known? Men of Tennessee, to my mind there is no doubt, and I appeal to you to steadfastly uphold the great safeguards of our national government. Stand by the party which seeks to promote national prosperity and national honor, and rebuke the party or all parties by your ballots that would impair the one or destroy the other."

Ohio's Record on Free Coinage.

To a Clinton (O.) delegation Maj. McKinley said in part:

"I remember in the first campaign I made as your candidate for Governor one of the planks in the Democratic platform was a declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was probably the first time in the history of our State that any political party had made that declaration. We joined issue with the Democratic party upon that platform, submitted our contention to the people, and the voters of Ohio gave to the Republican ticket a majority larger than ever before, save and except one, since the close of the great civil war. Indeed, I feel that Ohio has spoken several times against this financial heresy, for if she did not speak in suitable tones in 1891 she did in 1893, when she gave the Republican ticket a majority of over 80,000, and if that would seem to be inadequate to let the world know how Ohio people stand upon that question, they again spoke in 1894 by a majority of over 130,000, and gave to our excellent Governor in 1895—Gov. Bushnell—a majority in excess of 90,000." [Great applause and a voice: "We will make it more for you."]

Speech to Pennsylvanians.

To delegates from Warren and Forest

(Continued on sixth page.)

Scrofula

Lurks in the blood of almost every one, and it is in many cases inherited. Its severest form is that of running sores on the arms, limbs, or feet. Bunches, pimples, cancerous growths, swollen joints are other symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum,

Boils, Pimples, Eruptions.

"For about two years I have been troubled with pimples on my face and scrofula swellings. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished the second bottle I was cured. FRANK BEECHNOR, "North Manlius, N. Y."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable carefully prepared. 25c

SILVER HAS 12,569 MEN.

ACTUAL COUNT SHOWS STRENGTH OF THE NIGHT PARADE.

Told Off One by One as the Marchers Pass the Reviewing Stand at the Auditorium — Coughlin Tries to Crowd Ahead of Farrell and Fails —Popocrats Received with Shouts and Cheers—Few American Flags in Line.

By actual count taken at the reviewing stand in front of the Auditorium there were 12,569 people in the free silver parade last evening. The count was made by reporters for THE TRIBUNE and is shown in the following table:

Platoon of police	28
Marshal and mounted aids	10
Stock-Yards Cavalry	145
Band	26
Cook County Marching club	206
Miscellaneous followers	17
Lime light wagon	4
Crystal Cycle club	34
Miscellaneous marchers	74
Wagon	12
Carriage	8
Recorder's office club	200
Mounted men	9
Marchers	18
Altgeld F. and T. club	160
Band	10
First Ward club	335
Lime light wagon	4
Float	26
Float	27
Band	22
Five carriages	10
Delivery carts	10
Second Ward Horsemen	58
Drum Corps	10
Second Ward club	389
Drum Corps	9
Horsemen	4
Band	20
Torchbearers	5
Thirty-first Ward clubs	260
Thirtieth Ward club	44
Carriage	5
Thirty-second Ward Bryan club	168
Two wagons	36
Carriage	4
Buggy	2
Thirty-fourth Ward Silver club	136
Float	12
Sixth Ward Dragoons	28
Sixth Ward mounted	6
Band	16
South Water Street Free Silver club	254
Carriage	4
Fourth Ward float	41
Fourth Ward club	334
Drum Corps	16
Western Union operators	35
Carter Harrison club, first section	10
Star club	241
Thirty-second Ward club, second section	138
Drum corps	8
Wagon	4
Third Ward club	105
Fifth Ward, mounted	14
Band	13
Wagons	29
Fifth Ward club	516
Sixth Ward, mounted	94
Two carriages of women	12
Band	16
Torchbearers for band	9
Sixth Ward clubs	460
Wagons, children	32
Sixth Ward, mounted	41
Sixth Ward wagon boys	18
Band	16
Torchbearers	12
Brighton Park club	74
Trades Union club, uniformed	68
Trades Unionists, uniformed	25
	27
Boys	20
Band	20
Torchbearers	320
Carter H. Harrison club	16
Horsemen	10
Band	8
Torchbearers	17
Cook County Colored club	103
Union printers	11
Drum corps	121
Thirtieth Ward club	17
Miscellaneous assortment small boys	18
Band	133
Ex-Policemen's League	4
One carriage	10
Drum corps	14
Ghost club	10
Cripples' Aid club wagon	42
Railroad Men's Bryan club	135
Twenty-ninth Ward clubs	30
Third division Marshal and aids	84
St. Joseph Military Company	96
Twentieth Ward club	5
Horsemen	28
Twenty-first Ward club	24
Bugle corps	240
Twenty-first Ward Silver club	97
Twenty-fifth Ward, mounted	24
Twenty-second Ward, mounted	440
Twenty-second Ward clubs	20
Band	12
Torchmen	16
Wagon	4
Wagon	140
Twenty-third Ward club	88
Twenty-fourth Ward club	14
Band	5
Lime light wagon	330
Twenty-fourth Ward Silver club	50
Twenty-sixth Ward club	18
Mounted	410
Sixteenth Ward clubs	25
Thirteenth Ward, mounted	28
Eleventh Ward club	20
Thirteenth Ward club	90
Seventeenth Ward, mounted	28
Wagon	20
Disorganized marchers	12
Band	154
Seventeenth Ward Silver club	16
Wagon	18
Eighteenth Ward marchers	15
Four carriages	30
Drum corps	305
Eighteenth Ward clubs	9
Eighteenth Ward masked men	5
Seventh Ward, mounted	373
Seventh Ward clubs	56
Eighth Ward advance guard	16
Band	147
Eighth Ward clubs and miscellaneous	3
Mounted	24
Band	9
Torchbearers	49
Twenty-seventh Ward stragglers	20
Fourteenth Ward mounted	137
Fourteenth Ward clubs	4
Lime light wagon	12
Eleventh Ward stragglers	16
Twelfth Ward wagon	184
Twelfth Ward clubs	6
Twelfth Ward mounted	16
Thirteenth Ward Boys' club	134
Thirteenth Ward clubs	30
Tenth Ward mounted	24
Band	6
Carriage	372
Tenth Ward Populists	12
Wagon	72
Tenth Ward boys and miscellaneous	52
Tenth Ward—German and miscellaneous	56
Nineteenth Ward carriages and wagons	211
Nineteenth Ward clubs	20
Band	161
Twenty-eighth Ward club	15
Band	506
Ninth Ward clubs	12
Wagon	16
Band	19
Fifteenth Ward mounted	28
Drum Corps	232
Fifteenth Ward clubs	4
Carriages	
Total	12,569

The night parade of the free silver clubs suffered in comparison with the greater demonstration earlier in the day.

The men marched in a much less compact manner than the sound money cohorts, and several hitches in the formation arrangements stretched the column out to such an extent that it was more than two hours passing a given point.

The streets along the line of march were well lined with silver shouters, and with others anxious to make comparison between the two demonstrations. The marchers seemed to keep up a continuous shout for their candidates and the people on the sidewalks were not slow in answering in kind.

The enthusiasm of the spectators was not a little enhanced by the fact that it had to wait so long for a vent. The parade was more than an hour late in starting, but the waiting ones made up for lost time when the head of the column put in an appearance.

A striking point of difference between the two parades was noticeable in the fact that almost every participant in the sound money parade carried an American flag of one size or another, while those in the silver parade appeared to prefer pictures of their candidates.

Some of the silver companies carried torches, but these were not sufficiently numerous throughout the marching column to make brilliant either the column or the streets through which they passed. Under the elevated railway structure and along Market street it was actually gloomy, even as the parade passed by.

The prediction that a large section of the silver paraders would wear masks, owing to alleged fear that open participation would cost them their jobs, was only fulfilled in the case of a very few masqueraders, less than a dozen all told.

SILVER PROCESSION IN MOTION.

It Organizes in Great Disorder and Marches Through the Streets.

The parade was slow in forming. At 7 p. m. the only evidences of it to be seen in the vicinity of the Auditorium Hotel, which was advertised to be the rendezvous of the South Side division, were two horsemen galloping to and fro anxiously seeking the Bryan marchers.

At this time the field was held by the McKinley wheelmen, who were waiting for the signal to start for the Coliseum with Chauncey M. Depew. Only a small crowd had gathered, and its sympathies seemed to be with the wheelmen rather than with the free silver paraders. There were numerous friendly clashes between the rival parties.

The police arrived upon the scene shortly after 7, and within a few minutes torchlights appeared in the vicinity of Harrison street and Michigan avenue, announcing the arrival of a number of the First Ward silver clubs.

Formed Amid Confusion.

After the McKinley wheelmen departed the field was clear for the formation of the silver lines. This was accomplished within the next hour with much confusion and but little regard to order. There were no police at that point except the boulevard patrolmen, who were too few to hold back the throng. The streets were filled except for a narrow place wide enough to accommodate about four men abreast.

Capt. Farrell, looking like a Field Marshal at Austerlitz, led down the Cook County Democratic Marching club, arrayed in black hats, shouldering canes, and strutting like drum majors. He halted in front of the Auditorium. A small band of mounted horsemen stepped in behind his column, and the crowd filled up the street behind him.

Coughlin on the Warpath.

The West End Band, leading the Jeffersonian club of Joliet, 150 strong, took the next place in the column. A minute later Capt. John J. Coughlin, leading his First Ward host, 500 strong, came upon the scene and seemed surprised that others had taken the lead in the column. Instantly he began to dispute with aids and Majors and Assistant Marshals for what he thought was his proper place in the column. Senator Billy O'Brien dashed down on horseback, covered with silver insignia and wearing a Marshal's gauntlets done in silver spangles, and tried to straighten out the disorder.

"For God's sake, Billy, where do I belong—right here?" shouted the irate Coughlin to the man on the horse.

"Right there where you are, John, at the head of the line," answered Billy.

"What—with the Cook County Marching club ahead of me?"

"Where are they, John?"

"Ahead of me, by Thomas Jefferson, down there at the front of the column; leading the line. Break away, Billy. Bring them back. Straighten things out. Give me the lead. Break away there, you people, and let the Marshal pass," and Capt. Coughlin slapped Billy O'Brien's horse furiously and literally began pushing the steed through the crowd to help capture and bring back Capt. O'Farrell's proud columns.

Farrell Holds the Lead.

"No coercion for free people," shouted Capt. Coughlin as the ex-Senator advanced slowly through the crowd of surging footmen. But he did not come back. Farrell's men let Coughlin's in the procession.

Some amusement was caused by the number of boys in line. They were well scattered among the marchers, and formed entire columns in many instances.

The lines were closely hemmed in by the surging crowds, and their movements were considerably hampered. There were loud cheers from both sides, and first gold men would jeer at the silver men, and then the tables would be turned upon them.

The horsemen formed originally in the Lake-Front Park, near the Postoffice. They came down Michigan avenue just before 8 o'clock, and took up a position in front of the Cook County Marching club.

When the signal to start was finally given at 8:01 p. m. the Grand Marshal and the corps of aids led off in a gay canter, followed by a body of horsemen from the Stock-Yards, numbering 120. The Cook County Marching club fell in behind this cavalcade.

Head of Infantry Division.

The head of the infantry division of marchers was formed by a number of men carrying flags, a banner, and the pillars. The banner was that of the First Ward Silver club. A wagon carrying calcium lights and filled with young men, armed with long tin horns, which they were blowing to the limit, preceded the majority of the members of this club, who numbered 125. They carried torches and numerous transparencies with various devices, such as:

"Labor will vote its convictions."

"The poor Republicans are with us."

"The rich Democrats have deserted us."

"How can you buy unless you sell?"

"How can you run your factories unless you sell?"

Among the Carter Harrison Democrats, who were countermarching at this point with the First Ward club, were also seen a number of amusing devices. One man carried a transparency announcing:

"I am the tramp orator of the tramp brigade."

Following the First Ward Silver club came the First Ward Italian-American club, the First Ward Democratic club, and the First Ward German-American club. The Italian-American club carried a flag of Italy side by side with one of their adopted country. Prominent among their campaign devices was a transparency announcing that John C. Sterchio was just the right kind of man for a Representative from the First Senatorial District.

Cook County Democratic organizations also found a position in this part of the line.

Hold Aloft Altgeld's Picture.

Prominent in the First Ward procession was a large wagon, in which four men were standing, holding erect a lithograph picture of Gov. Altgeld. A calcium light manipulated from the front of the wagon was thrown directly upon the features of the Governor. The multitude greeted the picture with cheers and outcries.

Following two or three carriages occupied by men and women came Recorder Samuel B. Chase's Twenty-ninth Ward friends. They carried several transparencies that announced about every ten feet of their line that Samuel B. Chase was the people's choice for Recorder. This same fact was proclaimed vociferously through numerous tin horns and was emphasized by other people who were armed with long red bazoos.

Coroner McHale and some of his friends drove by in a carriage, followed by sixty men on foot, who were positive James McHale ought to be reelected.

Two hundred and fifty First Ward marchers, unassigned, brought up the rear. Prominent among the devices was a transparency reading:

"No bullets against labor."

On the reverse sides a denunciation of government by injunction.

These were followed by several large stake wagons filled with shouters from the Stock-Yards, who had strayed from the other representatives of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

"Republicans" Out for Bryan.

Sandwiched between them and the Second Ward representatives was another contingent from the First Ward, calling themselves the First Ward Silver club. Nearly every member of this body stopped long enough to take the reporters into their confidence, telling them they were every one good Republicans who were going to vote for Bryan. They carried a large transparency saying that Sol Van Praag was the people's choice for Representative.

Clarence S. Darrow was represented by fifty men carrying torches and numerous banners, flags, and devices.

The Second Ward contingent was led by the Bryan and Altgeld Silver club. The marchers were also down on government by injunction.

The first woman to appear in the line on foot was Mrs. C. A. Crumm. She accompanied her husband, who is the President of the Republican G. A. R. Silver club.

The Thirty-first and Thirtieth Wards had small representation, but they made up in enthusiasm and noise what they lacked in numbers or uniform. One of their transparencies called on the voters to send one J. Standacher to the Legislature from the Fourth District. They were followed by half a dozen carriages, buggies, and wagons, filled with men and women.

"To Catch McKinley Suckers."

The next body of men required no banners to announce their trade. They carried large fish nets with a transparency saying: "These nets are to catch McKinley suckers."

The first float in the line was at the head of the Thirty-fourth Ward column. It represented a workingman's home. Two pictures were shown. On one side sat a poverty-stricken family with a crust of bread and a pitcher of water on a plain table. The other picture showed a happy, rosy-cheeked group gathered around a table spread with a red cloth and loaded with good things. There was no cut glass or Haviland ware in sight, but the tea was steaming hot and the rolls looked as if they had just been taken from the oven. The mother was serving the evening meal and her little daughter was ringing the bell. The misery shown in the first picture was attributed to the machinations of the goldbug while the latter was labeled:

"How it will be when Bryan is elected."

The brooms with which the Thirty-ninth Warders hoped to sweep all the goldbugs from office on Nov. 3 would no doubt sweep clean in the hands of its good housewife, for they were bright and new, evidently just out of the factory.

Were They Joliet Brooms?

As the Thirty-ninth Ward marchers passed the Auditorium a broommaker called out: "Where did you get those brooms? Did Altgeld have them made for you down in Joliet?"

Hisses were the only reply that was audible.

The Fourth Ward was represented by 700 or 800 sturdy marchers, who carried torches and numerous banners and transparencies, and made the air ring with shouts for the Popocratic candidate.

The Thirty-second Ward had a handsome float, in which Viceroy Li Hung Chang propounded several questions to "Viceroy Mark Hanna." One of them was: "Do you make any money by reducing the wages of workingmen?"

Another was: "If free silver would reduce wages why are you opposed to it?" This float created great merriment.

A hundred mounted men led the Fifth Ward organizations. A drum major twirling a broom preceded the band, and the regular ward club trudged after 200 strong on foot. Torches were carried, and every man wore a silver band on his hat.

"We did not parade today, but we still hold our jobs," was a conspicuous banner.

The Sixth Ward "boys" were noisy, and campaign songs were sung by different sections as they moved up Michigan avenue.

Laboring Man's Home Since 1873.

Two carriages, containing women, led the Sixth Ward organizations. A mounted "Uncle Sam" of gaunt dimensions went ahead of the band. A desolate looking float called "The laboring man's home since 1873" caused cheering. On a board table was a rye loaf and a cold potato, both labeled. The room looked bleak and bare. In a cot lay a child, and two or three poorly dressed men impersonated American laborers out of work.

This attraction was said to be the product of "Billy" O'Brien's brain.

Another float was teeming with harlequins, artificial and natural men, in hard luck, and children.

Then followed an Indian war-dance float, representing half a dozen braves gyrating around a pole and hitting it with their hatchets and giving forth war cries. This wagon was labeled:

"16 to 1 and no compromise."

Following these floats were a lot of silver dollars as big as wash tubs carried aloft and this legend:

"We have to wear masks to hold our jobs."

Footmen preceded by a band led the delegation from the Twenty-eighth Ward. The column was gay with transparencies. A small boy twirling an imitation drum-major's baton, who was a conspicuous figure in the morning parade, was also discovered still twirling his emblem of jugglery.

Trades Union Silver Club.

Eighty men in immaculate white, four abreast, six feet apart, and carrying silver staffs, walking behind a calcium light wagon, led the way for the Trades Union Silver Marching club. Four hundred men were in this company.

The men all carried torches marked with the official ratio or batons over their shoulders. A transparency inscribed the "Hobo Orator" followed.

The Carter H. Harrison Marching club from the Twenty-eighth Ward followed.

The union printers came next, several hundred strong, and out of the column were heard called the names of the journals and job offices where the different delegations work.

Thus ended the rallying of the South Side wing, which passed north in Michigan avenue and then turned west to meet the North and West Side processions for the real march.

North-Siders Pass By.

Passing the reviewing stand the North Side section came in as the second division, the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards forming the entire strength of that division and marching in the order named.

Marshal James A. Brachtendorf and a mounted escort of fifteen men moved at the head of the North Side forces. As a general thing the organizations under his command were in better order, kept better step and time to the music than either of the other divisions. This was probably due to the fact that Mr. Brachtendorf's command was composed chiefly of men who have had some experience in the marching business.

The Twenty-first Ward was headed by a fine bugle corps dressed in gray uniforms. The Twenty-second Ward had a good band and a big float. The most attractive feature of this division was a float carrying fifteen young women dressed in white and gayly bedecked with vari-colored ribbons.

A good deal of attention was given to Col. Samuel B. Chase in the way of banners and transparencies bearing his picture. This was seen largely in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second Ward clubs.

As the procession passed the Auditorium Annex, in which is located the headquarters of the Popocratic National committee, the cheering and blowing of horns was kept up at a continuous rate.

West-Siders Two Hours Late.

The West Side division of the silver parade formed at Haymarket square, but there was a hitch in the arrangements somewhere, so that it was fully two hours later than the appointed time when this division was ready to cross the Randolph street bridge.

When the head of the division reached the bridge it was 9 o'clock. By that time the South Side division was occupying the line of march along Market street, and the West Side marchers had to wait not only for the South Side division to finish, but for the North Side division to pass.

It was 9:30 p. m. before the Western division had an opportunity to cross the bridge and fall in line, and even when it did so it missed its place ahead of the sixth division, consisting of otherwise unassigned organizations, and had to fall in as tail-enders.

At the head of the West Side division Ald. John Powers rode as Chief Marshal. With him was a creditable corps of aides, all well mounted, and some of their horses a little impatient from the long wait.

As they passed off the bridge and turned south into Market square they presented a good appearance, however, and with an excellent band of music to set the pace they were by no means least, although the last, in the silver line.

Populist Clubs in Evidence.

There was a noticeable number of Populist clubs in this division, and they seemed to be quite as proud of their participation as were those organizations who carried the Democratic banners alone.

The Eighteenth Ward Democratic club was in the lead. One of Mr. Powers' aids said they had 1,500 men in line. Then came the Seventh, Twenty-seventh, and Fourteenth Ward clubs, nearly all the marchers carrying torches and a great many transparencies proclaiming the virtues of "16 to 1," "W. J. Bryan," and "Altgeld."

Next in order came the Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Silver clubs. They were partly uniformed. All wore badges, and pictures of the nominee for President were stuck in their hats.

The Thirteenth Ward organization brought up the rear of these clubs. Next to it, and apparently having the largest number of men in line, came the Tenth Ward club. A feature of this organization was half a dozen men dressed in the feathers and buckskin suits of original Americans, and representing Carey's Indians. The club was well supplied with bands and drum corps, and had three large wagons, all decorated with bunting and banners and hauling loads of enthusiastic shouters for the cause of free silver.

End of the Procession.

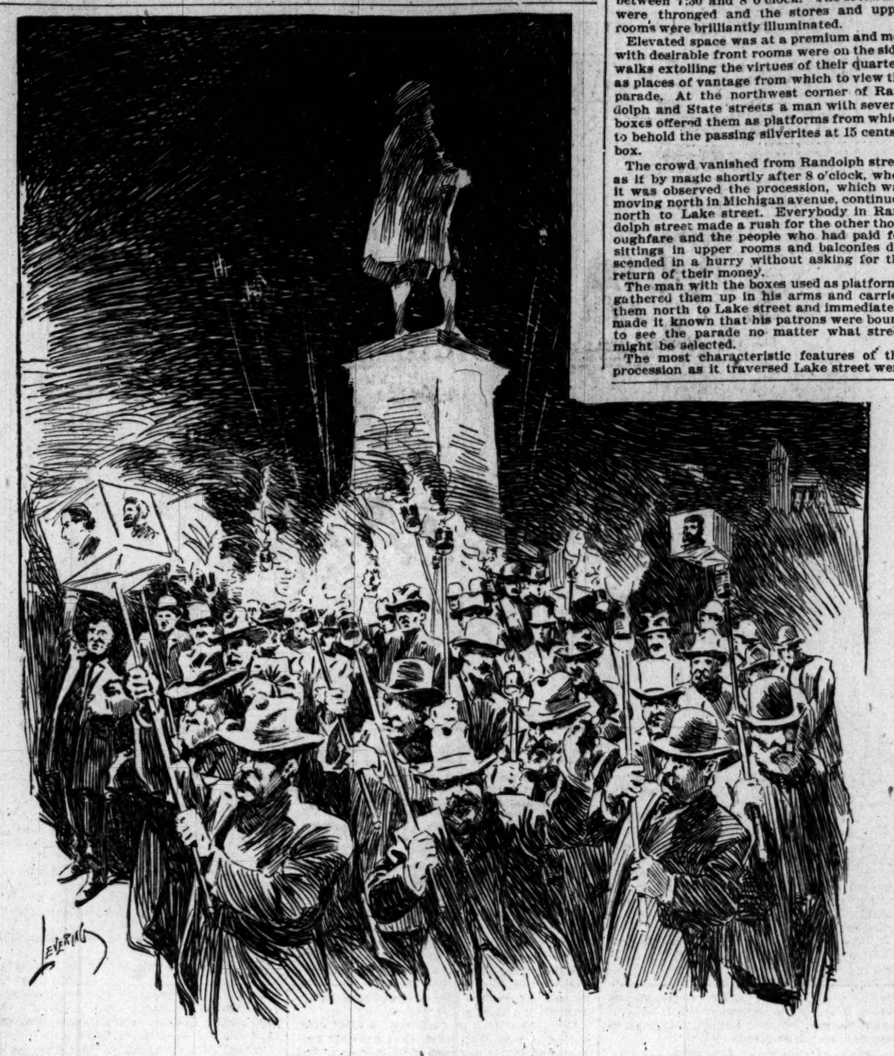
Immediately behind were the Nineteenth Ward Democratic club and the Twenty-eighth Ward Silver club. Then came the French-American Free Silver club from the southwest quarter of the Nineteenth Ward, 200 strong. They were followed by the Ninth Ward Silver club and the Melrose Park Bimetallic Union. The Fifteenth Ward club, headed by a large drum corps, not only brought up the rear of this division, but was at the tail end of the entire procession.

Considerable disappointment was manifested by the crowds who had gathered along Randolph street, expecting to see the silver parade when they heard the bands playing along Lake street instead.

This change was made in the line of march without previous announcement, owing to a late order that the car lines along East Randolph street could not be interfered with.

A notable feature of the parade was the few American flags carried, not to exceed fifty appearing in the entire procession.

There were only ten masked men in the line.



MOBILIZING FOR THE SILVER PARADE ON THE LAKE-FRONT.

WATCH DOWN-TOWN SILVER MARCH

Spectators Find Their View Often Much Obstructed by Darkness.

Randolph street, from Michigan to Fifth avenue, was crowded last night with people waiting for the silver procession, which they expected would pass up that thoroughfare between 7:30 and 8 o'clock. The sidewalks were, thronged and the stores and upper rooms were brilliantly illuminated.

Elevated space was at a premium and men with desirable front rooms were on the sidewalks extolling the virtues of their quarters as places of vantage from which to view the parade. At the northwest corner of Randolph and State streets a man with several boxes offered them as platforms from which to behold the passing silverites at 15 cents a box.

The crowd vanished from Randolph street as if by magic shortly after 8 o'clock, when it was observed the procession, which was moving north in Michigan avenue, continued north to Lake street. Everybody in Randolph street made a rush for the other thoroughfare and the people who had paid for sittings in upper rooms and balconies descended in a hurry without asking for the return of their money.

The man with the boxes used as platforms gathered them up in his arms and carried them north to Lake street and immediately made it known that his patrons were bound to see the parade no matter what street might be selected.

The most characteristic features of the procession as it traversed Lake street were the darkness and the rumbling of the trains on the "L" road as they moved over the heads of the followers of Bryan.

Darkness Bothers the Bands.

Owing to the absence of torchlights in the procession the musicians found it difficult to play and the strains of the bands were not always up to the fine point. The players made amends, however, as they came to the electric light in front of the Tremont Hotel, and the people there, as a consequence, were treated to all sorts of music from every passing band.

The electric lights at the Tremont not only extracted music from the moving musicians, but also attracted the debaters of the 16 to 1 school and the single gold standard. They congregated in front of the hotel and discussed the merits of the two systems, to the evident amusement of the large crowd that gathered. The silver advocates had on white hats and the gold debaters wore the yellow headgear which was so prominent in the honest money parade of the afternoon.

It was generally a good-natured crowd, the members of which were not given to comments on the passing clubs, but this peculiarity was perhaps best explained by a man who was asked some question by a companion, when he replied:

"Don't bother me. I am too busy trying to see the procession in the dark."

The passage of the parade along Jackson street was orderly to the extent that no serious accidents happened, but in many other ways it was decidedly disorderly. The Popocrats vied with each other in breaking ranks every few yards and carrying on heated arguments with McKinleyites on the sidewalks. In front of the old Postoffice the crowd was especially thick, and several times the police narrowly averted a general mixup of the sightseers and the marchers.

At State street the police service was by no means adequate, and it was with difficulty that the procession passed there at all. There seemed to be no disposition to violence, but a general eagerness on the part of the spectators to see everything that was going on.

One deserted looking place along the street was the platform in front of the Union League club. Two young couples stationed there had a great deal of fun with those in line. The women were Republicans and their escorts Popocrats, and the heated argument they carried on with each other and the people in general attracted a good deal of attention.

Many of the marchers seemed to be possessed of a spirit of "chaff" or "bluff."

"We're not afraid of losing our jobs. Whoop! Wow, wow!"

"Come in; get into line. The boss won't see you."

These were frequent expressions all along the line of march.

There was something which elicited great enthusiasm in the sight of Senator Jones' big, white hat, which was thrown into bold relief by a wide, lighted window behind him as he stood on the reviewing stand.

But the parade passed off quietly at this stage. The chilly winds from the lake drove many spectators from the avenue. In consequence there were few to help out the enthusiasm except for a short distance at each side of the reviewing stand at the Auditorium, and again about the intersection of Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. The cheering was desultory and for the most part spiritless.

The only exciting incident was a little conflict of bluff between a mounted German and a spectator who stood on the curb near Van Buren street. The latter ventured to chaff the burly equestrian for his devotion to silver. The German at first retorted brusquely, but at length became so exasperated that he charged his wordy assailant and came near trampling on several bystanders. The police did not interfere, and the horseman rejoined his companions none the worse for the experience.

REVIEWED BY POPOCRATIC CHIEFS.

Senator Jones and Party Occupy the Auditorium Annex Balcony.

The parade was reviewed from the balcony of the Auditorium Annex by Senator Jones and a large party of friends. The cheers of the marchers were at their loudest at this point, and banners and torches were waved toward the Popocratic headquarters.

Those who saw the parade, or part of it, from the balcony were: Senator, Mrs., and Miss Jones; J. G. Johnson of Kansas, D. J. Campau of the Campaign committee; C. S. Darrow, R. A. D. Wilbanks, Senator H. M. Teller, Congressman C. M. Towne of Minnesota, Congressman Hartman of Montana, Senator Cannon of Utah, Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas, Moreton Frewen of London, England, the bimetallist; State Senator Leon Bailey, George M. Washburne and Mrs. Washburne of Massachusetts, and Mr. and Mrs. McConville.

Senator Teller retired after half an hour of watching, and Senator Jones was not among those who were to be found toward the end of the parade in the Annex balcony.

SAMPLE MAXIMS ON THE BANNERS.

Terse Silverite Legends Culled in the Course of the Parade.

The legends upon the banners and transparencies of the free silverites were characteristic of the sentiments and principles of the silver parties. The fertile brains of such down-town statesmen as Ald. Coughlin and Senator O'Brien had contributed to the making of the shibboleths, and there were some beauties among them. Here are a few caught at random as the disorganized hosts rushed by:

"The Syndicates Are Getting Too Fresh."

"In 1776 Our 3,000,000 People Defied England."

"We Like Hanna—Nit."

"Give Us Back What You Stole in '73."

"No Yale Dudes in This Push."

"Dear Money Makes Cheap Men."

"The People Should Own the Railroads—Not the Railroads Own the People."

"Labor Will Vote Its Convictions."

"We have to Wear Masks to Hold Our Jobs."

"No Bonds in Time of Peace."

"Bryan—Brains—Brawn."

"Against Bonds—Boodle—Bluster."

"High Money and Low Times."

"Democracy, but No Plutocracy."

"Silver Cannot Be Cornered."

"Bryan, the Moses of the People."

"Stolen in '73—Replevined in '96."

CALL FOR RESERVE POLICEMEN.

Threatened Crowding at Tattersall's Causes Request for Assistance.

But once during the evening was a demand made on the reserve force kept in readiness at the Harrison Street Station. At 10:15 o'clock Sergt. Linville, who was stationed at Tattersall's, sent in a hurry up call for ten men.

The policemen were provided with a patrol wagon and hurried to the big meeting. When they reported to Sergt. Linville Lieut. Gallagher of the Stock-Yards Station, who was in charge of the detail, told them he was able to handle the crowd, and sent the men back to the station.

The call was made at the time the rear companies of the parade had begun to disband. The crowd which had collected about the entrance surged into the doorway and for a time threatened to cause a panic. The police on duty at the building massed about the doorway and kept the crowd back until the entrance could be cleared.

The other reserve force held at the Central detail was used in keeping the people back from the sidewalk and clearing the passage ways.

EX-GOV. SILAS WOODSON IS DEAD.

Well-Known Democrat Who Has Played an Important Part in the Politics of Two States Expires.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Silas J. Woodson died at the St. Joseph Hospital this evening after an illness of more than a year. It was a gradual wasting away from the effects of old age. He was



EX-GOV. SILAS WOODSON OF MISSOURI.

unconscious for twenty-four hours previous to his death. The funeral will be held from the cathedral, but just when it is not known.

Silas Woodson was born in Knox County, Ky., May 18, 1819, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. At the age of 20 he was admitted to the bar. Three years later he was elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky, and at the expiration of his term was appointed Circuit Attorney. In 1849 he was sent to the Kentucky constitutional convention. In 1853 he was again chosen to the Legislature and at the close of the session removed to Missouri, locating in St. Joseph in April, 1854. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1860, when he was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Missouri on the Democratic ticket. At the expiration of his term as Chief Executive of this State Judge Woodson returned to St. Joseph and resumed the practice of the law. In 1882, upon the death of Judge Sherman, he occupied the bench in the Circuit Court here, but was defeated for the nomination for this position. In April, 1885, he was appointed by Gov. Marmaduke to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Buchanan County, then just created, and was twice elected to this position. During his residence in his native State Judge Woodson was a Whig, but upon his arrival in Missouri he affiliated with the Democratic party. He recently joined the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Mary A. Spray.

Mrs. Mary A. Spray, wife of Dr. J. C. Spray, No. 5604 Jackson avenue, died yesterday afternoon of blood poisoning after an illness of nearly six weeks' duration. She was a daughter of John and Catherine Gunn of Caledonia, Ont. She was married in New York in 1872 and came at once to Chicago with her husband. Four children survive her. The funeral will be held at the family home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Graceland.

Dr. John Seibert.

Dr. John Seibert died at his residence, No. 3530 South State street, yesterday morning of heart failure, aged 78 years. He was an old-time resident of Chicago, coming here in 1857. He never married. The funeral will take place Sunday at Mount Morris, Ill.

Sig. A. Bardi.

Pekin, Oct. 9.—The Italian Minister to China, Sig. A. Bardi, is dead.

BRYAN ON THE FRONTIER

HE MAKES SEVERAL ADDRESSES IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Declares for a Financial Policy Which Is Decided On by the People of the United States as Against One Framed in Europe and Forced Upon This Country—His Definition of Good and Bad Money—Appeals for the Farmer Vote.

Speech No. 271 at Onawa.
Speech No. 272 at Sioux City.
Speech No. 273 at Elk Point.
Speech No. 274 at Hawarden.
Speech No. 275 at Canton.
Speech No. 276 at Sioux Falls.
Speech No. 277 at Huron.
Speech No. 278 at Aberdeen.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 9.—Mr. Bryan made one formal speech before arriving here this morning. A crowd had gathered at Onawa, and he addressed it for ten minutes. It was raining hard when he reached Sioux City at 10:20, but several thousand people listened to a short speech.

After the speech he was driven directly to the Milwaukee depot, where a special train was waiting to take the party to Sioux Falls.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 9.—The Bryan party came into South Dakota at Elk Point, and while there was nothing in sight but fields of corn several hundred farmers were waiting for the arrival of the candidate, and to these he spoke for two minutes. He told the people that while two minutes was a short time in which to make a free silver argument it would not be too short a time there because the farmers had an experience which would be argument enough for them.

"You will see men who handle money, and own money, and change money who are anxious for money to rise in value. You see men who handle corn and raise corn who are anxious to have corn rise in value. The people who raise corn have a right to protect themselves and to prevent an additional fall in the price of corn. The more nations there are which demand gold the greater will be the difficulty to get it and the more of your corn will it buy. If your taxes would fall, if your debts would fall as your corn fell, you might be able to get along easier. I believe the time has come when the farmer is called upon to defend himself and his family and his people around him by the use of the ballot.

Financial Policy.

A jump was taken back into Iowa at Hawarden, and here the farmers surrounding the car showed more enthusiasm than at any place on the Western trip. There were not so many of them, but those who were there shouted and yelled. After telling the people that they could make a more effective speech in five minutes on election day than he could in five minutes today Mr. Bryan proceeded:

We have submitted to the American people at this time this question: Shall we have a financial policy suited to our own needs and decided upon by our own people, or shall we have a financial policy framed in another country and sent over here to be forced upon us whether we want it or not. [Wild cries of "No, never! never!"]

The Republican platform does not say that the gold standard is a good thing; it expressly declares that bimetallism is better, and that platform, after pledging the Republican party to try to secure bimetallism in the place of the gold standard, tells the people they must endure a gold standard until foreign nations come to our relief. [Cries of "We won't do it," and applause.]

Canton, S. D., was the next stopping place, and in the five minutes there Mr. Bryan spoke briefly to a crowd of farmers, who heard him with attention and applause. Sioux Falls was reached shortly after 1 o'clock.

In his Sioux Falls speech Mr. Bryan asked: Is the gold standard a good thing? [Cries of "No! No!"] [A voice, "Yes."] Mr. Republican friend says the gold standard is a good thing. I ask him why the Republican party promised to get rid of the gold standard as soon as they could? [Applause.] Departing from their platform, the Republicans will tell you that gold is good money because it is good all over the world. If friends, no money is good which rises in value and robs the producers of this country to the benefit of the bondholders. [Applause.] They say the gold dollar is honest. No dollar is honest which rises in value, and gives an unearned advantage to the man who loans money, and imposes an unjust burden on the man who agrees to pay it. [Applause.]

Sioux Falls gave Mr. Bryan his first real reception in South Dakota. Men and women drew his carriage through the streets. The place was crowded, some coming from Iowa and Minnesota. Bryan's speech was devoted mainly to exonerating Senator Pettigrew from the charge of disloyalty to the Republican party. He also expressed his appreciation of the great demonstration. The old soldiers were promised that their interests would not be neglected in the hands of those who believed the United States great enough to attend to its own business as well as possible.

As to Enforcing the Law.

He added: "My friends, I find that about the only people who are fearful that if elected I shall not enforce the law are the people who have profited in the past by lax enforcement of the law. [Great applause.] I feel that the people who are so much afraid that the law will not be vindicated if I am elected are the very men who will suffer most if the laws of this country are not enforced. They are afraid as they ought to be. [Wild applause.] The Chicago ticket isn't a menace to any man who has property. The election of the Chicago ticket is not a menace to any man who wants to eat the bread that he earns. It is simply a menace to the man who wants to eat the bread that he earns. [Applause and cheers.] They ask who are on our side. Why, they say, look at those great financiers, look at our business men, look at those who have great property interests, they are all against you. How can you succeed? Why, my friends, I will tell you how we can succeed. Money talks, but money don't vote. [Great applause.] They tell us that we can't succeed because some of the great newspapers are against us. Why, my friends, editors only vote once. [Applause and laughter.] I have known some who, because of the mortgages on their plants were not able to control their votes. [Applause.] We would like to have all the newspapers on our side, but would far rather have the people with us than the newspapers, and we have reached a point where it is almost true, as some one has said, that there is nobody on our side but the people. [Prolonged applause and cheering.] Now, you know I rather enjoy having some people against me. [Laughter and applause.] When I find that the trusts are against me I am glad, because if they don't elect me they won't own me after my election. [Applause.]

"I am glad to have the bond syndicates against me, because when I am elected they will not come down and try to get me to sell bonds to them at $1.04½ when they are worth $1.19. [Continued applause and cheering.]

Attacks the Bolters.

"I am not surprised that Republicans want to get out of the Republican party when they see some of our Democrats getting into it. [Applause.] I think they feel a great deal like the Irishman did when he was driving a mule and the mule got to kicking and got his feet up into the wagon. The Irishman said: 'All right, if you're going to get in I'll get out.' [Laughter and cheers.] Now, my Republican friends, I want to ask you, don't you think that the Republican platform that draws out of the Democratic party all those who want to use the instrumentalities of government for private gain, that draws out of the Democratic party those who use government for public plunder, is a mighty poor platform for the people to stand on who really want government by the people, for the people, and of the people? [Great cheers and applause.]

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 9.—The local committee of arrangements announces that Mr. Bryan will speak here Monday evening at the Lyceum Theater, exclusively to ladies. This is a decided innovation in the campaign.

Huron, S. D., Oct. 9.—The Bryan party was two hours late in reaching Huron, and the candidate made a speech to a good-sized audience.

Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 9.—Mr. Bryan had to curtail his remarks here, owing to the lateness of his arrival.

Women's Protective Association.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The Supreme Council of the American Women's Protective Association reelected Carrie C. Coonley President, M. Belle Kempster Secretary, and Mary Davidson Treasurer.

Ex-Bank President Arrested.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 9.—Ex-President King of the Merchants' National Bank was arrested this afternoon charged with embezzlement. He was formerly Mayor.

MOUNTED AIDS, SOUND MONEY PARADE, TURNING INTO VAN BUREN STREET,

[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

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SILVER MEN HEAR TOWNE

THREE THOUSAND WHITE METAL ADVOCATES AT TATTERSALL'S.

Prior to the Star Speaker's Arrival Walter T. Mills Promises Jobs to a Small Army in the Rocky Mountain Mines if Bryan Should Be Elected—Congressman-Orator Says the Gold Standard Means Low Wages and Hard Times.

About 3,000 people greeted Congressman Towne and the other silver orators at Tattersall's last evening. It was an enthusiastic audience and gave an especially warm welcome to Congressman Towne, who spoke for nearly an hour.

It was a noisy audience and the confusion was increased by the frequent arrival of clubs from the parade. One man, evidently intoxicated, attempted to interrupt Congressman Towne and was put out.

The Chairman of the meeting was Charles W. Green and among those on the stage were Col. J. C. Roberts, George E. Bowen, Moreton Frewen of England, G. M. Emrich, H. S. Taylor, Congressman Charles Hartman of Montana, Jeff Chandler of St. Louis, M. Prentiss, H. H. Eddy, the Rev. T. H. Molmore of Denver, and Stanley E. Parkill of Michigan.

Walter T. Mills spoke at some length previous to the arrival of Congressman Towne and the other advertised speakers of the evening. He devoted his attention largely to an excoriation of the money power and the men whom he claimed had engaged in a conspiracy against humanity. He said the men who were behind Mr. Bryan in this campaign were the men who had stood in the front in every struggle for human liberty.

"If Bryan is elected," he said, "we will send 100,000 to 200,000 people out into the Rocky Mountains and give them good jobs."

Speaker of the Evening.

Congressman Towne, who was the principal speaker of the evening, said:

"For a long time the American people have been indulging in that most dangerous of vices to a free republic—apathy and carelessness. And the great interest in this campaign is a notice to the powers of combined greed that the American people are going to resume the control of their own affairs.

"The moneyed autocrats say the questions of the present campaign are too difficult for the common people to understand, and so they would have us turn it over to the tender mercies of Wall and Lombard streets.

"They assume the principle they advocate is the only one that can be defended on the grounds of political economy, whereas four-fifths of the world are opposed to it."

Mr. Towne further said bimetallism has always proved successful and the gold standard has always brought ruin and disaster in its train.

He paid his respects to Dr. Depew, and said he had even gone so far as to exclude the silver men from the mercies of the hereafter.

"You can examine the history of the world," Mr. Towne said, "and will find bimetallism. You will always find the decadence and destruction of empires are due to a shrinkage of the monetary metals. The same story is told in the history of the Roman Empire that has nearly been seen in this country. And through the night of the dark ages you will find no gleam of hope except with the working of mines."

The discovery of America, he said, and the gold taken from it had a most quickening influence.

Holds Up California.

When California opened up its golden stores, he said, a remarkable era of progress set in, raising prices 30 and 40 per cent. The closing of the mints was due to the selfish interest of those who sought to lessen the amount of ultimate money. About 1873 the great creditor nation of the world so managed that several of the nations of the world should deny silver the mints, with the result to take away from it a large share of the use it had, and transfer it to gold. The result was inevitable, inasmuch as the basis on which the world's credit was founded was lessened. It accordingly resulted in taking more and more commodities to get a unit of ultimate money.

"To say that the best dollar for us is the dollar with the greatest purchasing power is to say that the best dolar is the one that is the hardest to get."

The gold standard, said Mr. Towne, watched over every industry, and like a thief in the night stole from them and gave into the laps of those who owned it.

It had been shown by investigation that 4,047 families in the United States were possessed of seven-tenths as much wealth as 11,560,292 families. It was impossible for such things to continue and the republic to live. The three great factors in the economic world were production, distribution, and consumption. When the monetary power increases in purchasing power it paralyzes the energies of all these forces.

"We have today," he said, "a monetary system upon which we pay tribute to the creditor nation of the world on its own conditions. We are a producing nation, and desirous of getting as much for our products as possible.

Quotes English Authorities.

"The great financial authorities of Europe have declared that we are able to carry to a successful conclusion bimetallism.

"Shall we, the descendants of those who fought at Yorktown, fear to do what France did from 1803 to 1873? If nothing can be done by law, how can anything be done by international agreement, as that implies reliance upon law?"

The speaker paid his respects to the Palmer ticket by saying it was the only ticket that no one was expected to vote for.

"Republicans say in discussing the tariff question that this is the greatest Nation in the world, but when they come to talk of us as a self-regulator of our monetary affairs we dwindle to a most woe-begone Nation. We have more railroad mileage than all the world, carry more freight and do more business than nearly all the world. All of which proves we are in need of a greater supply of ultimate money to develop our great resources.

"It is a great task we have before us and the issue is far greater than that of 1860. That involved the liberty of 400,000 black men and this involves the liberty of 75,000,000, black and white."

Mr. Towne said in conclusion that he thought God had raised up a servant to save his people. He referred to the attempt made by the silver Republicans to have Bryan named by the Popocratic convention at Chicago, and said they had come to recognize that providence in its inscrutable way had builded far better than it knew.

Silver was not the only panacea for present evils, he continued, but if others felt as he did they would put the banks out of the governing business. They would also have a government telegraph and a postal savings bank for the people.

Gen. P. W. Hardin Speaks.

Gen. P. W. Hardin, who followed Congressman Towne, said if any one in the house was a protectionist he was so, because he was opposed to foreign products coming in competition with home products. And so the money kings know if they can control the quantity of money they can use it to better advantage.

He then entered into a discussion of the claim of overproduction as being responsible for the stagnation in the business world, and characterized it as fallacious. The trouble, he said, was underproduction of money. Money was subject to laws of supply and demand, as is everything else.

Universal paralysis of all business had followed the gold standard. He spoke of prosperity of silver countries, and said this country had stimulated their industries at our expense. There was not a single gold standard country in the world where the products of human labor were not steadily falling.

Col. H. H. Eddy of California was the last speaker, and he followed in much the same line as the others. He said he had been a Republican all his life, and that the Republicanism taught him was the Republicanism of Lincoln and Blaine. But the Republicanism he had not learned was that of McKinley and Mark Hanna.

He arraigned the Republican prty for declaring for the single gold standard, and said it had gone back on all the principles which it had held in the past.

While he was speaking a band marched into the hall playing "Battlecry of Freedom" and other airs, and aroused much enthusiasm among the audience. The confusion by the influx of clubs increased until the close of the meeting.

SENATOR TELLER FAILS TO SPEAK.

Three Thousand People Listen to Other Popocrats at Afternoon Meeting.

Three thousand people attended the afternoon meeting given under the auspices of silver Republicans at Tattersall's. The principal speaker advertised for the ocasion, Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, did not speak owing to a throat affection, the result of his arduous campaign labor. He was present on the stage, however, and on two or three occasions arose and bowed in response to the repeated calls of the audience.

The audience did not lack in enthusiasm, however, and cheered vociferously the mention of Bryan's name and the more salient points made by the several speakers, Senater Cannon of Utah, Congressman Hartman of Montana, and others.

Dr. G. M. Emerich, Chairman of the Executive committee of the National Silver party, was the Chairman of the meeting, and the others on the speakers' stand were:

Henry M. Teller,	Col. J. W. Bennett,
Charles A. Towne,	Dr. W. D. Neel,
Congressman Hartman of Montana,	Dr. R. Grover,
	George E. Bowen,
James H. Teller,	Prof. R. M. Johnson,
D. R. Brant,	Charles W. Green.

Walter T. Mills Speaks.

Walter T. Mills, who was the first speaker, began by referring to the famous quotation from one of Maj. McKinley's speeches—that what the country wanted was not the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver, but the opening of the mills to American workmen.

Mr. Mills contended that this meant nothing at all, unless the opening of the mills meant the closing of the mints. He said, even supposing an increased tariff meant better times, there would be no such prosperity if McKinley was elected President and the Lower House of Congress were with him, for there would be the silver Senate, and it would be impossible to secure its consent to any tariff measure that did not carry with it monetary relief.

On the other hand, the speaker said, if the closing of the mints could bring prosperity the country ought to be enjoying it now, for silver has been outlawed many years.

The mills of America, he contended, could be opened only by giving the country a larger volume of money and that could only be secured by the free coinage of silver.

Senator Frank J. Cannon Speaks.

Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah began his speech with the declaration that he was here because he believed this year, as he did last year, that a cheap coat makes a cheap man; that the American people were desirous of a return to better times, and that the political parties should have in view the interests of this country and not of those across the seas. The time had come, he said, addressing Republicans, to obliterate old party ties and to stand together for the defense of American markets and products against those of the whole world.

The speaker paid his respects to the Republican party, which, he admitted, was a grand one, but said as he gazed upon the yellow banners abounding in it he remembered that the dragon of China was on a yellow banner, and he asked himself were those men marching for Chinese advancement in this country?

Speaking of the possibility of a protective tariff measure passing the Senate, he said:

"I had thought the time never would come when I would vote the Democratic ticket. I had thought the Republican party would keep close to the people, but, when it turned its back on all the doctrines it had taught in the past and descended to methods so degrading and humiliating that no honest, self-respecting man could subscribe to them, I thanked God for the chance to vote the Democratic ticket."

Senator Cannon said the manner in which this question is being received by the people is proof positive that God has touched the hearts of the American people. It has been demonstrated, he said, that, as men grow in wealth and power, they grow away from the mass of the common people, and it is the history of republics that so often as this happens the common people bring the autocrats down into the dust. Otherwise republics would perish.

Speaking of the assertions made by the opponents of free silver, Senator Cannon said:

"On the one hand they tell us that it means for us a 53-cent dollar, and on the other hand that the silver mine owner is to get a dollar for 53 cents of his product. They make a most glaring contradiction. What do they mean?"

The speaker said if the Rothschilds were to collect in gold one-seventh of the obligations due them they would take every bit in use in the world today. He said the Republicans charged the silver people with being Anarchists, but the others were making Anarchists by their methods.

Said Senator Cannon: "Do you know how near the toilers of this country are to being Anarchists? So long as prosperity waits upon them they frown upon anarchy, but when want crowds them hard, when there is no food for the hungry mouths of wife and children, and no homes for them, then they become Anarchists."

H. F. Bartine Talks.

H. F. Bartine, who served in Congress with Maj. McKinley, said he had turned back from the Republican party, because it had turned back on all the principles which it had previously advocated. He said it always had been a bimetallist party until it had surrendered its independence to the monetary powers in St. Louis last June. There was not a gold standard power in the world today that was not in distress, and there was not one which would maintain that standard for thirty days if the relentless monetary power did not hold it by the throat. He said the gold standard was an innovation in this country, and denied that it had ever done the United States any good.

Congressman Charles S. Hartman of Montana said he was one of those members of the Republican party who declined to put his neck in the yoke and bow to the gold power. He said the declaration in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard at St. Louis was the most humiliating and disgraceful thing that ever happened in any political convention. It was the right of a party to change its political creed if it saw fit, the speaker said, but it had no right to coerce the conscience of men.

"I witnessed today a magnificent parade," he said, but what does it mean? Simply that those who do not march on the 9th can march on the 10th."

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA RETURNS.

Decrease of the Populist Vote in the Former State Is About 11,000.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 9.—The returns received from Wednesday's election show that the total Populist vote will not exceed 85,000, a decrease of about 11,000 oyer 1894. The vote by counties corrected up to date places Atkinson's majority at 35,405. Several tally sheets in Baldwin County have mysteriously disappeared. The managers decided to wait until Saturday before declaring the result. Some claim there will have to be another election, others say not.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 9.—According to the latest indications the total vote of the State for Governor in Tuesday's election did not exceed 40,500, of which Bloxham received 27,250. Of the 100 members of the Legislature, ninety-one are Popocrats, of whom sixty-four are believed to be against the reëlection of Wilkinson Call to the United States Senate.

One set of election returns was stolen last night from the office of Supervisor of Administration at McClenny. Defeated candidates say that if this is intended as an effort to count them in they will not accept office. It is not known who committed the theft.

FUSION ISSUES IN TWO STATES.

Schemes Are Not Yet Perfected in Missouri and West Virginia.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—The result of the meeting of the State Populist committee was a surprise. The vote on the question of taking Sheridan Webster, candidate for Auditor, off the ticket stood 11 to 12 against his removal. The resolution authorizing the Executive committee to effect fusion with the Popocrats on a State ticket was a tie. Chairman Rozelle cast the vote favoring fusion. Substantial offers will be made by the Popocrats within the next few days. If nothing is accomplished in fusion before next Wednesday the Populist committee will file the State ticket nominated by the Populist State convention. The Populists still contend for two places on the ticket.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 9.—After a two days' session the Popocrat and Populist committees have adjourned. Fusion plans failed. The Popocratic State committee now proposes to influence each nominee on the Populist ticket to resign after it is too late for the Populist Executive committee to place other names on the ticket.

"NATIONAL DEMOCRATS" RULED OUT.

Election Commission of Indiana Says They Must Select a New Name for the Official Ballot.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 9.—The State Election Commission, composed of Gov. Matthews, John W. Kern, and R. O. Hawkins, tonight refused the petition of the "National Democrats" to placec that name on the ballots. The device of the proposed ticket, the head of Jefferson, was approved by the board. The work of printing the ballots will be begun next Tuesday, and the gold standard Democrats will have to select a new name before that time.

PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

EIGHT HORSES ARE KILLED AND ONE MAN BARELY ESCAPES.

Fire Breaks Out in Stables Connected with Factory of Paul J. Darmicke Company and Quickly Eats to the Main Building, Which Is Practically Gutted—Loss Entailed Estimated at About $20,000—Great Crowds Gather and Have to Be Kept Back by Police.

Eight horses were burned to death, one man had a narrow escape from a similar fate, and a loss of $20,000 was caused by a fire that broke out in the factory of the Paul J. Daemicke company, manufacturers of butchers' supplies, Halsted and Fulton streets, at 10 o'clock last night.

The fire burned fiercely for an hour, practically gutting the building and totally destroying the stables attached. The bright light which the flames made on the sky attracted an immense crowd, that came by elevated trains and cable cars and in all sorts of vehicles. Chief Badenoch and Assistant Chief Ross personally directed the police in keeping back the crowds.

At one time the immense brick freighthouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, separated from the Daemicke company's factory only by a narrow alley, and the large boiler works of the Fraser & Chalmers company were in considerable danger, but an extra call for engines soon got the fire under control.

Flames Eat Through Factory.

The fire is supposed to have broken out in the stables, which occupied two old frame stores on the north of the factory, and were separated from it by a slight space. It spread rapidly throughout these and into the main building, but, it appears, without attracting the attention of any of the passers-by, until it had eaten through the factory.

Frank Daemicke, a son of the head of the firm, returned from down-town at 8:30 o'clock last night and went to a room which he had fitted up on the second floor as a sleeping apartment. He was tired from watching two parades, and, he says, lay down and went to sleep after making an inspection of the factory to see if everything was all right. He must have dropped asleep immediately.

At 10 o'clock he was awakened by the smoke and heat from the building on fire beneath him. Half strangled he groped his way to the stairs, but the smoke was so thick by this time that he lost his bearings and fell headlong to the bottom, a distance of about fifteen feet. The fall rendered him almost unconscious for several minutes, but the shock partially undid the effect of the smoke.

Groped About to Find the Fire.

Daemicke struggled to his feet and began to grope again through the building for the location of the fire. He could see no flames, he says, but the heat was becoming intense and the smoke appeared to come from all parts of the building. Finding he was again being overcome by the smoke he began to grope for the door. Just as he was ready to drop back he reached it and staggered out.

Daemicke was clad only in an undershirt, but he started on a run through the crowds of people returning across the Halsted street viaduct to turn in an alarm. The crowd scattered right and left before him, and women screamed that a madman had broken loose. Daemicke ran over a block south on Halsted street to a fire alarm box to find that an alarm already had been turned in. A moment after he heard the rattle of the fire engines crossing the viaduct and ran for cover in a neighboring saloon. Here he was furnished with a suit of old clothes.

The factory building was a substantial brick structure, two stories high, filled with new butchers' delivery wagons and refrigerators, all all of a highly inflammable character. The eight horses were in the wooden stables on the north of the building.

A 2-11 alarm was sent in as soon as the first engine company arrived on the scene, and in a few minutes the neighboring streets were full of fire apparatus.

The crowds who were on their way to the West Side from the Chicago day parades came with the engines and choked the streets in every direction. A large detail of police kept the more adventurous away from the building, but it was not till the arrival of Chief Badenoch and Assistant Chief Ross, who had been attracted by the reflection of the flames on the sky, that the fire lines were rigidly drawn.

Both the Superintendent and the assistant went about among the crowd and took intruders by the collar and sent them back within the lines.

Some of those who were ordered back by Chief Badenoch were disposed to resent what they thought was the interference of citizens. Most of the crowd who came in contact with the Chief and his assistant did not recognize either.

The exact amount of the insurance could not be learned last night. Paul J. Daemicke, the head of the firm, is out of the city and his son, who is employed as a driver, knew nothing of the amount of insurance carried. It is thought $20,000 will cover the loss on stock and building and that the insurance is ample.

SIX ROB AND HALF KILL.

JOHN STINGER AND WILLIAM UFEL FALL THEIR VICTIMS.

Former Is Held Up at West Division Street and West Fortieth Avenue While Returning from a Hunting Expedition—Latter Runs to His Rescue and Receives a Fracture of the Skull, from Which He May Die—One Arrest Is Made.

John Stinger, contractor, No. 469 North Springfield avenue, while returning home from a hunting expedition last night, was held up, beaten, and robbed by six footpads near the corner of West Division street and West Fortieth avenue.

Stinger's cries for assistance were answered by William Ufel, a letter carrier, No. 1542 West Division street, who was also beaten for his interference. Ufel's skull was fractured and death may result.

Stinger carried a shotgun in a leather case under his arm. He was unable to defend himself, and after being beaten almost insensible was relieved of a dollar bill and 50 cents in change.

Ufel was in his house, a block away, when he heard Stinger's outcry.

Upon reaching the scene of the attack and before he had time to realize what had happened the letter-carrier was set upon and injured so badly that Dr. Statts, No. 1896 Grand avenue, who attended him, says that his recovery is doubtful.

When Ufel approached the crowd he demanded the cause.

"They'll kill me," shouted Stinger as he saw the newcomer. "Get help or I'll be murdered."

"I don't need help in a crowd of cowards like these," answered Ufel, and stripping off his coat he rushed in to Stinger's assistance.

Four of the thugs then turned their attention to Ufel, and despite his struggles soon beat him with their clubs until he fell to the ground senseless.

Fearing that they had killed the man the highwaymen then turned west in Division street and made their escape. Ufel was carried to the office of Dr. Statts, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken to his home.

At midnight Policemen Kelly and Binnegar arrested Charles Burnett, No. 3051 Grand avenue. Stinger identified him and he was locked up on a charge of assault and robbery.

DRY GOODS DIVISION, HONEST MONEY PARADE, IN REVIEW.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

FIRES DESTROY LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Man Cremated and Property to the Amount of $200,000 Burned at Corning, Ia.

Corning, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Two of Corning's best business blocks were entirely burned out by fire this morning. The fire originated in the H. J. Reynolds elevator. The flames made quick work of this and spread to three box cars in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards.

When one of the cars was almost consumed it was discovered that an unknown man had either perished in the flames or had been murdered and placed there by tramps.

This fire spread so rapidly that in less than two hours two blocks were in ruins and $200,000 of property had been consumed.

The theory prevalent as to the origin of the fire is that tramps fired the elevator to give them an opportunity to pillage the residence properties. Several homes were entered.

Another theory is that it was started to cover the crime of murdering the unknown man. Everything here is in a terribly chaotic state. The militia is patrolling the town.

Pipestone, Manitoba, Oct. 9.—A prairie fire passed over this vicinity, sweeping everything in its path, burning acre after acre of grain in stacks, buildings, cattle, horses, and farm implements. The fire has been burning for several days. Many people in this district are left homeless. Reports from other parts of the province also tell of extensive destruction by prairie fires.

CITY IS IN FEAR OF A TIDAL WAVE.

Fernandina, Fla., Is Threatened with the Fate Which Recently Overtook Cedar Keys.

Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The citizens of Fernandina are in a state of panic tonight, fearing the place may meet the fate that recently overtook Cedar Keys.

Heavy winds from the northeast have been blowing all the day, and the tide has risen so high that already immense damage has been done along the river front. The dock used by the Florida Lumber company is under water and thousands of feet of lumber are afloat. At 4 o'clock the water rose for two blocks up Center street, and lumber drifted up the thoroughfare, smashing in the fronts of buildings.

The Florida Central and Peninsular railroad tracks are under water, and incoming trains this afternoon could not reach the city. At the elevator the engine-rooms are six feet deep in water. The engineers and firemen were nearly drowned by the flood. As night fell the wind blew more furiously, and a tidal wave is feared.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 9.—High water in Savannah River, resulting from the strong northeast wind during the afternoon, will cause much loss to rich planters, many of whom had cut and stacked the crop in the fields. At midnight some of the city wharves were submerged. All vessels have been ordered to remain in port.

BALL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, I. N. G.

Pretty Women and Gallant Soldiers Throng the Armory for Their Annual Festive Event.

As a happy ending to a long-to-be-remembered "Chicago day," more than 1,500 guests thronged the First Regiment Armory last night, the occasion being the third annual ball of the regiment.

Pretty women in pretty gowns, gallant soldiers in handsome uniforms, and all the other necessary attributes of a brilliant military ball made the affair, which was under the management of Capt. A. L. Bell, an entire success.

A concert program of four numbers was given before the dancing program, which was composed alternately of waltzes and two-steps. There were twelve numbers and almost as many extras.

A souvenir program was given to each guest. It was done in blue and gold, with a monogram of the badge of the First Regiment in the center of the cover. Frappé and punch were served in the balconies.

Among the distinguished military guests present were:

Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and staff.
Gen. H. A. Wheeler, First Brigade, I. N. G., and staff.
Col. George M. Moulton, Second Regiment, I. N. G., and staff.

FLOAT REPRESENTING A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF PROSPERITY.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

MRS. WILES IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

She Captures the Convention of Federated Women's Clubs at Springfield by Defending the Men.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles of Freeport today gave the members of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs a lesson in practical politics. Mrs. Wiles was a candidate for President of the federation, but was opposed by a number of the prominent members. So strong, indeed, was the opposition to her that her name did not go at the head of either of the tickets prepared by the Nomination committee. An attempt was even made to dispose of her candidacy by nominating her for Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Wiles made sure her election by the course she took in regard to the report of the Nominting committee and by a speech she made on the paper of Miss Evans, which was read by Mrs. C. H. Barnes.

The paper was, in a measure, an attack on the male sex, and Mrs. Wiles went gallantly to the defense of the men. This endeared her to the women of the convention who have confidence in their husbands and brothers.

For President the first ballot stood: Mrs. Bourland, 71; Mrs. Carriel, 31; Mrs. Wiles, 95; scatterng, 2. Mrs. Carriel withdrew after the first ballot was announced, and the contest was then between Mrs. Bourland and Mrs. Wiles. The second ballot stood: Mrs. Bourland, 63; Mrs. Wiles, 90.

For Vice-President-at-Large Mrs. Candee was elected, receiving all but two of the votes cast. Mrs. Bourland and Mrs. Corrine Brown each received one vote. Mrs. Elgin H. Ray received 182 of the votes for Recording Secretary. Mrs. Wheeler of Chicago received four votes for this office.

For Recording Secretary Mrs. Sherwood, the candidate on the ticket of the Nominating commttee, received 125 votes and Mrs. Radding 69 votes. Mrs. Haworth of Decatur was elected Treasurer over Mrs. Holden, receiving 101 votes.

At the morning session of the federation the first matter that came up was a paper by Mrs. Ellen G. Starr of Chicago on "The Relation of Art to Life." The paper was greatly enjoyed.

WHITE HOUSE IS AGAIN OCCUPIED.

President Cleveland and Family Return to Note Improvements Made During Their Absence.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Old Glory fluttered from the flagstaff of the Executive Mansion this morning for the first time in four months to indicate the return of the President of the United States to the national capital.

Secretaries Francis, Lamont, and Morton are out of the city, but the other members of the Cabinet took occasion to call as fast as they could get through with the routine at their respective departments.

Private Secretary Thurber said Mrs. Cleveland and the babies would return to Washington tomorrow, and would occupy the Executive Mansion for the present.

A number of improvements have recently been made to the interior of the White House. New carpets have been put down in the east parlor, the main corridor on the first floor, and in the state and private dining rooms. Painters have also been at work in all of the state apartments, and have touched up the paint work so that a blending of gold and silver tints is noticeable.

J. A. W. DONOHUE DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Chicago Pioneer and Patriarch in the Masonic Order Passes Suddenly Away at Evanston.

Joseph A. W. Donohue, 82 years old, No. 976 Lake street, died yesterday of a stroke of paralysis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Smith, No. 1143 Chicago avenue, Evanston. He was engaged in business in in Chicago for more than thirty years, but for nearly a decade had been retired from commercial pursuits.

BELLE FREELAND CONVICTED AGAIN.

Counterfeiter Pardoned by the President in Trouble Once More.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Belle Freeland, the counterfeiter, who was convicted in Chicago in 1893 and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary but was soon thereafter pardoned by President Cleveland, was brought up before Judge Goff in the Federal Court here today to answer to another indictment for converting $2 bills into tens and twenties. She was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Germany's Stringent Beef Regulations

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Germany has followed up the prohibition of American dressed beef by shutting out American canned beef. It is required that all cans shall be inspected, and this practically is prohibition. There seems to be no disposition on the part of Germany to yield to the arguments of the Agricultural Department here.

Life Underwriters Elect Officers.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The National Association of Life Underwriters today elected to hold their next meeting in Milwaukee at a date to be named by the Executive committee. H. S. Hendricks of Washington and E. W. Christie of Cleveland were chosen President and Secretary respectively of the association.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain; southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly; cooler Saturday night.

For Indiana, fair in the morning, showers in the evening or night; southeasterly winds; cooler Saturday night.

For Lower Michigan, fair Saturday; showers Saturday evening or night; increasing southeasterly winds; warmer Saturday.

For Upper Michigan, threatening weather and rain; brisk southeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin, threatening weather, with rain; brisk to high southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly.

For Minnesota, rain in southeast, fair in northwest portion; colder in southeast and warmer in northwest portion; northly winds, shifting to westerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: 8 p. m., Oct. 9, 1896.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.92	70	74	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.24	42	48	N.	.04	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.46	48	48	E.	....	Clear
Boston	30.50	48	54	N.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.10	66	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.24	36	48	N.	Tr.	Rain
Chicago	30.22	54	56	S.E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.28	58	64	E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.36	46	56	N.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.08	56	62	E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.02	58	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.88	46	52	E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.86	60	72	N.	.06	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.08	46	46	S.E.	.22	Rain
El Paso	29.88	76	82	W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.00	72	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.28	48	58	E.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.24	48	60	S.E.	....	Fair
Helena	30.18	50	56	E.	....	Clear
Huron	30.08	42	56	N.	.14	Rain
Indianapolis	30.24	54	60	E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.92	60	74	N.	.86	Rain
Kansas City	29.98	62	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.04	68	74	E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.84	68	80	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.22	50	60	S.	Tr.	Rain
Memphis	30.10	70	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.52	44	44	N.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.14	68	72	N.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.00	68	74	E.	....	Clear
New York City	30.48	50	52	N.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.90	60	66	S.E.	.02	Rain
Oswego	30 50	38	44	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Palestine	30.00	70	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.40	52	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.06	46	70	N.	.12	Rain
Rapid City	30.24	42	44	N.W.	.32	Rain
San Francisco	29.86	56	68	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.12	62	68	E.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.00	48	50	S.E.	.36	Rain
Salt Lake City	30.16	54	58	W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	56	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	62	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Washington	30.46	44	56	N.E.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 48 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 49; 10 a. m., 50; 11 a. m., 52; 12 m., 53; 3 p. m., 57. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.99; 3 p. m., 29.98.

DEATHS.

DEMPSEY—Oct. 9, Jennie H., daughter of Samuel and Fannie Dempsey, aged 22 years. Funeral Sunday from 322 Hermitage avenue at 1 p. m. Interment at Rosehill. Florida papers please copy.

SHOENEMAN—Caroline Shoeneman, beloved wife of Samuel Shoeneman, mother of Julia Dewitz, aged 52 years. Funeral from late residence, 3428 Indiana-av., Sunday, 9:30 a. m., to Graceland. No flowers.

WALKER—Lulu C. Walker, beloved wife of Francis W. Walker, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1896. Funeral from late residence, 3541 Grand-blvd., on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 1 o'clock p. m. Burial at Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTER-Ocean Homestead and Loan Association will be held at its office, No. 3 Ashland-blvd., Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1896.
L. L. MERRIMAN, Secretary.

YOU HAVE BACKACHE

Get Rid of It!

It is a sign that you have Kidney Disease; Kidney Disease, if not checked, leads to Bright's Disease,

and Bright's Disease Kills!

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine. .. ..

Heed the Danger Signal

and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking

Warner's Safe Cure

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
May Howard, Quaker City Quartette, Murphy & Mack, Harry Armstrong, Clark Sisters, Wheeler & Magee, John T. Powers, The Stewarts, Jack Mason, Marion Manola, Frank Moran, Morrissey & Rich, Hanley, Logan & Hanley, Burt Jordan, Conwell & O'Day, Mabel Casedy.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
John W. Ransone, as David B. Hill, Smith & Fuller, Felix & Cain, Bernard Dyllyn, Dare Brothers, Alice Raymond, The Comedy Trio, Howard & Bland, McNulty Sisters, The De Moras, Tom Hefron, Armstrong & Porter, Mack & Celter, Pongo, the Ape, Boyd & Williams.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.
TODAY AT 2. LAST TWO TIMES E. M. & Joseph HOLLAND Positive Success. | TONIGHT AT 8 DOUBLE BILL. "1871" and A SUPERFLUOUS HUSBAND.
Next Week—WM. H. CRANE, in "His Wife's Father."
SPECIAL—Next Week—SPECIAL
WM. H. CRANE
IN
HIS WIFE'S FATHER.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S
MINSTREL JUBILEE AND CAKE WALK CARNIVAL.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night—CHAS. HOPPER in Chimmie Fadden.
SEAT SALE NOW IN PROGRESS FOR
CHAS. HOPPER
IN
CHIMMIE FADDEN.

THE COLUMBIA—Last Night.
DRAMA, BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, OPERA, BALLET, MINSTRELSY, MELODRAMA. ALL THIS AND MORE IN GAY NEW YORK.
SATURDAY MATINEE. Next Sunday—FREGOLI.
COLUMBIA—TOMORROW—Sunday, Oct. 11,
THE GREAT
FREGOLI,
"The most marvelous performer of the age."
SEAT AND BOX SALE NOW IN PROGRESS.

HOPKINS' SOUTH SIDE THEATER.
HOPKINS
AUBREY BOUCICAULT
In his Comedy Sketch, "WANTED, A WIDOW."
Only & Original EDISON VITASCOPE
A LONG LIST OF SPECIALTIES.
"THE GALLEY SLAVE."
SPECIAL CHICAGO DAY BILL Performance begins at NOON.

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER.
Two Shows Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.
CINEMATOGRAPHE
Lydia Yeamans Titus, Fred J. Titus, Hart and Moreland, Clivette, Guibal and Ortiz, The Delterellis, Raymon Moore, Swedish Quartette, Van Auken, McPhee, and Hill.
Seats reserved in advance. 10c, 20c, and 30c.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION.
Ideal Park Racing Association, Ideal Park, Wis.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
Special express trains direct to track in 50 minutes via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot, stopping at Western-av., at 11:45 a. m., 12:15, 12:40, 1:00, and 1:15 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains One Dollar

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Matinee Today at 2 Evenings at 8 sharp.
Charles Frohman's Empire Stock Co.,
From the Empire Theater, New York.
This Saturday Matinee and Night—SOWING THE WIND.
Next Week—Monday, Tuesday, and Wed. Ev'gs, "Bohemia." Thursday and rest of week, first time on any stage of a new play entitled "A MAN AND HIS WIFE."

COR. JACKSON-BOUL. AND KEDZIE-AV.
MISS ANNIS PORTER
WILL SHOOT THE CHUTES
On a BICYCLE, afternoon and evening, Oct. 10 and 11. TODAY AND TOMORROW, LAST DAYS OF THE SEASON.

SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
—2 GRAND PERFORMANCES—
Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Best and Brightest of All Modern Comedies,
"MY UNCLE"
Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
ON THE MISSISSIPPI. MATINEE TODAY.
Sunday Mat.—New Farce—"McSorley's Twins."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
A Genuine Melodramatic Sensation . . HUMANITY.
And a Magnificent Triumph for JOSEPH GRISMER and PHOEBE DAVIES.
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY—25 and 50c.
Tomorrow Matinee—A RAILROAD TICKET.

OXFORD AUDITORIUM.
OXFORD AUDITORIUM
31st-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.
Fine BILLIARD TABLES AND BOWLING ALLEYS
Prizes given nightly for highest score.
Three large Lodge Halls, completely furnished; piano in each. SYLVESTER SMITH, Manager.
Buffet, completely furnished, for rent.

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.
ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

GO DOWN IN THE GALE.

LARGE VESSELS FOUNDER IN THE EAST ATLANTIC STORM.

Dutch Transport Haramario Sinks Off the Coast of Spain—A Large Steamer Is Lost Off Bishop Island, Pembrokeshire—Another Large Boat Is Seen Floating Bottom Upwards—Other Interesting News from Foreign Lands.

St. Sebastian, Oct. 9.—The Dutch transport Haramario has been lost off the north coast of Spain. It was last reported off Finisterre.

Saw a Large Steamer Founder.

Hollyhead, Oct. 9.—A French steamer, which has put in here on account of the storm, reports seeing a large steamer founder off Bishop Island, Pembrokeshire. It is presumed that all on board were lost.

Large Vessel Floating Bottom Up.

Queenstown, Oct. 9.—A steam trawler which has just put in here reports having passed a large vessel yesterday floating bottom up.

The Sea King, a bark belonging to Stackpole, has been wrecked. Five members of the crew were drowned and eight were saved.

The torpedo gunboat Jason has arrived here from Bantry Bay. It reports that the force of the gale baffles description. Enormous seas swept continuously over the deck and tons of water got below. The crew were washed around the decks, several of them were injured, and three of the small boats were lost.

Dover, Oct. 9.—The Atlantic transport line steamer Manitoba, Capt. Griffith, from New York on Sept. 27 for London, signaled the Nore lightship yesterday evening that it was obliged to anchor in the Downs owing to the gale.

HE WILL BE CREMATED TODAY.

Some Personal Traits and Incidents of Du Maurier's Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Oct. 9.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Du Maurier, as men know him, will be cremated tomorrow at Woking.

When he was dying he did not know it, or he would have died a great deal sooner, for he was nervous and a great worrier. Even his family hoped for life to the last, though all were around his bedside when death came—his two sons, his two married girls, his unmarried daughter.

If ever a man cleaned up his desk before closing it, Du Maurier did. He leaves little if any literary work behind him except "The Martian." The writing of that is finished and the pictures will do, though if he had lived longer his friends say he would have added to or elaborated them.

I have been learning all about his methods today and shall be the first to describe them accurately. Of plots he leaves a million, for they bubbled up out of his head like water out of a spring; but in writing and drawing he was slow and careful. He wrote each novel complete, then leisurely illustrated it.

He spent more months on "The Martian" than he did weeks on "Trilby," because he knew "Trilby" had raised great expectations. Though he wrote "Trilby" in six weeks, he spent more hours on it than Dickens did on his longest novel, for Du Maurier was a prodigious worker.

Both in the case of "Trilby" and of "Peter Ibbetson," he wrote a rough draft complete, then doctored the proofs, making innumerable alterations and improvements, but as soon as each was put in type changes were few and trifling.

It seemed to his friends he got his ideas on top of omnibuses. He was forever riding on omnibuses, seeing things which suggested ideas for novels, and rushing home to write them down. He used to say he expected much of "Trilby," yet never quite understood why its success should be so extraordinary.

Until he wrote "The Martian" he thought "Peter Ibbetson" his best work, but died hoping the most of his last novel. Of his pictures every line was from life. He had models for every character, actual scenes for every background. Look at his picture in the last number of Harper's showing a Paris school ground. The trees are copied from those near his dwelling in Oxford square.

Trilby required two models—three, in fact—for he took the body from the statue of Venus de Milo, the face from one girl, and the feet from another, because the girl with the big face had monstrous feet.

Du Maurier made £10,000 ($50,000) from the dramatization of "Trilby" in America, through the generosity of Harper's, but grieved over the bad bargain he made personally in England. This dwelt on his mind, for he imagined himself a good businessman. He resolved to do better in putting his new book on the stage. He kept the idea of a drama in mind in every scene of the new book, and his friends imagined he meant to try to dramatize it himself.

The Daily Telegraph, in an excellent, intimate sketch today, says he was a passionate admirer of mere physical beauty. When Du Maurier met a man he thought more of the shape of his nose or the quality of his muscle than of the nature of his heart. When he met a woman he was more interested in the shape of her neck, the size of her waist, the size of her hands and feet than in her soul. He loved huge things, an enormous woman, a big life-guardsman, a magnificent dog.

To others than his friends or his family he was singularly cold and reticent. A dreamer, a student, he kept his thoughts much to himself. Like his father, he was passionately fond of music. He inherited a rich, sympathetic, agreeable voice, and all his friends know "Trilby" is a compendium of his early family history. Each character could be accurately labeled.

I should call Little Billee a strange compound of George Du Maurier and the late Frederick Walker, to whom he was much attached. Du Maurier's curious opinions are found in the famous dialogue of Little Billee and the dog. "Trilby" is fiction on absolute fact, with photographs of well-known men and women and actual scenes from his life.

Du Maurier had a hard struggle, but battled bravely, ever haunted by the phantom of incurable blindness. This was the demon gnawing at his heart strings. The threatened disease of his eyes could only be averted by cheerful society, and his wife and family determined he should have it, so that the days of young Punch's artist were very merry. Being a charming singer and able talker, he became poular in society, and it was a relief after the excessive toil of every day, but the struggle to make both ends meet was unceasing until the evening of his life. One by one his most beloved relatives died, and as he found home, the dearest place, ever haunted by the dread of blindness, he suddenly conceived the idea of writing a book of discursive recollections, illustrated by himself.

He did write it and enjoyed writing it. He wrote it on odd scraps and slips of paper at odd hours in the interval of his drawings. His faithful, devoted daughter collected the scraps and slips and made them into a book, her own manuscript.

It will be for others to say how far in "Trilby" and in "Peter Ibbetson" the pictures made the story or the story made the pictures. Anyhow, the combination proved a gold mine, and America, which is a fine market, voted solid for Du Maurier. Success once attained, it never rained, but poured. Everything succeeded; everything turned trumps. At over 60 years of age, for the first time in his life, he might rest on his oars. Checks from publishers, checks from dramatic agents from every corner of the earth came pouring in, but this success, this ultimate triumph of his hardworking life of incessant toil seemed to kill the toiler with its blow of congratulations.

After all this labor, after all this anxiety, this terror of blindness, Du Maurier succumbed to the shock of triumph. It did not exhilirate him; it deadened and deafened him. He became moody, unnerved, depressed. He did not value his good fortune because he did not understand it. It paralyzed him, and he fought for it, but it came too late. He did not live to enjoy what he had won. JULIAN RALPH.

CZAR AND CZARINA EN ROUTE.

They Are About to Leave France for a Visit to Germany.

Camp de Chalons, Chalons-sur-Marne, Oct. 9.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—Long before the imperial and Presidential train arrived here from Versailles this morning the vicinity of this immense camp, covering 30,000 acres, was crowded by people anxious to see the Czar and Czarina and witness the grand military review organized in his Majesty's honor.

By 9 o'clock nearly 200,000 people had already assembled and they were pouring in from the direction of Rheims, Chalons-sur-Marne, etc., as fast as trains could bring them. On the Czar's arrival at military headquarters here a salute of 101 guns was fired, after which he reviewed the 70,000 troops in camp, representing all branches of the service.

Previous to leaving Versailles the Czar expressed his thanks to President Faure for the reception accorded him at Paris and at Versailles, saying that he was much pleased to notice that, in spite of the enormous crowds along the routes, there have not been any disturbances. This, the Czar added, did the greatest honor to the people of Paris, whose acclamations, he explained, had touched him greatly.

His Majesty will, according to program, leave for the frontier, on his way to Darmstadt, after the military banquet here and will be escorted as far as German territory by Gen. de Boisdeffre and Admiral Gervais and their staffs, attached, respectively, to the persons of the Czar and Czarina during their stay in France.

Successes of the Review.

The review was a decided success, and some of the finest troops in the French army participated in it. Among the most important military officers present were Gen. Billot, the Minister of War; Gen. Gonse, sub-Chief of the General Staff of the Army; Gen. De Torey, Chief of the Cabinet of the Minister of War; Gen. Saussier, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of War and Commander-in-Chief; Gen. Matthis, a sub-Chief of the General Staff of the Army.

The artillery was commanded by Gen. Lisle, President of the Technical Committee of Artillery, and included the guns of three army corps. The cavalry was commanded by Gen. De Jesse, President of the Technical Committee of Cavalry. It included the Second Division of Cavalry, under General of Division De Liginieres; the Fourth Division, under Gen. Colbert; the Fifth Division, under Gen. Count Dullesmo; and the Third Division, under Gen. Menessier de la Lance.

Besides these forces there was a section of the balloon corps and of the ambulance corps, and a mixed squadron of cavalry, composed of African spahis and chasseurs d'Afrique, which was employed as the escort of honor.

The scene from the reviewing stand presented a most imposing picture. All points of the horizon revealed masses of troops, horses, and guns, and it was noticed that the crowds present bestowed the most liberal applause upon the zouaves, riflemen, and Alpine battalions.

Previous to the arrival of the imperial train the Presidential train reached the camp and enabled President Faure to receive the Czar and Czarina, surrounded by a galaxy of ministers and high military officials.

The Czarina wore a blue costume, trimmed with Russian sables, and the Czar was dressed in the uniform of Colonel of the Red Cossacks, with the familiar astrakan cape, and he also displayed on his breast the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

After the welcoming ceremonies were ended they entered a barouche, drawn by six horses and ridden by artillerymen who acted as postilions. The carriage started away at a gallop amid wild cheers from the throngs, the cheering continuing until the imperial party reached the military headquarters.

As the imperial cortége arrived there a trumpet sounded, and immediately all the bugles and drums and the hundreds of bands present broke out into a strain of martial music, the troops presented arms, and the officers saluted.

Reviewing the Troops.

The Czar then mounted a charger and, surrounded by a brilliant suite and followed by the carriage containing the Czarina and President Faure, rode down the front of each regiment. As his Majesty arrived before each regiment its band struck up the Russian hymn, "Life to the Czar," which was followed by the "Marseillaise."

The review ended with a magnificent charge of cavalry led by Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, who drew up the squadrons within five yards of the reviewing stand and grand stand and almost at the feet of the Czar and Czarina and President Faure, whereupon the Czar touched his cap in a military salute, eliciting another outburst of enthusiasm.

His Majesty afterwards summoned Gen. Billot and warmly praised the troops. In short, a more successful review has never been held in France.

At the banquet which followed the review President Faure toasted the Czar, saying:

"Your Majesty is about to leave us after a stay which will leave an ineffaceable souvenir on the annals of our country. As a smile of happy augury, the charm of the presence of your Majesty and the Empress will remain gracefully entwined with this visit. Your Majesties were acclaimed at Paris by the whole nation, and at Cherbourg and Chalons were received by what has the greatest hold upon the heart of France—the army and the navy.

"At each of the frequent anniversaries of their glorious past the soldiers and sailors of France exchanged with their Russian brothers declarations of cordiality and well wishes. Today, in the name of the French army and navy, I beg your Majesty to receive in behalf of his armies on land and sea the solemn declaration of their unalterable friendship.

"I drink to the Russian army and navy and raise my glass in honor of his Majesty Nicholas II. and in honor of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna."

Response by the Czar.

The Czar then clinked glasses with President Faure, after which his Majesty replied to the toast, saying:

"In Cherbourg Harbor, on arriving, I was able to admire the French squadron, and today, on the eve of leaving your beautiful country, I have had the pleasure of witnessing a most imposing military spectacle in attending the review of the troops on their usual maneuver field. France may be proud of her army.

"You are right, monsieur le President, in saying that the two countries are united in unalterable friendship. Moreover, between our two armies there exists a deep feeling of confraternity in arms.

"I raise my glass in honor of your armies of land and sea, and I drink to the health of the President of the French Republic."

Twice while the Czar was epeaking the Russians present shouted hurrahs.

Cubans Outwit the Government.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 9.—Apparently the government officials have been outwitted by the Cubans and another filibustering expedition has started. The tug Dauntless is now on its way to Cuba with another expedition.

Fiat in Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 9.—The Governor has ordered the Mariano railroad to accept bank bills without discount, otherwise the law on the subject will be enforced against the company.

PLAN GREAT SWITCH AND STORE YARDS

Arrangements Made and Negotiations Pending for an Improvement That Will Benefit Various Roads.

Preliminary arrangements have been made and negotiations are pending by which the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad will construct mammoth switch and store yards along the Chicago and Western Indiana Belt line between Burnham and the Illinois-Indiana State line. These will probably be used by the Chicago and Calumet Terminal, the Erie, Monon, and Nickel Plate lines.

The tract comprises several hundred acres and is of sufficient width to admit the construction of thirty tracks. While the purchase price is not known it is estimated at $2,000,000.

Railway men say that closer traffic arrangements can be made by the use of the new yards in connection with the Western Indiana and the Chicago, Hammond and Western Belt lines, as they tap every road running in and out of Chicago.

DIPHTHERIA AT WEST HAMMOND.

Village on the Border of Cook County Threatened with an Epidemic of the Dread Malady.

West Hammond is threatened with an epidemic of diphtheria.

During the last week fifteen children have died with the dread disease and others are afflicted.

All efforts to prevent its spreading have proved futile and there is serious talk of closing the public schools.

Dr. J. G. Vandewalker, Secretary of the Board of Health of Hammond, has taken every precaution to prevent the disease from reaching that town, and may place a quarantine on the village.

ROSEBERY IS FOR PEACE.

FORMER LIBERAL LEADER GIVES HIS VIEWS AS TO TURKEY.

He Takes Issue with Gladstone and Makes an Appeal for National Support for Salisbury—Draws a Picture of the Villainy of the Sultan's Government, but Says That Great Britain Cannot Afford to Go to War at Present.

Edinburg, Oct. 9.—The Empire Theater here was packed with 4,000 auditors tonight to listen to the Earl of Rosebery, the retiring leader of the Liberal party. It was his agreement to speak at this meeting which precipitated Lord Rosebery's action in resigning. In his letter to Mr. Ellis, the first Liberal whip, Lord Rosebery said in explanation of his resignation:

"When I speak, which I do this week, I must speak my mind without reference to party."

This announced intention to speak his independent views of his country's attitude toward Turkey, even aside from the distinction of the speaker, contributed to swell the interest in the address.

Among those in the audience were the Rt.-Hon. Sir Henry Fowler, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury; the Rt.-Hon. James Bryce, who was President of the Board of Trade in the Rosebery ministry; Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General in the same ministry; the Earl of Crewe, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Baron Ribblesdale, and numerous members of the House of Commons, and other leading lights of the Liberal party.

Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Lord Rosebery upon his appearance before the audience, the whole assembly singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Earl of Rosebery was pale with suppressed feeling when he arose to make his address.

Why He Resigned.

He said in part that he had resigned because he could not sacrifice national interests to personal ambition. He welcomed the national agitation in Great Britain on behalf of Armenia because it would convince foreign governments of Great Britain's unselfishness and integrity, and would strengthen the hands of the government. But the present agitation, Lord Rosebery pointed out, differed from Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian agitation.

"Then," he said, "Great Britain was supported by Russia. Now we have Russia and her armies against us. Russia's declarations on this point are absolutely conclusive.

"Moreover, then we had to force the hands of an unwilling government, while now the government is animated by the same wishes as ourselves."

They possessed unprintable details, the speaker said, of crimes in horror surpassing all he had ever read. Their cruelty seemed to transcend the imagination of very fiends. By advice of the powers they had first doubted those massacres, but the more recent Constantinople massacres made it impossible to deny them.

Whole Eastern Question Raised.

After referring to the unspeakable government of Turkey, Lord Rosebery pointed out that party measures would not suffice. The whole Eastern question, he said, was raised. In dealing with the various remedies proposed his Lordship said:

"The mere deposition of the Sultan would be no remedy, as the system, and not the man, must be tackled. More, this would be impossible without a concert of the powers, and if the latter were attained it would be better to call upon it to deal with the larger issue involved. The proposal to withhold the Cyprus tribute is impracticable, as this is paid to the Sultan's creditors, and not to the Sultan, and it would be like tickling the tortoise's back to make it laugh."

Regarding the proposal to place the Dardanelles or Turkey in the hands of Russia, Lord Rosebery pointed out that neither of these were Great Britain's to dispose of, and Russia's methods, he said, were not so ideal as to warant Great Britain in acquiescing. He also differed with Mr. Gladstone's proposal to cut off diplomatic relations with Turkey, but they differed, he added, as friends.

A warm eulogy of Mr. Gladstone followed, but, the ex-Premier continued, he even deprecated the proposal of such a thing, as it would not only deprive Great Britain of all influence with Turkey, but might drift the nation into war, and its failure would leave Great Britain in the same position, plus the public humiliation of confessing its impotence.

Cyprus of No Value.

Lord Rosebery also differed with Mr. Gladstone in his contention that Great Britain was bound in honor by the Cyprus convention to intervene.

"I attach no value," his Lordship proceeded to say, "strategic or otherwise, to the retention of Cyprus. But to whom should we give the island? Its proper legal possessor, the Sultan? But I do not envy any government attempting to give an inch of territory to the Sultan. With that reservation, however, I should regard the abandonment of Cyprus as a cheap price to pay to secure the concert of Europe on this question.

Protests Against a War Policy.

"I cannot agree with Mr. Gladstone that the possibility of war is a phantasm. My knowledge, to a very recent time, was that a fixed and resolute agreement existed of all or nearly all the powers to forcibly resist any single-handed intervention by England in Eastern affairs. I earnestly protest against a policy involving the horrors of a European war, preceded, as this certainly would be, by the extermination of the very Armenians in whose behalf it would be waged.

"Such a war would transcend twenty Flodden fields, and the ghastly phantom of the death angel, which, legend says, appeared over Edinburg on the eve of the battle of Flodden, would appear to every hamlet, village, and town of the kingdom to summon the flower of your youth and manhood to sacrifice their lives in a European conflagration.

"Any Minister engaging in such a war, except from the direst necessity, would be a criminal in his country."

Attitude of the United States.

Enlarging further upon this topic, Lord Rosebery expressed the opinion that the British colonies would take the same view of it as does the United States, "which," he added, "although willing to join in diplomatic action, would deprecate invoking the arbitrament of the sword on a question not directly concerning their vital interests."

John Bull's Policy of Grab.

"Peace," Lord Rosebery affirmed, "is a necessity of your empire. For the last twenty years you have been laying hands with frantic eagerness on every available and desirable tract of territory. The amount thus brought into your possession or sphere of influence in the last twelve years is 2,500,000 square miles. This policy has produced two results: First, the exciting of an almost intolerable degree of envy in the other colonizing nations, entailing their malevolence instead of their benevolence; second, the making of an unwieldy empire, difficult to administer and to defend until a long period of peace effects its consolidation."

The Liberal ex-Premier then continued lengthily to argue for his own panacea—namely: The concert of Europe. He was unable to subscribe to the opinion, he said, that the European concert was impotent in Turkey. It was powerful, he thought, a year ago in a sense opposed to British policy.

Pointed Reference to Asquith.

Unless his retirement should produce unity Lord Rosebery said the sacrifice would have been made in vain. He advised them that whoever was chosen leader they should support him loyally, for a united party behind an inferior leader was better than a disunited party behind the best leader. He closed by thanking his colleagues for their kindness, and Mr. Gladstone, who innocently gave him his coup de grace. He predicted that Mr. Asquith's qualities of head and heart would eventually lead him to the highest office in the state.

The speech was often interrupted by exclamations indicating the confidence and the desire of the audience that Lord Rosebery should retain the leadership. When he sat down the entire audience rose and cheered vociferously.

Refuses to Reconsider.

Augustine Birrell, member of Parliament for the West Division of Fife, then moved a resolution requesting that Lord Rosebery should reconsider his resignation. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech supporting the resolution, declared that Lord Rosebery enjoyed the full confidence of all his late colleagues.

Lord Rosebery, replying, said that his decision to retire was the result of mature reflection, and was absolute, and was taken under a conviction of necessity.

REBEL YELL IN CANTON.

(Continued from third page.)

Counties, Pennsylvania, among other things Maj. McKinley said: "The hundred cent dollar is good enough for us, and it is good enough for all mankind; and when they talk about this Nation having surrendered its independence because it won't adopt the Chinese system of finance, I send back the reply that there is no independence in the United States to which dishonor attaches."

To a Monongahela Valley delegation, Maj. McKinley said in part: "While you are assembled about me, nearly 100,000 men are marching through the streets of the City of Chicago, bearing banners for sound money, protective tariff, and reciprocity, and we are enabled here to listen to their shouts and voices. You are here today, moved by the same motive that brings all the delegations here. You are here because you are interested in your country."

Previous to the speechmaking the visitors several times gave the "rebel yell," it being the first time it was ever heard in Canton.

ESTIMATE BY SENATOR ELKINS.

He Counts Maryland and West Virginia as Republican States.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Senator Elkins has some interesting data about the situation in West Virginia, which he has detailed to Chairman Babcock. He does not believe that Bryan will secure the Electoral vote of West Virginia, or that the Popocrats will secure any of the West Virginia Congressmen. He regards one district as doubtful, but asserts that the poll shows the Republican candidate well in the lead. His belief in the election of McKinley is unshaken, and he counts Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa in the Republican column. He places Maryland also in the Republican list.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Joseph H. Manley writes: "The current is steadily setting in in favor of McKinley and Hobart in the great Northwest and in the border Southern States. If the election were to occur today McKinley and Hobart would be absolutely sure of receiving 254 votes, while only 110 can be counted as absolutely sure for Bryan and Sewall, leaving eighty-three in doubt. It is within probability that these eighty-three votes can be added to the McKinley column, but this can only be done by the greatest efforts and the most energetic labor."

LONGSTREET ON THE SILVER CRAZE.

He Says Prosperity Cannot Result from a Monetary Debauch.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 9.—In a speech tonight on the issues of the Presidential campaign Gen. James Longstreet said: "When people feel the pinch of hard times it is unpatriotic to make incendiary appeals to their prejudices, and seek to arouse the masses against the mythical classes, debtor against creditor, poor against rich, employé against employer, and section against section, as in times of distress caves of Adullum multiply, and the discontented are prone to catch at any nostrum or remedy the blatant incendiary demagogues may ingeniously devise. This silver craze merely points the arduous, long way all nations must wearily travel who wrongfully seek a nigh cut to prosperity by a money debauch."

Gen. Longstreet appeared at the meeting and was enthusiastically received, but owing to a throat difficulty was unable to speak. His speech was read by a friend.

MASS-MEETINGS HELD IN ILLINOIS.

Summary of the Political Gatherings Yesterday.

Political mass-meetings were held at many places in Illinois yesterday. At Clinton 3,000 Republicans were addressed by Messrs. Jewell and Sanders, Gen. Alger, and others.

At Trenton William E. Mason addressed in the afternoon a sound money audience of 3,000.

At Quincy Ald. James R. Mann and J. W. D. Pierce of Chicago addressed a Republican meeting.

At Aledo ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York addressed the farmers and voters of Mercer County. In the evening George E. Adams of Chicago addressed an audience of 3,000.

At Monticello, the Rev. Sam Small addressed a Popocratic meeting. There was a parade with 2,000 voters in line.

POPOCRATS EFFECT A COMPROMISE.

Rival Conventions at Boston Agree Upon a Truce.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The contest over the rival Popocratic conventions held in Boston recently was to have been continued this morning before the Ballot Law Commissioners, but at the time of opening the hearing Counsel Russell for the Faneuil Hall people announced that a compromise would be effected. The details of the compromise are not known at present. It has been suggested to have all nominees withdraw and then the committee appointed by the State committee to fill vacancies could proceed and draw a new certificate which would be known and be accepted as the regular Popocratic certificate.

MAYOR STRONG IS HOWLED DOWN.

Bryan Cohorts in New York Break Up a Meeting.

New York, Oct. 9.—Mayor Strong visited the East Side tonight to make a speech in favor of the Republican State and National tickets, but after striving for fifteen minutes to make himself heard he gave up the effort. The meeting was held outside the rooms of the Swiss Republican club, on East Fourteenth street. The crowd of 1,500 people wanted to know what was the matter with Bryan, and then they answered that he was all right. After talking, or trying to talk, about fifteen minutes Mayor Strong gave up the task.

GENERALS ARE COMING TO CHICAGO.

They Will Leave Freeport at an Early Hour This Morning.

Feeport, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The journey of the Union Generals into Chicago begins at 8:30 in the morning, when the party will be joined by Capt. Tanner. Freeport gave the veterans a rousing reception, 15,000 people hearing the speeches.

CITY OF PARIS CRIPPLED.

ONE OF THE CRACK RACER'S ENGINES BREAKS DOWN AT SEA.

There Is Said to Be No Danger to the Ship or Its Passengers, but the Journey to Southampton Will Be Delayed Two or Three Days—A Chicago Party on Board—Conflicting Statements as to the Feeling Among the Passengers.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The City of Paris, the crack racer of the American line, which left on Wednesday, bound for Southampton, was sighted 350 miles from Sandy Hook by the crew of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck yesterday afternoon, and found to be disabled. One of its engines had broken down.

It is not thought the accident will have any other result than to delay the vessel's arrival in Europe for several days. The Paris did not ask for assistance, and its officers stated they would be able to proceed without danger.

The story of the meeting with the City of Paris, as told by First Officer C. Pesvors of the Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived today, is as follows: At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Paris was sighted lying to and directly in the path of the German steamship. She was flying a signal to the effect she had something to communicate, and the Fuerst Bismarck was stopped within a ship's length of the American liner. A boat was lowered by the crew of the Paris, and in a few minutes the chief officer was aboard the German vessel. He explained to the Captain the engine had broken down, and, handing over a sealed letter, added: "All the particulars are in this, which I hope you will have delivered at the American line office in New York as soon as possible."

Then the officer handed over a large bag full of letters written by the passengers to their friends in America. The officer explained that the accident was not a serious one. He said that at 10 o'clock the same day the starboard engine had broken down. The port engine was still in good condition, however, and the opinion on the Paris was even if repairs to the injured engine could not be made the vessel would be able to get along at a respectable rate of speed.

"There is no excitement among the passengers," said the officer of the Paris. "They realize there is no danger."

Officers and passengers aboard the Fuerst Bismarck watched the Paris through telescopes as long as possible, and agree in saying that to all appearances it was still lying hove to when they last saw it.

Although the officers of the Fuerst Bismarck say there was no excitement aboard the Paris a different story is told by the passengers.

Among the latter was James L. High of Chicago, who when seen at the dock said:

"Why, there was great excitement. I never saw such a time in my life. The bulwarks were lined with the passengers, who were shouting and waving handkerchiefs and flags.

"Every now and then some of them would yell at us, but we couldn't hear what they said because so many of them were shouting at once. If they were not excited I do not know what excitement is."

Capt. Albers of the Fuerst Bismarck says there was no reason to apprehend that any danger would befall the Paris.

Clement A. Griscom, General Agent of the American line, said he had merely received information through the Fuerst Bismarck's officers that their steamer had met the Paris in latitude 40.07 and longitude 66.06, and the Paris had reported its starboard engine broken down.

It was stated that if the Paris proceeded under one engine she would arrive at Southampton on Friday next at noon, or two days and a half behind time. The average hourly speed of the Paris under both screws is between nineteen and twenty nautical miles an hour.

The following passengers from Chicago sailed on the Paris: Mrs. J. H. Rea, E. L. Rea, Frank V. Pollock, Joseph Hoar, W. K. Fellows, and Mrs. Maria K. Stern.

The Fabre line steamer Alesia, Capt. Vallat, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Marseilles and Naples, returned this morning with machinery disabled, in tow of the tugs Robert Haddon and John Fuller. When about fifteen miles east of Sandy Hook lightship the Alesia's circulating pump gave out, disabling the steamer. Repairs will be made within twenty-four hours.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Edison Turns an X Ray on Satolli's Hand.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Cardinal Satolli visited Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory in South Orange, N. J., today. The wizard showed his distinguished guest some of the electrical wonders and then turned an X ray on his hand.

"Wonderful," said Cardinal Satolli at the sight of all the bones in his hand.

Cardinal Satolli, who, apart from his theological studies, has all his life given much thought to mechanics and physical science, praised the work of Edison in high terms. The Cardinal and party visited the phonograph room and were entertained by several high-class selections. Several numbers with piano and violin were rendered with a vitascope display.

More Engagements of Gold.

Actual engagements of $2,500,000 in gold for shipment to this country from Europe were announced today. The rate of foreign exchange again fell off, making it quite probable that more gold will be sent across the Atlantic next week than at any time since the import movement began in the latter part of August.

Chicagoans in New York.

The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels today:

Fifth Avenue—E. D. Murray.
Gilsey—W. S. Monroe.
Hoffman—J. Hitchcock.
Holland—A. Cowles, W. L. Parrotte, Mrs. G. McDowell, J. W. O'Dell, F. J. Patterson, E. A. Webster and wife, Miss H. Webster.
Imperial—B. L. Cook, H. L. Culmer, L. E. Myers, R. L. Barker.
Murray Hill—C. H. Hamilton, G. A. Mier, H. J. Wallingford, T. S. Creighton.
Normandie—C. Potter and wife, Miss Potter.
Park Avenue—F. S. Wild.
Waldorf—J. B. Wilbur, J. B. Wilbur Jr., L. F. Swift, P. F. Norris and wife.
Windsor—R. A. Keyes, F. A. Armstrong, T. Murdoch, Miss Murdoch, W. Herfoot, Mrs. J. L. High, Mrs. H. O. Stone, the Misses Skinner, Mrs. Parker.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO. INCORPORATED. THE UP-TO-DATE STORE. THE PROGRESSIVE STORE.

Boys' Clothing...

That helps to make the boy look like a picture, that has a distinctive character in its make-up, that fits perfectly, that is made-up strong and of durable fabrics, that is warranted *the Best Boys' Clothing at the Lowest Prices in Chicago.*

"Small" Boys' Attire—Ages 3 to 16. Short Trousers.

See our new Double-Breasted Suits	$4 to $15
See our new Junior and Vestee Suits	$4 to $10
See our new Reefer Suits—beautifully trimmed	$4 to $10
See our new Sailor Suits—artistically braided	$5 to $12
See our new Ulster Collar Reefers—soft and warm	$4 to $15
See our new Sailor Collar Reefers—in new shades	$4 to $12
See our new Velvet Collar Reefers—worsted lined	$5 to $15

"Big" Boys' Attire—Ages 14 to 19 Long Trousers.

See our new English Top Coats	$10 to $25
See our new Overcoats—the new lengths	$10 to $25
See our new Skating and Bicycle Reefers	$5 to $15
See our new Single and Double-Breasted Suits	$8 to $25
See our new Trousers in Worsteds and Scotches	$2.75 to $5

Boys' Furnishings and Hats.

See our new Boys' Golf Caps, 45c and 75c.
See our new Boys' Tam O'Shanter "Pull-Downs," 45c and 75c.
See our new Boys' Up-To-Date Neckwear, 25c and 40c.
See our new Boys' Star Shirts and Waists, 85c and $1.19.
See our new Boys' Leggings in Leather and Cloth, $1.45 and $1.75
See our new Boys' Golf Jerseys—all colors, $1.45 and $1.95.
See our new Boys' Derbies and Tourists, $1.45 and $1.95.

The largest assortments of the reliable, trustworthy, and dependable wear only and our prices can always be relied upon as being the lowest.

EXTRA QUALITY.



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KNOX HATS

None Genuine Without Above Trade Mark. Styles always correct. Quality absolutely the best.

☞ You cannot buy a **Knox Hat** at any other store in Cook County, **Ill.**, no matter what representations are made.

Where an article of merchandise is so good that every store wants it—and cannot get it—it is a very good article to buy. Beware of pirates. The backwoods is full of them.

No **Knox Hat** is genuine without the well-known **Trade Mark** as **Above.**

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

Sole Agents in Chicago for KNOX, The World-Renowned HATTER,

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Why Be Sick



WHEN a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day? Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guarantees, or money refunded, it will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Weakness, etc. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as a mild, soothing, electric current is applied direct to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour.

GET THE BOOK FREE.

A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application. Every young, middle-aged, or old man suffering from the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an easy, sure, and speedy way to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address

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OCTOBER 10, 1896.



"THE PUTNAM," All-Wool Daylight Clothing House.

To-Day Boys' and Children's day at the brightest, lightest, best stocked, and lowest priced boys' and children's clothing room in Chicago.

Just a Few Specials—

Boys' Double-Breasted Long Pants Suits, nobby London overflannels, ages 13 to 19, for	$8.00
"OUR COMBINATION" Suit, extra Pants and Golf Cap to match, 15 styles, including blue and black and fashionable Scotch mixtures, complete outfit	$5.00
Boys' Reefer Suits, ages 3 to 8, blue, gray, and tan, deep sailor collars, trimmed with mohair braid, special price	$2.50
Boys' English Boucle Cloth Reefers, ages 3 to 8, dark blue, large sailor collar, trimmed with duplex mohair braid, Tam O'Shanter Cap to match, for	$3.50
Boys' Astrakhan Reefers, ages 3 to 8, plain blue, tan, and London brown, inlaid velvet collars, seams strapped front and back, $7.75 values, Children's day	$5.00
Best quality English Corduroy Knee Trousers, patent elastic waistbands, taped seams, regular $1.25 value, for Children's day	79c
Boys' H. & W. Underwaists, extra strong yarn, patent tape buttons, sizes 2½ to 10	25c
Putnam's Pledge Shoes, all sizes, 12 to 5½, quilted soles, warranted waterproof, best shoes for schoolboys in the world, for	$1.90

Mail Orders with Cash Promptly Filled. Open Saturday Nights.

"THE PUTNAM," Northwest Corner State and Quincy-sts.



SALES FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 17th.

Tuesday, Oct. 13—DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, ETC.

Wednesday, Oct. 14—BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS An Attractive Assortment of Seasonable Footwear.

Thursday, Oct. 15—CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, including a large line of **Men's & Boys' Winter Clothing & Overcoats.**

ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX.

Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware, 150 doz. Dolls and Toys, 20 Crates English Decorated Dinner Ware, 100 12-piece Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

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AUCTION SALE

At our rooms THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

At 11 o'clock, Special Sale of CHAIRS, ROCKERS, and IRON BEDS in lots to suit the trade.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

THE TRIBUNE:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, } One Cent { Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

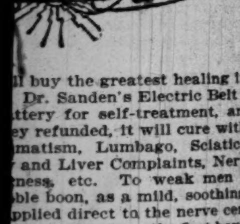
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Ages 3 to 16. Short Trousers.
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...10 to $25
...10 to $25
...$5 to $15
...$8 to $25
...2.75 to $5

...nd Hats.
...45c and 75c. ...nd 40c. ...nd $1.19. ...$1.45 and $1.75 ...5 and $1.95. ...and $1.95.
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...183 Clark-st., Chicago, ...to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.

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...mild, and reliable. Cause per... ...plete absorption, and healthy ...the cure of all disorders of the ...owels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerv...
...OF APPETITE, ...K HEADACHE, ...DIGESTION, ...ILIOUSNESS, ...PID LIVER, ...YSPEPSIA.
...ESTION will be accomplished ...y's Pills. By their ANTI-BIL... ...they stimulate the liver in the ...e and its discharge through the ...ese pills, in doses of from two ...kly regulate the action of the ...patient from these disorders. ...way's Pills, taken daily by those ...pains and torpidity of the liver, ...em regular and secure healthy...
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DR. DEPEW TO A THRONG.

ARMY OF 23,000 BESIEGES THE COLISEUM FOR ENTRANCE.

Great Hall Packed and More than One-Fourth of the Vast Assemblage Is Unable to Obtain Admittance—New York Orator Speaks in His Own Inimitable Manner—Brilliant Sallies of Wit Intersperse Logical Effort—Denies Coercion of Railroad Men.

(Continued from first page.)

centrated expression of the life, the energy, and the development of this republic. Chicago was burned to the ground in 1871. Such a calamity never before befell a great city. Her people stood bewildered but undaunted amid the ashes of their homes, their business, and their fortune.

"It took them two years to readjust their relation with the business and credit of the country and then they proceeded to rebuild their city upon a scale grander than they had ever dreamed of before. They found the money with which to do it from the savings banks, the life insurance companies, the capitalists of the East and from Europe. Then came the crime of '73 by which silver was demonetized and the United States went upon the gold standard. Twenty-three years have passed and Chicago, the metropolis of the West, the largest and the most hopeful business center in the world, the home of great industries, the seat of a population which has grown nearly tenfold during this period, presents the most marvelous object lesson in the story of finance, in the story of gold as a standard of value, of the value of gold as an unvarying standard by which to measure all other kinds of currency and all the product of the farm and factory, of brains and of labor. A hundred and fifty thousand men marching the streets today, proud of their American citizenship, no matter where they were born, proud of Chicago, rejoicing in the past and hopeful of the future, spoke with a voice which will be heard all over this land for honest money and the national honor. Even our misguided friends who are marching tonight under the banner of free coinage of silver are doing so because the streets, the avenues upon which they march, the houses in which they live, the factories in which they work, railways upon which they labor, are all of them the marvelous creations in twenty-three years of business carried on under the gold standard.

Word for the Wheelmen.

"I was delighted to have for my escort tonight my friends, the wheelmen. It takes a first-class row among fair-minded men, who have hitherto known little of each other, for them to become well acquainted and friends. The New York Central is now carrying the wheelman and his wheel, and I hail these swift messengers of the prosperity and energy of the republic as one of the most active and most intelligent agencies in distributing sound money literature, and resting from their wheels to enforce sound money doctrine. People who travel much and with their eyes wide open are generally the best judges of what is best for the country, and the wheelmen and the commercial travelers are almost unanimously for McKinley, sound money, and prosperity. In all other canvasses they have been divided, as have all other vocations, and pursuits, and conditions of people in the United States. There will always be—and it is best for the country that there should be—a fair division of parties upon economic questions. We can differ upon protection and free trade; we can differ upon a system of banking, as to whether the greenback should be retired, and the currency issues be left to the national banks and the laws of supply and demand; we can differ as to questions of internal improvements and reciprocity; but we cannot differ on questions which affect the life of our Nation, or the honor of our country, or the inviolability of our credit.

"In 1880 Garfield was elected by a narrow margin; in 1884 the Democrats came in, and Cleveland was elected by a small majority. In 1888 Harrison was elected by a few thousand; in 1892 Cleveland carried the country by a small majority. These were the healthy and natural divisions into great parties which contribute the strength and perpetuity of free government. But when the lunatics, and theorists, and experimentalists got possession of the Democratic convention at Chicago, and drove out nine-tenths of the experienced brains of the organization, and when they made their alliance with the idiot asylum at St. Louis, the safety of the country demanded that sane men, without regard to previous party affiliations, should combine to save the honor and business of the Nation. They have done so with a unanimity which has excited the astonishment and admiration of every one. In all previous contests the newspapers were about equally divided; the leaders in the professions, in business, and in the trades were about equally divided; colleges were about equally divided.

"Now 99 per cent of the professors in the colleges in the country are for McKinley and sound money. All of the Republicans of national fame, with about three exceptions, are for McKinley and the national honor. All the Democrats, including the President and Cabinet, who have for a generation held the confidence of their party and the respect of the country, have placed the national honor, the national faith, and national individual credit above a captured and corrupted organization. Eight-tenths of the labor leaders are for McKinley and prosperity. The pulpit, usually adverse to taking sides in partisan politics, preaches with tremendous earnestness from the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

Wheel Wrong in Their Heads.

"With the intelligence, integrity, business sagacity, and conscience of our people so unanimously arrayed on the right side we wonder why there should be any other side. For the silver element we can account because of the persistent education carried on for the last ten years by a syndicate of mine owners, and because there are in every community sensible men on all questions but one. On that there is a wheel wrong in their heads.

"But for the revolutionary part of the program of the Popocratic party we can only account by ascribing it to the socialistic and anarchistic parties, who are seeking to overturn all existing institutions without presenting any plan for better ones in their place. But there are historical and temporary crazes like the first. They account for their existence and promise their disappearance. Whenever in the history of the world there has been a great epidemic it has been the opportunity of the fanatic and crank. As the black death, or the plague, or the cholera has swept its tens of thousands by day into the grave the religious fanatic has cried, 'The church is a failure; I am inspired; follow me.' They go with him in the wilderness and perish, or they give away their property because the world is coming to an end at ten minutes past 12 and they won't need silver in the next world; or they go out at dawn in the morning, as they are doing in New York, and walk barefooted on the grass to cure consumption. So, in times of commercial disturbance, financial difficulty, and industrial distress, the financial theorist and experimentalist has his opportunity; but he never proposes, and never has, on these occasions any thing but one remedy, and that is debased currency. Manufacture more so-called money and so make money cheap. In every instance in the whole history of the world where money has been debased, the standard of money destroyed, and the currency cheapened it has ruined the nation, destroyed business, and reduced populations to poverty, despair, and starvation.

"We hear much of the crime of '73. We are told that silver was demonetized by a trick. We are informed that the panic which began in '93 and is still on was caused by the demonetization of silver in 1873. There must be mighty little active energy in silver if it takes twenty years after vaccination for the inflammation to break out. Who were the criminals? First, there was Senator Stewart, President of the Popocratic convention, who spoke in favor of gold as the only standard while the bill was under consideration. Second, there was Senator Jones of Nevada, who said in the same debate, 'Gold is the only standard among great commercial people,' and Jones has furnished the ablest and most productive of the silver literature. Bryan must hang them; he must suspend upon the same gallows every living member of the Congress of 1873, both in the Senate and House, because they all voted for this bill.

What Jefferson Ordered.

"'But,' says Mr. Bryan, 'it was on their desks for a year and a half. It was debated through 153 pages of the Congressional Record, but not a member of either House understood the most important bill of the session.' If Bryan is right what a collection of idiots the Congress of '73 must have been, and how we are under the special protection of an all-wise and merciful Providence! But silver was demonetized by Jefferson's order to the mint to coin no more silver dollars in 1806, so Bryan must go to Monticello and take the bones of Jefferson from their tomb and hang them as an exhibit and as the creator of this crime, as Charles II. did of Cromwell. He must go to The Hermitage and disturb the sacred resting place of Gen. Jackson and put his skeleton on exhibit. He must go to Marshfield for Webster and to Ashland for Clay, and to South Carolina for Calhoun, and to Missouri for Thomas H. Benton, and to Auburn for William H. Seward, for these men, either in '34 or in '53, when a law was passed making silver currency only under $5, or in '73 spoke for and voted for the demonetization of silver. Are all men criminals from Jefferson to Garfield? All the Cabinet Ministers from Hamilton to John A. Bates? All the mighty men of debate from Madison and Webster and Clay to Abraham Lincoln and James G. Blaine? They are the best of statesmanship and patriotism that our country possesses.

"And who are their judges and executioners? Bryan and Sewall and Watson. This famous spike team, which is now careering and cavorting about the country, the wild bronco of Nebraska on the lead, the staid, slow-gaited, church-going, broken-winded, Puritan nag from Maine at the wheel, and his mate, the untamed colt from Georgia, trying not to pull the wagon, but to kick the stuffing out of the Puritan. We have absolute liberty in this country of political freedom and religious toleration. We permit the Chinaman to worship at his Joss, the Jap to bow before Buddha, the policy gambler to clasp his hands and knock his card on the floor in superstitious reverence of the mystical-figured 4-11-44, and so we must view with toleration the followers of this new religion, who see salvation in 16 to 1. Where is the sacredness that makes sixteen ounces for one of gold the foundation stone of national greatness, business prosperity, and human happiness? When Columbus discovered America ten ounces of silver were equal to one of gold. That statue standing in front of the Auditorium on the Lake-Front casts a bronze smile of contempt at the limitless brass which discredits the standard of Columbus' period.

Pilgrims Rebuke the Notion.

"When the Pilgrim fathers landed upon Plymouth Rock and commanded a government of just and equal laws, thirteen ounces of silver were equal to one of gold. Brewster and Carver and Winthrop and old Jonathan Edwards and the other Puritan fathers rise from their graves to rebuke Bryan and Sewall and Watson and the rest when they say that 16 to 1 in '96 is more sacred than 13 to 1 in 1620. Truthful, honest, religious men as those old Puritans were, they say to these modern advocates of silver, 'You are liars and frauds. When we said thirteen ounces of silver were equal to one of gold we stated what was the truth. When you say that sixteen ounces of silver are equal to one of gold you are perpetrating a monstrous fraud, because even we, as the ghosts of men who have been buried for 250 years, know enough of the conditions in the world today to know that it takes thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold.'

"When our forefathers had driven the British from the country and created a free and independent republic they declared that the standard of value between silver and gold was fifteen ounces of silver to one of gold. They were patriots; they loved their country; they knew that the young republic could only live upon an immutable standard, and so, after investigating the question in Europe, as Hamilton said, they decided that 15 to 1 was the exact ratio. When we asked Mr. Bryan why he repudiated Columbus and the Puritan fathers and the founders of the republic, why he proclaims that the government must say that sixteen ounces of silver are equal in value and must be taken by the people as equal in value to one ounce of gold for the products of their farms, the output of their factory and their labor, when he knows that by doing so he is getting only half value and a fraudulent return to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the wage-earner, his answer is, 'Times have changed since the revolutionary war, and I'm not George Washington.'

They Propose Revolution.

"Bryan and Sewall and Watson proclaim a revolution. They do not propose, as has always been proposed in every canvass before, measures within constitutional limits and well-settled principles of government, but they seek to overthrow all the experience and all the wisdom of the past to enter upon a wild career of constitutional and economic changes. We all admit the right of revolution and its necessity to escape oppression and tyranny and establish liberty. Our forefathers exercised the right when they resisted the encroachments upon their property by the mother country and won their independence. But revolutions are never justifiable unless the wrongs are beyond remedy by the people. We have no thrones, no House of Lords, no privileged classes. Every four years the people at the ballot-box decide who shall be their President, and every two years who shall be their Congressmen. We, the people, make our own laws, and we, the people, are interested in their enforcement. Revolution means the most frightful disasters in business, in employment, and in the happiness of the people. Temporarily it suspends industries and paralyzes markets.

"The Popocratic convention proposes in its program to destroy the Supreme Court of the United States as it now exists under the Constitution; to prohibit the issue of bonds to carry on the government and maintain its credit; to destroy the sacredness of private contracts between individuals, as now guaranteed by the Constitution; to destroy the standard of value upon which are based the solvency and credit of all civilized nations; to debase the currency and issue fiat money. When the fathers of our republic were making a nation they had before them the example of the French revolution. They saw each party as it came in power send to the guillotine the leaders of the opposition; they saw a harlot placed upon a throne and worshiped by a nation as the representative of the reign of reason which was to bring a new and better era to the world. They made up their minds to establish a government with a written Constitution, which could not be destroyed by temporary madness. They provided that that Constitution could be amended if the people wanted it amended, but they gave them ample time to consider before it was done. They created a Supreme Court with the majestic power, a new power and a new condition in government, the power to say to Congress and to President, 'The law which you have passed oversteps the limits of the Constitution.' If you want to legislate on that subject you must pass a law that is in the lines of the Constitution.' This Supreme Court by its decisions has given to the Federal Government the powers which have enabled it to protect its life, to put down rebellion, and to save liberty. There are two places in this country where all men are absolutely equal, where the poor and the rich, the fortunate and the unfortunate, have the same power and the same standard. One is the ballot-box and the other the Supreme Court. The poorer, the more unfortunate, the weaker the citizen, the more he should strive to sustain the independence of the courts, for in them alone can he find protection against the strong and the wicked.

What Bryan Proposes.

"Bryan proposes to abolish the Supreme Court and make it the creature of the party caucus whenever a new Congress comes in, because it decided the income tax to be unconstitutional. It decided not that an income tax is unconstitutional, but that the law passed by the Popocratic Congress was unconstitutional; or, in other words, that this party hadn't brains enough to frame a constitutional law. I will undertake to retain any one of a half dozen lawyers whom I could name in Chicago who could draft a law on this subject which the Supreme Court would hold to be constitutional. Abolishing the Supreme Court will not furnish constructive ability to Mr. Bryan's party. There are three things legislation cannot do. It cannot give experience to a child, even if he is 36 years old; it cannot put sense where nature has failed to put it; and it cannot make 50 cents a dollar.

"The Declaration of Independence guarantees to every citizen life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. When Mr. Cleveland and the government came into this city and permitted the railway trains to move they were simply carrying out that provision. All men are created equal, says the Declaration of Independence, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. When 100 men or 1,000 men in a mob stop railroad trains all over the country and prevent the mails which carry letters of business, of family, and affection, sick people who must be speedily got to hospitals or homes, husbands who are trying to reach their wives, mothers who are flying to their children, and lovers who are speeding to their girls, that mob is destroying the equal right of millions of people to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness, and it is the duty of the government to clear the highway and let the people move.

"Mr. Bryan, passing through Chicago night before last, advised the workingmen to wear McKinley buttons and march in the procession of today, to keep from being discharged by their employers, but to vote for him. He has made 300 speeches, and in every one of them has charged that employers are coercing their employés and advising the employés to assert their independence. I say this is a monstrous slander on the workingmen of this country. They are independent. Under the Australian ballot they are in the box with no witnesses of their act but God. There is absolute freedom among railroad men, and that I know. No President, no Superintendent, no Manager controls or attempts to control their political action.

Absolute Freedom of Action.

"There are 35,000 employés in the New York Central system, of which I am President. I go out every year upon the stump to speak for what I believe to be right, which is the Republican party and protection and sound money. Every one of my fellow-employés knows that he can vote against my politics and talk against my politics and work against my politics. Maj. Priest died the other day at the age of 90, having been an employé of the New York Central for fifty years. He was a Democrat of Democrats and the leader of his party in the Mohawk Valley. He was my political opponent, my subordinate, whom I could discharge, and my personal friend. It would have been dangerous to the health and good looks of any demagogue to tell the old Major that he could not work and vote for the Democratic ticket. In the Cleveland canvass of '92, I spoke as now for the Republican ticket. I said after one of the meetings to a switchman in the yards, 'Well, Jerry, how do you stand this year?' He said, 'Boss, that's a good speech you made last night, but the boys are agin you this time,' and a large majority of the employés of the New York Central voted for Cleveland, though both their President and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Vanderbilt, were for Harrison. I said to Jerry the other day: 'Well, Jerry, how are you now?' He said, 'Boss, we're all with you this time! No 50 cent dollars for us.'

"As one of the largest employers of labor in the United States in my official capacity, as a laborer myself upon the pay-roll and liable to be dismissed as any of the others by the superior power of the Board of Directors, I resent, I repel this insult to the manhood and the independence of the workingmen of the United States—this insult to their intelligence, for they know better.

"We have been for three years suffering from an industrial depression greater than ever before. For fourteen years, from '78 to '92, under a gold standard, our country had prospered as never before. Wages had advanced, the wealth of the country every year sustained in comfort an increasing population, and the output of our farms and our factories made us the industrial leader of the world. The blight which came upon us, from my point of view, was first the threatened and limited execution of free trade, and next and still worse, the assault upon confidence by the action of Mr. Bryan's party, in holding up the government and refusing supplies, preventing its having adequate revenue, and tampering with the currency.

Names Some Remedies.

"What are the remedies? We say, return to the paths of prosperity; get out of the woods and into the roads that lead to the market and to employment. In all his speeches Mr. Bryan endeavors to excite employés against employers; wage-earners against wage-payers. I state this proposition without fear of contradiction, a proposition which every workingman knows to be true: That if the employer and his employés are agreed upon wages and hours, then their interests are the same. The employé wants the factory, or the furnace, or the mills to have orders, to have a market which will take its product; otherwise he cannot have employment, or he will have to work on half-time. He wants his employer to extend his business, to double it, to triple it, to quadruple it, because that means that more of his fellows shall receive employment. It means that he shall share in this prosperity by an increase of pay.

"This panic has thrown 90,000 railroad men off the pay-roll. No one feels worse about that than the directors, and the Presidents, and the managers. There are 50,000 cars lying idle between New York and Chicago and St. Louis. That means locomotive engineers, and firemen, and brakemen, and switchmen out of employment. That means less work in the shops and mechanics laid off. That means that the mill is no longer sending out its product and the farmer no longer finds a market. What I want, what I pray for, what I am out traveling night and day and making speeches to bring about, is to change all this. Now I am distressed and my heart is wrung; my men and their wives and their daughters are coming to me for employment. What I want is to see the day, and to see it speedily, when I shall be seeking men, when I shall be advertising for engineers, and firemen, and switchmen on the New York Central railroad; when every railroad President and manager will be in a position to employ all the skilled railway labor there is in the country and to call upon the farms for their boys to enter the service.

"When times are hard cars are idle, trains are discontinued, and a portion of the force has no work, the railroad President finds it impossible to keep up the efficiency of his road and the equipment and to satisfy his stockholders with dividends. In the last three years one-third of the railroad mileage of the country has gone into bankruptcy, stopped paying dividends, and stopped paying interest upon a large amount of its bonds.

Facts and Fiction.

"Mr. Bryan and his friends are howling about the oppression of capital and say the demonetization of silver in '73 has led to two things: One, the increase of returns to capital, and the other, oppression and reduction of returns to labor. Nothing in my time has equaled the adamantine cheek with which the Popocratic orators turn facts into fiction. Since '73 the wages of labor in every branch of industry have advanced 60 per cent. The returns upon capital have fallen off one-half. The wages on the New York Central railroad in 1873 were, for engineers, $80 on passenger trains, now they are $150 a month; for freight engineers in '73, $60, now $100. Firemen then received $40 a month, now $75 on passenger trains and $60 on freight trains. Trainmen then received $35 a month, now they receive from $45 to $50. Trackmen then received 87½ cents a day, now they receive $1.35. The Central railroad received in '73 $1.30 a mile for the carriage for the products of the farm. Last year we got only 75-100 of a cent a month. We paid formerly 8 per cent to our stockholders, now we pay 4. This reduction of one-half in the freight charges of the New York Central has come entirely out of capital, and has been divided between the consumer and the producer, while the employés, instead of sharing in the burden, have had their wages continuously advanced. In 1873 the Western farmer and builder paid 1 per cent a month for their money; now, if the security is good, they get it at 5 and 6 per cent a year.

"Mr. Bryan says we want more money and the free coinage of silver will give it to us. We had $18.50 of money for every man, woman, and child in 1873, and we have $23 for every man, woman, and child in 1893. We have, in addition, unissued money in the Treasury, which, if the country would take it, would make amount for each person $34. We do not want more money; we want credit and confidence. We have the largest internal commerce of any country in the world. It is greater than the tonnage of all the ships on the ocean and all the railroads in all countries outside the United States. If this commerce, carried upon our railroads, rivers, and canals, had to be handled in money, the gold and silver currency of all the nations of Europe and of America besides would not be sufficient. Ninety-eight per cent of the currency which makes possible this vast internal trade, are checks, drafts, bills of exchange and credits.

Country Needs Confidence.

"If this country and the world has confidence in the stability of its currency then we have the conditions of confidence instead of the disasters of distrust. Confidence means the spindle's humming, the furnaces in blast, the machinery of the mills and the factories working to the limit of their capacities, the farmer finding a ready and remunerative market at the neighboring town for his products, work seeking men and not men seeking work, mortgages paid off, homes acquired, the schools full of children, the railroads crowded with freight and passengers, holidays and picnics, and general happiness and prosperity. Mr. Bryan says that his experiment of the free coinage of silver will, of course, cause a panic. This boy of the Platte in his reckless talk does not understand the horrors of a panic. We swallowed a potato bug four years ago, and now he proposes that we take a dose of paris green to kill it. A panic means the banks refusing to loan because the depositors are calling for their money; it means the closing of the mills and shops and factories and mines; it means the big mercantile establishments going into bankruptcy and their clerks in the streets; it means thousands of honest toilers seeking jobs without finding them, and returning to homes where there are hungry children and despairing wives. To talk lightly of panic is to be indifferent to human misery and a crime against suffering humanity.

"But Mr. Bryan is to cure all this with his remedy working after the panic. He is like the doctor, the quack doctor, who said to the patient, when the patient asked him: 'Doctor, what is the matter with me, anyhow?' 'Well,' said the doctor, 'my friend, hanged if I know, but the post-mortem will reveal it.'

"The orators of this new creed say that with the free coinage of silver there will be unlimited money for everyone. But money can be had only in two ways: By stealing it, or giving labor or some product of value in exchange for it. After the silver mine owner has had his millions of silver bullion coined into bright and glittering dollars, saying on one side "This is a dollar," and stamped on the other "In God we trust," and worth only 53 cents, he will not give them to anyone, unless that person can give him something of value in exchange or labor in exchange. This whole scheme is a gigantic conspiracy with a few able and unscrupulous directors and many dupes. In traveling across the continent I met most of the leading directors, managers, and owners in the silver mining industry, and such of them as would frankly discuss the question said that at the present price of labor there were many mines of low grade ores that could not be worked at a profit. But, if they could get the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the demand for silver for coinage would appreciate the price of it, and a silver dollar being worth only 53 cents in legal tender they could pay their workmen in these silver dollars and so get down the wages of the mine. Thus they would make money, estimated at $30,000,000 a year, out of the general public of the United States on the one hand, and make more by this compulsory reduction of wages to their employés on the other.

Refers to Bismarck.

"To support his theory of the free coinage of silver, Mr. Bryan has called upon Bismarck. And Bismarck, without approving the plan, has said yes, you are a young and vigorous Nation and just the country to try. Bismarck, in 1871, demonetized silver in Germany, and established the gold standard. It left Germany with three hundred millions of silver in the treasury, which, on account of the fall in the price of the metal, she has been unable to dispose of. So Bismarck says, as experience has often said to credulity before, to this callow youth of the Platte, 'of course your great country may try the free coinage of silver and the world will look on with eagerness for the result of your experiment,' and then the grand old statesman quietly sends word to the German Treasurer, 'be sure you get our silver into the United States' mints first.'

"Bryan calls upon James G. Blaine as a witness, but while Blaine favored bimetallism, if the parity of the two metals could be maintained at the gold standard, he was always the enemy of the debasement of the currency, the repudiation of debts, or a stain upon our national honor. Bryan calls Henry Ward Beecher as a witness, and said in his Brooklyn speech that if Beecher were alive he would stand beside him as a friend of humanity. But Beecher is alive in the speeches he has left behind him. On Thanksgiving day, 1877, Beecher spoke thus: 'Whenever, in any nation, there is such an attempt to tamper with standards that the moral sense of man is bewildered and liberty is given to unprincipled men at large to cheat, to be unfaithful to obligation, to refuse the payment of honest debts, it is all the worse if done with permission of the law. Whoever tampers with established standards, tampers with the very marrow and vitality of the public faith. Gold is the world's standard; gold is the universal measure of value; gold is king of commerce, all other money must represent gold.'

"Mr. Bryan calls Lincoln as a witness to support his revolutionary scheme to prevent the President of the United States from sending troops into a State to suppress riot and disorder, unless the Governor of the State asks it. It was Abraham Lincoln, who against the protest of Governors, sent Grant through Kentucky to Donelson and Shiloh and Vicksburg; sent Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; and sent the Army of the Potomac from Washington to Appomattox.

Striking Contrast.

"Mr. Bryan, when he cites facts, finds them refuted by history and by experience, and when he cites witnesses they are all testifying against him. The saints of the republic rise from their grave to protest against his misquotation of their utterances and falsification of their position. Maj. McKinley, on the other hand, every day and many times a day in speeches to delegations visiting him at his home calls as witnesses to his position on finance, on currency, on protection, on patriotism, on national honor, and on national credit, all the great statesmen of the Nation. Washington, and Hamilton, and Jackson, and Lincoln, and Grant, and Garfield, shouted through the record of their lives and their utterances when alive, Amen, McKinley! against the misinformation, the inexperience, the unfitness for the greatest office in the world of William Jennings Bryan.

"When, at 18 years of age, McKinley was working and studying to enter college Sumter was fired upon. The next day found him enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio. At the battle of Antietam he was Commissary Sergeant in charge of the rations in the rear. Along in the afternoon he thought the boys in front must be hungry and thirsty. He was in a safe place, but he prepared the sandwiches and boiled the coffee and loaded two mule wagons and through the hail of shot and shell drove to the front. The mules and driver of one wagon were killed, but the other got through, and amid the cheers of the brigade Sergt. McKinley served the coffee. As Lieut. McKinley, in one of the great battles of the Wilderness he was ordered to carry a command to a regiment isolated by the retreat and about to be captured to join the brigade. The hoofs of his horse as he galloped across the plowed field did not stir up the dust more rapidly than the bullets which fell thickly around him. But he reached the regiment, gave the order, and saved it from surrender. Then he became Maj. McKinley. He has earned by his services in Congress one more responsibility. That responsibility the people of the United States will give to him on the 3d of November with a unanimity and enthusiasm unprecedented in our elections, and his title then will be William McKinley, President of the United States."

HOSPITAL AT THE BIG COLISEUM.

Arrangements for Quick Medical Attention for Any in Need of It.

The Health Department made extensive arrangements to care for persons injured in the crowd at the Coliseum. A large room at the east end of the building was turned into a temporary hospital. Ten cots were put up and a supply of drugs provided. The staff of physicians at the hospital was in charge of Dr. E. Garrott. The members of the staff were:

Dr. Joseph Reese, Dr. J. H. Collins, Dr. T. J. Balhatchett, Dr. W. K. Jacques.

In the center of the room were two operating tables ready for immediate use.

Persons injured were immediately taken to this hospital, where they were given medical attention and detained until able to go home.

PICKPOCKETS CLEAN OUT A CAR.

Thieves, Detected, Threaten to Shoot Any One Assisting Police.

Forty passengers tried to leave a North Ashland avenue trolley car at once yesterday afternoon to get out of the way of three pickpockets who threatened to shoot any one attempting to aid Policeman Dabel, who was waging an uneven battle against the crooks.

Dabel had followed the three men for half an hour, then, satisfied they were plundering passengers, he tried to arrest them.

He seized J. W. Murray and an unknown accomplice in the crowded car, but was promptly knocked down and badly kicked. One of the thieves drew a revolver, and thrusting it against Dabel's head ordered him to release his hold. At that point the exodus of passengers took place. They stood on the curb until policeman and prisoners rolled from the car into the street, whereupon they fled again.

Dabel hung on to one of his men and an employé at the Lincoln avenue car barns came to his rescue. But he was backed across the street by one of the thieves, who, with his pal, escaped. Murray was taken to the Sheffield Avenue Station.

There a valuable diamond stud, $50 in money, and a gold watch were found secreted in his clothing. Policeman Dabel was not seriously hurt.

DREADFUL DEED OF INSANE FARMER.

S. B. Tuttle of Graymont Fatally Wounds His Wife.

Pontiac, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—S. B. Tuttle, an aged and well-to-do farmer of Graymont, was lodged in the county jail here last night on a charge of murder, although he is probably insane.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Tuttle attacked his wife with a heavy piece of iron and an ax, fatally wounded her, and chased his daughter from home.

Tuttle tells a rambling story of his crime. He said he feared financial ruin and thought the best way out of his trouble was to put his wife and daughter out of the way. He said he would have killed himself, but was afraid the story of the crime would never be told.

Gov. Upham Issues Two Pardons.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Gov. Upham has pardoned Matthew Thomet of Milwaukee, who was convicted in April, 1893, and sentenced to Waupun for eight years, and J. B. Daniels of West Superior, who was convicted in November, 1893, and sentenced to State prison for a term of five years.

Attempts Suicide for Love.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Tonight Lemuel Kaufman, a railroader, whose home is in Marshall, Ill., put a bullet in his head because of his love for Lucy Thompson of Dayton, O., and he is bleeding to death.

RESCUED FROM THE NOOSE

"STUBBY" LOFTUS HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM SPEEDY JUSTICE.

He Ends a Day of Depredation Under a Lamppost to Which an Infuriated Mob Is About to String Him Up—Arrival of Detectives Put a Stop to the Proceedings—Robs One Man, Cracks a Till, and Tries to Shoot Saloonkeepers.

"Stubby" Loftus had a narow escape from playing the leading rôle in a mob drama in North Clark street last night after a busy day spent in robbing stores and picking pockets. Loftus stole a gold watch, robbed one store, and was thwarted in his raid on another, tried unsuccessfully to shoot two men, and would have paid for all his operations at the hands of an infuriated crowd but for the arrival of Detectives Wallbaum and Sederberg, who rescued him.

Armed with a revolver which, the police say, he stole earlier in the evening, Loftus tried to rob the till in Corbett & Cleary's saloon, No. 68 North Clark street, at 8 o'clock. The North Side Business-Men's parade was passing at the time and the proprietors and barkeeper were standing in front of the place. Loftus stole in unobserved and crept behind the bar to the money drawer. Just as he was opening it Barkeeper Mike Kane entered.

Seeing the intruder, Kane grappled with him, calling on Mr. Corbett to help him. Loftus fought hard, but the two men dragged him to the sidewalk. Here Loftus broke loose and drew a revolver. Shoving the weapon against Corbett's breast, he ordered him to run, and when Corbett struck at him pulled the trigger twice.

The gun missed fire and the crowd became infuriated at the attempted shooting. In a moment the bystanders made a wild rush for the crook. A dozen men seized him and were rushing him towards a corner lamppost when the two detectives broke through the crowd and rescued him.

The mob was composed largely of men from the parade and they did not give up their prisoner without a struggle. Both detectives drew their revolvers and overawed the crowd until the patrol wagon came.

At the station Loftus was searched and a gold watch and revolver found on him. The timepiece was identified by William Miller, No. 230 Division street, from whom it had been stolen early in the evening.

The gun belonged to a storekeeper named Esterbrook, who told the police Loftus had entered his shop, No. 94 Chicago avenue, about 7:30 and raided the till. When discovered Loftus snatched up the shopman's revolver, fired two shots at him, and escaped with all the cash register contained.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

Many ladies are martyrs to suffering. They will find help in Parker's Ginger Tonic.
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If you lack appetite try wine glass Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters before meals.

Which Will Win?

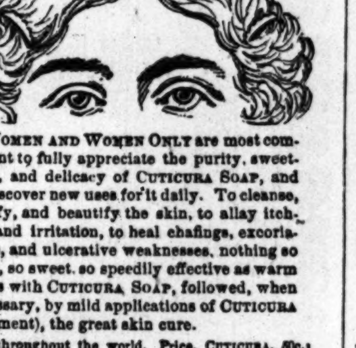
In the coming election, voting strength will decide the result of the struggle.. In the battle of life, the men who succeed are those endowed with the greatest amount of health, strength and energy.

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GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Assays and analyses of all kinds. The examination of mines a specialty.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg., 3d floor.

BANK AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
ANDREWS CO., THE A. H., 300 Wabash-av.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., THE, 263 and 265 Wabash-av. Tel. Main Express 220. Also desks, chairs, and commercial furniture, and opera, theater, and church seating.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
KAEMPFER, F., 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THAYER & JACKSON Sta-n-ry Co., 71 Monroe.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P., & CO., 249 and 251 Kinzie-st.

CAMPAIGN BADGES AND BUTTONS.
CHILDS, S. D. & CO., 140 Monroe-st. 16 to 1 badge.
J. FLOERSHEIM, K. & CO., 214 Market. Tel. H. 220
HYLEN, A., Engraver, 53 Dearborn-st., Room D.

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FOSTER, G.F., Son & Co., 172 E. Madison. Catalog

CAMPAIGN LANTERNS.
WILSON, F. C., & CO., 239-241 Lake (The Eldnac)

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearb'n. M. 4209.

COACHES.
HEBARD—Tally-Ho and Columbian Coaches to let. Winchester and Ogden-avs. Tel. W. 283.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments, 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOTHING.
MARNEY & CO., ALEX., 67 Washington-st., Suite 15. Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on easy payments at $1.00 per week.

CLOTHIERS—WHOLESALE.
EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO., 212-14 Market.
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Mkt. and J'ck'n.

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

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TAYLOR, S. T. CO., 30 Washington. Bon Ton Ptns.

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SAMUELSON, 2129 Michigan-av., Lexington Hotel. Choicest flowers in the market. Tel. S. 411

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BARKER & JACKSON'S best in use. 1813 Wabash
S. WILKS MFG. CO., 123 S. Clinton-st. Tanks.

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BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

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JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

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KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. 4235. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

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JACOB MEYER & BROS., 234-236 Franklin-st.

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SHOWERS, E., & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

LAUNDRIES.
MUNGER'S. Also St. Louis, Kansas City. { 2408-10 Indiana-av. Tel. S. 1173. 518-520 W. Madison. Tel. W. 687. 5203-5 Lake-av. Tel. Oak. 425.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
SINGER, A. L., & CO., 233 Monroe. Suits or overcoats to measure $15 to $40. Finest fit, workmanship gtd. Write for samples & self-measure.

METAL CEILINGS.
KINNEAR & GAGE CO., R. 10, No. 221 Fifth-av.

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ROCKWELL & RUPEL CO., 51 and 53 La Salle-st.

OPTICIANS.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, eyeglasses and artificial eyes. Retail, 65 State-st., Central Music Hall Block.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H. 362.
DUNFEE, J., & CO., 106 Franklin; weather strips.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

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MELTZER, 83 McVickers. Pts. obtained, developed

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BOSTON PHOTO FIN. CO., 608-9 Champlain Bld.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.
F. L. SWEANY, M. D., 323 State-st. Leading specialist in all nervous, chronic, and special ailments of mankind. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4.

PICTURE FRAMES.
BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & retail
MUGLER, GEO. A., 106 Wabash-av. To order.

PLATERS—GOLD AND SILVER.
ALLEN, C. A., 102 Madison. Silverware repairer

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.
BAGGOT, E., 171 E. Adams. Tel. M. 261.
GAY & CULLOTIN, 52 N. Clark-st. M. 4461.

PRINTERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 & 24 Custom-House-pl.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.
HENION & HUBBELL, 61 N. Jefferson. M. 4748.

RANGES AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS.
DALTON, JAS. P. [estab 1856], 50 Wabash-av. Going out of business. A discount on everything.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEIS, ALBERT J., 201 S. Clark-st. M. 1915.

ROOFERS.
ATLAS ROOFIN[illegible]

SAFES.
CORLISS MOSLER SAFE CO., 207 Wabash-av.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SHOW CASES AND STORE FIXTURES.
UNION SHOW CASE CO., 167 Randolph. M. 2218

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
PAIRPOINT MFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
HEINZE & CO., H., 83 McVicker's, maps & charts.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2228.
C. TRUAX, GREEN & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.
LITTLE, A. P., Mfr., 161 La Salle-st.

WOOD MANTELS.
MONAHAN, C. P., CO., 178 Wabash-av.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State, Madison—through to Wabash-av.—7 Store Entrances. Union Loop Station.

FINE FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR.

Unequaled Display Saturday.

The reasons are not far to seek why it has taken this "better and different" shoe store only six months to become recognized as the leading exponent in really high-class footwear. Our shoes are the newest and most up to date in all Chicago. Our assortments are bigger and fresher. The sculpture of our lasts insures perfect fit for any foot formation. Our prices are lower, and we protect our patrons by the guaranty, "a new pair of shoes for every pair that go wrong."



1,500 pairs Women's New and Fashionable Fall Shoes, worth $4, at Second Floor Shoe Store. **$2.35**

1,000 pairs Women's New and Fashionable Fall Shoes, worth $5, at Second Floor Shoe Store. **$3**

1,000 pairs Women's New and Fashionable Fall Shoes, worth $6 and $7, at Second Floor Shoe Store. **$3½**

1,000 pairs Women's New and Fashionable Fall Shoes, worth $2½, at Basement Shoe Store. **$1½**

500 pairs Misses' Dull Dongola Shoes, worth $1½, at Basement Shoe Store. **90c**

400 pairs Boys' $2 Shoes, made on the new Princeton last, worth $2, at Basement Shoe Store. **$1½**

800 pairs School shoes, worth $1½ to $1¾, at Basement Shoe Store. **70c**

The Celebrated "Tough & Trusty" School Shoes, originated by S. & M., are the best wearing and the best fitting—a new pair for every pair that goes wrong.

2000 PAIRS MEN'S FALL SHOES.

A Saturday Special.

Saturday a sale extraordinary of two thousand pairs Men's Stylish Shoes, made by Selz, Schwab & Co. for the best trade. This whole lot will be classified into four divisions and sold at price reductions that will prove a money-saving boon to two thousand men. Sale starts Saturday at store opening and continues all day in the New Basement Store for Men's Shoes, State Street.



Lot 1—500 pairs Men's Well-Made, Reliable Calf Lace Shoes, worth $3, at **$1¼**

Lot 2—500 pairs Men's Fine Calf Lace Shoes, wide or narrow toes, worth $3½, at **$2¼**

Lot 3—500 pairs Men's Extra Fine Calf Lace Shoes, Princeton and Elite lasts, worth $4, at **$2¾**

Lot 4—500 pairs Men's Choicest Select Stock Calf Lace Shoes, on Princeton and Yale lasts, worth $5, at **$3**

And a new pair of shoes for every pair that go *wrong*.

GIRLS' & YOUNG LADIES' ATTIRE.

Saturday's superb showing will more than ever prove that this popular section for girls' apparel is the rendezvous for fashionable and exclusive garments to a greater extent than *anywhere* else—and Saturday's selling will abundantly testify that *nowhere* else is such correctness allied to such little prices.



Girls' Nobby Reefers, sizes 4 to 14, in plain Beaver and Mixed Cheviots, latest Empire fronts, strap backs, prettily button trimmed, unmatchable at **$4¾**

Girls' Latest Box Reefers, sizes 4 to 14, made of illuminated boucle, fancy collar, fur trimmed, at **$8¾**

Girls' Imported Novelty Reefers—every one a model, made of new fancy materials, silk lined, fur and velvet trimmings—$40, down to **$12¾**

Young Ladies' New Box Reefers, sizes 14 to 18, in plain Beaver and fancy Scotch mixtures—new sleeves—new latch collars—at **$5¾**

Young Ladies' Irish Frieze Jackets, sizes 14 to 18—new Empire fronts—fancy collars—new sleeves—new backs—at **$8¾**

Young Ladies' Handsome Jackets, sizes 14 to 18—illuminated boucle—silk lined—box front—new Point Medici collar—new sleeves—exceptional value at **$12¾**

Girls' New Dresses, sizes 4 to 14—made of plain and fancy materials—circular skirts—new large sleeves—competitionless at **$4½**

THAT "STUTTGARTER"

Underwear at popular prices—easily at the head of its class.

The high encomiums from our many patrons who have tested it, including a long list of the leading physicians of Chicago, proves "That Stuttgarter" to be the *best* of all sanitary underwear.

"That Stuttgarter" is made of the finest yarn, pure natural wool, on strictly hygienic principles—patterned after American models. Special sizes for stout or thin people. Full assortments of winter weights for men, women, and children in Union Suits and separate pieces ready at *popular prices*.

S. & M. sole selling agents for "That Stuttgarter" for all Chicago. MAIN FLOOR, STATE THROUGH TO WABASH.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Get Chilled Yesterday?



Certainly you were out—and being out you had evidence of the need of a good, warm cloak. Evidence that the best place for you to supply that need is at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s is herewith appended in the expectation that you will see the futility of further delay.

7.50 is the very low price we ask for all-wool Rough Cheviot Box Coats with Franklin fronts, high storm collar, latest styles, only in black.

10.00 is Chicago's littlest price for fine English Kersey and French Boucle Box Front Coats, some lined, some half lined, all with new backs, new sleeves, new collars, black and colors.

15.00 will not buy so good a Cloak in any other Chicago store. Rough and smooth box fly fronts, high storm collar, buttons high at neck, lined throughout with black or fancy silk.

6.50 for a Heavy Weight All-Wool Double Kersey Cape, 30 in. long, full sweep, high storm collar, both capes and collar trimmed with 2 bands of same cloth, finished with 12 rows of silk stitching. We have not advanced the price of this cape and it's still the best in the city at the price.

10.75 for 30-in. Handsome Seal Plush Double Cape, full sweep, high storm collars, lined throughout with fancy Dresden silks, upper cape and collar trimmed with Thibet lamb fur. We challenge any house to match this in quality at our figure.

Comfort for the Feet

Is certainly not found in ill-fitting or ill-made shoes. The care exercised in our Shoe Dept.—all shoes being made to our order by foremost foot-fitters—is guarantee of comfort. Purse comfort comes also with the little prices we charge.

Ladies' Fine Hand-made Boots, best Vici Kid, laced or buttoned, patent trim, extension soles, very pretty **2.50**

Ladies' fine Kid Boots, laced or buttoned **2.00**

Ladies' Very Good Cloth Top Kid Foxed Buttoned Boots, the $3.00 goods **2.00**

Ladies' Fine Calf Boots for street wear ..... **3.00 & 4.00**

Misses' Best Grade Kangaroo Calf Spring Heel Boots, laced or buttoned, strictly water-proof and the best wearing shoe made, sizes 11¾ to 2, every width **1.75**

Children's, same style and quality, sizes 8½ to 11 ..... **1.50**

Boys' and Youths' Calf Laced Boots **1.50**

Misses' and Children's Kid Spring-Heel Boots, the $1.50 grade **1.00**

SARA REIDY, Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage, Manicuring, ... WIGS ... 48 Washington-st.

HAIR CORRECT STYLES.

L. MANASSE, 84 Madison-st., 1868. Optician. Tribune Bldg. ... 1896.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted and lenses ground to correct any defect of vision, and frames made to fit the face properly. Optical instruments of every description. Artificial Eyes etc. EYES TESTED FREE.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The New Overcoats—

Our Fall Overcoats—"Top" and Regular length—came in long ago—Hundreds of them gone out again and many still selling. Now, we announce the arrival of our new WINTER OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, for Men and Youths—in the fashionable lengths and new cloths—tailored and trimmed in that matchless manner which places our Ready-to-wear apparel on a par with finest custom-made garments costing nearly double our prices. This season's Overcoats include

English Kersey—Irish Frieze—Chinchilla—Melton—Brooks' Patent Beaver—French Montagnac—Oxford Mixed Cheviot—Black Twilled Unfinished Worsted, etc.—Silk, Serge or Fancy Worsted Linings.

Prices on Men's Winter Overcoats—from $15 to $50.
Prices on Youths' Winter Overcoats—from 10 to 30.

Men's Fall Overcoats—English "Top" or Regular length—in Whipcord—Covert Cloth—English Twill—Black Llama—Scotch Tweed, etc.—Silk or Serge lining.

Prices on Men's Fall Overcoats—from $12 to $35.
Prices on Youths' Fall Overcoats—from 10 to 22.

The finest lines of Men's and Youths' Fashionable Fall and Winter Suits and Trousers *ever shown* in Chicago or elsewhere—characterized by correct cut and cloths—faultless fit—thorough tailoring and select patterns.

Prices on Men's Fall and Winter Suits ..... from $15 to $35
Prices on Youths' Fall and Winter Suits ..... from $12 to $25
Prices on Men's and Youths' Fine Trousers ..... from $ 4 to $12

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Gloves:

14th Great Semi-Annual Sale of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Kid and Street Gloves.

A great gathering of prime Kid Gloves, made especially for this sale—in all the latest shades, newest stitchings, etc. The special prices, representing but little more than the cost of production, afford a splendid opportunity to most economically anticipate the season's glove wants.

Price List For This Sale.

Ladies' 4-button Dressed Kid ..... 65c, 85c and $1.25
Ladies' 4-button Undressed Kid ..... 65c and $1.25
Ladies' Patent Fasteners, Dressed Kid ..... 65c, 85c and $1.25
Ladies' 8-button Mousquetaire Undressed ..... 85c and $1.25
Ladies' 4-button or 2 patent button Pique Sewn 85c
Ladies' 2 patent button, Pique Sewn, emb. backs $1
Ladies' Pique Sewn Kid ..... $1.25 and $1.35
Men's Walking and Driving Gloves, new fall shades and styles, different weights, including best English makes and others from our Alexandre factory, plain and emb. backs. 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50
Boys' 1 patent button Dogskin ..... 50c and 75c
Boys' Pique Sewn Kid, 1 patent button 85c

Evening and Wedding Gloves—During this sale, at much below regular prices. Dressed and Undressed Kids—in the new shades and styles. The best chance of the season to save money on Gloves.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Misses' Autumn Wear.

We advertise, this week, three popular priced garments selected as significant of the *remarkable* values prevailing throughout our entire Department devoted to Girls' and Misses' Outer Garments. They are

At $5 Girls' School Reefers—in illuminated Boucles—beautiful color combinations—high storm collar and cuffs—made in the newest fashions—well lined throughout (including sleeves), and finished in our usual first-class manner—a *very nobby* garment—sizes 4 to 14.

At $10 Misses' All-Wool Boucle Jackets, in black and blue, standing storm collar, two large pearl buttons at top, balance fly front, new sleeves, new box plait backs, lined throughout (including sleeves) with heavy changeable Taffeta Silk—an unequaled value.

At $15 Misses' Diagonal Curl Boucle Jacket—in black and blue pointed storm collar—large pearl buttons—correct in every detail of style and manufacture and lined throughout (including sleeves) with an unusually heavy quality of Silk Taffeta in the new Roman Stripes.

This Is Browning, King & Co.'s Day.



EVERY LADY Who visits our Boys' Clothing Department to-day will be presented with a pretty and artistic souvenir. You don't have to buy a penny's worth of goods. We want you to see the Best Boys' (and Men's) clothing store.



The Opening

Of the Best Clothing Store in Chicago Takes Place Today.

OPENING HOURS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME AND EXPECTED.

You will have first choice during these 12 opening hours to-day of our entire stock of new, elegant and fashionable

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats,
At about ⅓ High Class Tailors' prices.
Shirts and Underwear that'll Fit.
Autumn Neckwear and Gloves of Best Makes.
Latest Styles and Colors in Hats and Caps.

Everything is new and good. Come and see the store and get a Souvenir, anyhow.

Browning, King & Co.,

Northeast Cor. Wabash Av. and Madison St.

Saturday, Children's day at Mandel's

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State st., through to Wabash av.

Saturday, Shoe day at Mandel's

Shoe Specials Saturday..

Shoe style, shoe selling and shoe saving extraordinary. Shoes of high degree from Maison, Cans, and other shoemakers of reliability and renown—shoes in exclusive, exquisite effects—at prices precluding the possibility of reliable rivalry.



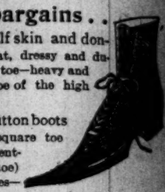
3.65 for very swell $5.00 and $6.00 shoes—the very latest English and French effects for fall and winter wear—new toes, tips and patterns—the prettiest and most practical shoes made—calf, kid, enamel and fine dongola—button and lace—thick and thin soles—new round and modified pointed toes—here on Saturday—$3.65.

2.65 for chic $4.00 walking shoes—perfect shoemaking, perfect shoe style—thick and thin soles—cloth and kid tops—round and pointed toes.

Basement shoe bargains . .

1.25 for boys' and girls' calf skin and dongola button and lace shoes—neat, dressy and durable—in square and narrow toe—heavy and light sole—a proper school shoe of the high grade—worth up to $2.50.

1.39 for ladies' lace and button boots—extreme razor—round and square toe lasts—among them the 20th century shoe (the new women shoe) and many other styles—all sizes—every pair of the high grade sort—nobby and serviceable—worth $3.00 and $4.00.



MANDEL BROTHERS.

Girls' Coats, Capes, Suits..



Saturday—"children's day"—specials in modish garb for the little misses and the lassies in their teens—just such frocks as shown in the Paris and London lilliputian bazars—and priced as the mediocre hereabouts.

5.00 for children's $9 stylish reefers—fancy and Scotch mixtures—trimmed with braid—large sailor collar—all sizes, 4 to 14 years.

5.75 for children's $9.50 reefers of two toned boucle cloth—tailor made—new greens, reds, and navy—all sizes, 4 to 14 years.

4.90 for misses' $8 jackets—loose box front—new sleeve—trimmed in pearl buttons—in the new two toned effects in cheviot—sizes 12 to 16 years.

7.75 for misses' $12.50 Irish frieze jackets—nobby short effects—new shield front—storm collar—latest effect in sleeves—sizes 12 to 16 years.

10.00 for misses' $15 fancy boucle jackets—lined throughout with silk—designed with latest sleeve and front—buttoned high at neck.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Boys' Suits and Reefers..

Correctly constructed, faultless fitting attire for youths and young men—as you see it nowhere else—priced for Saturday as you'll buy it nowhere else.



3.95 for boys' $6 two-piece knee-pant suits—double breasted—strictly all wool—warranted to wear—sewed with the best B. & A. silk—lined with Italian serge—double seat and knee—cheviots and cassimere.

4.95 for boys' $7.50 suits—strictly all wool—sewed throughout with silk—latest styles—imported blue black diagonal and nobby effects in cheviots, homespun, cassimeres, and worsteds—Smith, Gray & Co. make.

5.00 for boys' combination suits—jackets and two pair of pants—all wool imported fabrics—blue, black, and fancy dark mixed cheviots, homespun, and glove-finish cassimeres—a first-class up-to-date suit for dress or school—made for Mandel's by those famous boys' tailors, Smith, Gray & Co.—size 6 to 16 years.

4.95 for boys' $8.50 reefers—all wool—fast color blue chinchilla—sizes 3 to 8 years, made with sailor collar—fancy trimmed with braid and soutash—9 to 16 years, trimmed with the best silk mohair braid and stitched edges—with storm and velvet collar—a first-class reefer—lined with Italian serge and fancy all-wool plaids.

8.50 for boys' $13.50 vest suits—knee-pants—3-piece garments—of imported English diagonal worsteds in blue and black—Smith, Gray & Co. make—up-to-date for dress, dancing, school, or party wear—sizes 8 to 16.

$1.50 for Ladies' $3.50 Fedoras and English walking hats—Chicago's acknowledged headquarters for ladies' ready-to-wear headgear. The newest imported shapes and colors can be found here—the newest English shapes Beltare and Fra Diavalo. Just received, a strictly up-to-date hat in high grade of felt—in black, blue, brown, gray, steel, pearl, and fancy mixture. This price only for this sale $1.50.



CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109 AND 111 STATE-ST.

Unheard-of bargains to-day in Fine Black and Novelty Silks, fine Silk and Wool Black Goods, Silk Ribbons, and Silk Underwear at The Silk Store.

Wonderful sale of dependable day-of-find ready-to-wear garments at The Silk Store. It will make us thousands of new customers.

Store Opens at 8 a. m. with *Unusual Saturday Specials*

On that Great Third Floor in Silk Waists, Silk Skirts, Silk Lined Cloth Suits, and Silk Lined

Cloaks, Capes and Jackets

We have frequently remarked that if you want a nice silk lined garment and want to pay $10 or $25, or any price between, you can get far better suited here than anywhere else in the city.

100 Jackets, box front, tight back, exquisitely made from fine Kersey, in Tan, Brown, Green, Navy and Black, seams overlaid with raw-edge bands of same, beautifully lined with rich quality of silks, strictly tailor made throughout, a garment that you cannot duplicate in Chicago for $22.50—100 of them to-day at only **$15.00**

1,000 Garments of equal value at $10.00, $12.50, $13.50 and up to $60.00—also some positively unmatchable bargains in Jackets and Capes, half silk lined, at $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50.

Velvet, Corduroy and Fancy Silk Waists.

To Make This Beautiful Floor Do Two Days' Business in One We Will Sell To-Day—

2,000 Fine Waists, made from rich Velveteens, Velvets, Corduroys and choicest fancy Silks, worth easily up to $25.00, go in three great lots and will go very rapidly at $13.50, $8.50 and **$5.00**

Silk Dress Skirts and Petticoats.

Several beautiful lots that will sell at sight—Black Brocade Silk Dress Skirts.

A stupendous offering of those beautiful Black Silk Dress Skirts—the finest made—one thousand of them go on sale this morning in four lots at the remarkably low price of $18.50, $15.00, $12.50, and **10.00**

Silk Petticoats.

We ought to sell 1,000 Silk Petticoats to-day, for among them are values never before approached. Some of those $4.75 Skirts contain 7 yards of real $1.50 silk, and are beautifully made—are really worth $12.50, but you can to-day choose from 1,000 extra fine Silk Petticoats, worth up to $20.00 each, in four lots, at $8.50, $7.75, $6.00 and **$4.75**

Silk-lined Tailor-made Cloth Suits.

Three exceptionally beautiful lots for to-day—some full silk-lined, others partly, but you will find them beyond question the most interesting bargains ever shown on the street—the prices are $17.50, $13.50 and **$9.75**

Silk Underwear at 1-3 Usual Prices.

Our great purchase of 5,000 doz. Pure Silk Underwear at 1-3 regular prices has created a sensation extraordinary. Garments made to sell at from $7.50 to $18 go in three grand lots—at $4.98, $3.98 and **$2.98**

We offer also to-day, special—Genuine $3.00 and $2.50 Evening Silks at $1.00; $1.25 and $1.00 Black Brocade Silks at 50c; $1.50 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse at 75c; $1.50 genuine Priestley Fancy Black Goods for 68c; 75c full 32-inch Printed Drapery Silks at 25c; $7.50 Silk Underwear, per suit, only $2.98; 75c 45-inch Tinsel Evening Gauzes, 38c; $1.00 Novelty Silks, 50c; $1.25 fall Plaid Taffetas, 75c; $1.00 Black Velvets at 58c; 60c Chenille Dotted 27-inch Veilings, 25c—and hundreds of other bargains positively unmatchable on State street.

HATS

BARNES. FALL SHAPES Unsurpassed for Quality and Styles.

CHAS. W. BARNES, Cor. Wabash and Monroe, Clifton House

THE TRIBUNE:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, } One Cent { Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

SUNDAY, FIVE CENTS.

HAIR

Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.

BURNHAM'S. 71 and 73 State-st.

FURS

Repaired and Renewed. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.



What, $25.00?

Yes, for a few days. we are going to have a sale of goods at this price. Some rare bargains.

Diamonds, Watches.

If you haven't an acct. with us, open one now. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 3d Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg., S. E. Cor. State and Washington.

NEW-SCALE POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 248 WABASH AVE.

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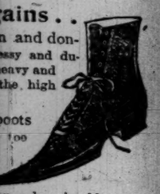
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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO
PAGES 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

1,809,695.

Transportation Lines Bear Multitudes of People.

ROADS HEAVILY TAXED.

Vast Concourse Is Served with Scarcely an Accident.

WORLD'S FAIR RECALLED.

Traffic of the Day in Excess of All Expectations.

COMPLIMENT TO CITY'S SYSTEM.

Chicago City Railway—		
State street line	220,000	
Wentworth avenue line	205,000	
Cottage Grove avenue line	200,000—	625,000
Alley "L"		200,000
West Chicago Street Railway		400,000
North Chicago Street Railroad		250,000
Metropolitan Elevated		75,000
Lake Street Elevated		70,000
Illinois Central suburban	30,000	
Illinois Central excursion	2,500—	32,500
Michigan Central		1,500
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy		14,000
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul		13,000
Chicago and Alton		15,000
Pennsylvania lines		17,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois suburban	7,500	
Chicago and Eastern Illinois excursion	1,500—	9,000
Santa Fe		1,250
Monon		1,000
Wabash		1,500
Grand Trunk		3,000
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—		
Stock-Yards line	1,200	
Main line suburban	1,700	
Excursion	900—	3,800
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific—		
Suburban	3,000	
Excursion	2,000—	5,000
Chicago and Northwestern suburban—		
Wisconsin Division	13,000	
Milwaukee Division	16,000	
Galena Division	15,000	
Excursions	4,000—	50,000
Baltimore and Ohio		870
Chicago and Northern Pacific—		
Three suburban lines	12,200	
Excursion Trains	6,730—	18,930
Wisconsin Central		1,350
Chicago Great Western		975
Total		1,809,695

Almost 2,000,000 people were carried yesterday by the steam, cable, electric, and elevated roads in Chicago, and there was not an accident worth mentioning.

Not since Chicago day at the World's Fair have the various lines been taxed to such an extent. Some of the roads broke their records in the matter of transportation. Every car on the surface lines was brought into requisition, and during the "rush hours" there was scarcely footing to be had on any of them.

The figures secured from the various offices foot up 1,709,695, a number almost unprecedented in the history of the city. The reports are somewhat misleading, since some of the roads give only the number of passengers brought into the business district, while others give the total number of fares collected. Making all due allowances for duplications it is safe to say that over 1,000,000 people were brought to the scene of the parade.

Besides this vast total must be counted many thousands who walked down-town and ranked themselves along the line of the march.

Despite the volume of traffic only a few accidents were reported, and these were in no case serious. The successful transportation of the multitude is considered the best possible compliment to the street car facilities of the city.

Enormous South Side Traffic.

The Chicago City railway company on its different trunk lines and branches carried during the day and last night 625,000 people In this service 1,800 street cars were used. The handling of these cars required the services of 1,000 gripmen and motormen and over 2,000 conductors.

Supt. Jewell, who arranges time tables and dispatches trains on the trunk lines, said last night that the crowd was the biggest the Chicago City railway has handled in years, and almost, if not quite, equaled the banner day of the World's Fair, which was also Chicago day. The accidents reported during the day were few and not serious.

The number of passengers carried yesterday by the West Chicago Street railroad company was the largest in the history of the road. Four hundred thousand persons were hauled during the day and night.

During the progress of the parade the cars on all the trolley lines were switched back for the return trip at the river. The Madison street cable trains were switched back at Madison and Clinton streets. The Milwaukee avenue cable trains were turned back at Washington and Desplaines streets. The South Halsted street and Blue Island avenue cable trains were stopped at Van Buren and Jefferson streets and from there sent back on their return trips At 3:30 o'clock all the cars were permitted to enter the down-town district. The people made a wild rush for the cars and for several hours the cars were crowded to their utmost capacity. The company stationed starters at the entrance of the tunnels during the "rush trips" to prevent accidents. Every car the company owned was pressed into service.

Heavy Riding on North Side.

The North Chicago Street railroad company carried 250,000 passengers. A number of extra cars was put in service. After the parade disbanded and the cars were permitted to go through the tunnel into the down-town district the public crowded the cars and standing room was at a premium. The company had men stationed around the loop and at the entrance of the La Salle street tunnel to see that the cars were not overcrowded. When a train was loaded it was sent on its return trip with orders to make no stops.

While the parade was in progress the trolley cars were switched back at the river. The cable trains were turned back at La Salle avenue and Illinois street. No serious accidents were reported during the day.

Only once before in its history has the South Side Alley Elevated railroad transported as many people as it did yesterday. On Chicago day at the World's Fair this road carried 204,800 people. Yesterday Superintendent J. F. Morrison estimated the number of people carried by his road at 200,000 in round numbers.

Thirty-five trains of six coaches each were run at intervals of two and one-fourth minutes. The 210 coaches in service were packed with people on each trip. Every employé of the company was required to be on duty yesterday, so as to render the service as complete and satisfactory as possible. Supt. Morrison took personal charge of the dispatching of all trains at the Congress street depot and the surging crowd both morning and afternoon was handled without accident or injury to any one.

Policemen kept the entrance and exits to the Congress street station free from obstruction and also assisted in directing passengers to the coaches, thus aiding in the rapid and satisfactory handling of the throng. The ticket-sellers were the busiest people on the line.

Metropolitan Breaks Its Record.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated made its high water mark in transportation yesterday. General Manager Baker of the line estimated last evening that the inbound traffic on the road, up till noon, was 75,000.

"It may have exceeded that figure," said Mr. Baker. "We have no way of giving the exact number until the cash is counted tomorrow. Our daily transportation is about 35,000. We have more than doubled that amount. From many of our stations our ticket sellers report that they sold more tickets during the morning than they have formerly sold in a week."

The Lake Street Elevated road did an enormous business, 70,000 passengers being carried during the day and night. This road had an advantage over the West Side surface roads, as its trains ran into the down-town district during the progress of the procession. Trains of three and four cars were run all day, one and three-quarter minutes apart. The number of passengers carried exceeded by 15,000 the record of any previous day. Supt. Frank Headley said:

"We used ninety-eight cars to carry the people. Every car we had was put into service. We did not have an accident of any kind."

Traffic of the Illinois Central.

The Illinois Central railroad company hauled a crowd of 30,000 suburban passengers and about 2,500 passengers on its main lines without accident. There were no excursion trains run on the main lines, but extra cars were attached to all incoming trains. Supt. Baker of the Chicago division estimated that 500 extra passengers traveled on the Freeport division, most of them coming from Dubuque, Freeport, and Rockford. The same number of extra passengers were brought up from Effingham and points on the Chicago division.

The suburban service, however, was augmented by eleven extra excursion trains of eight cars each. Of these five brought passengers from South Chicago, two from Pullman, and two from West Pullman. These trains carried about 5,000 extra passengers. The regular passenger service provided accommodation for 25,000 persons.

Nine special trains of ten cars each came in on the Northern Pacific from Hammond, Ind. All stops were made between Hammond and Chicago, and every car was crowded with excursionists. These trains carried 6,750 persons, over 1,000 coming from Harvey. Hegewisch also sent a large delegation. The suburban traffic on the Northern Pacific was doubled, 12,200 persons being carried on the trains.

The Wisconsin Central had two specials of ten cars each from Stevens' Point, Wis. Both trains made stops at Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and all the principal places. There were 1,350 passengers packed in the trains.

There were no specials on the Great Western, but the six regular trains carried 975 people. The Baltimore and Ohio carried 870 people on its regular trains and ran no specials.

Visitors from Michigan and Indiana.

Extra cars were attached to all Michigan Central trains entering Chicago to accommodate the excursionists traveling on that road from Michigan and Indiana points. This road carried 600 extra passengers who came from Michigan City, Ind.; Niles, Mich., and several other Indiana towns.

The Chicago and Northwestern Depot was thronged with people who came into the city yesterday, in addition to the regular traffic. On the Wisconsin division ten special trains were run and on the Milwaukee division six specials had to be brought into service. On the sixteen trains it is estimated there were 8,000 people who came to the city to see the parade.

The Galena division had four special trains, which brought in 3,500 people to celebrate Chicago day.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company only ran in one extra train, and that was on its suburban service from the Stock-Yards. All of its regular trains, however, had from ten to thirteen passenger coaches on them and every car was loaded down.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road brought in an immense train from Joliet and a large crowd from Rock Island. Twenty extra coaches were attached to the several regular trains and six specials were run.

Not since World's Fair days was there such a jam about the Union Depot as yesterday morning and last night, with the arrival and departure of trains loaded down to the platform edges. Special rates were made by all of the four great lines running into the depot from points 300 miles from Chicago. Preparations were made to handle the traffic, and with the experience of the World's Fair days before them, and especially that of Chicago day's big record of three years ago, the roads were able to dispatch their trains with promptness.

Crowds at the Union Depot.

From two to three extra coaches were attached to each suburban train and in a number of instances suburban trains ran in sections. All the regular trains came into the depot in two sections and with added cars to the regular complement. Sixty-one thousand was the estimate of the people brought to the city between the hours of 6 and 12 a. m. One hundred and two trains was the morning's record on the station master's book.

J. W. Jones, Depot Passenger Agent for the Chicago and Alton line, said:

"Our traffic was heavy. It exceeded expectations. The regular suburban trains were run, and we were given double the regular traffic from the stations along the line. From Joliet to Chicago our agents reported at daylight that all of the stations were thronged with people waiting to get into Chicago. We doubled the accommodations all along the suburban lines and handled the traffic without any inconvenience. Our regular passenger trains were loaded and came in sections. In addition we ran four special trains from the interior of the State. We handled 16,000 people coming into Chicago during the morning."

Passenger Agent Howland of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line said the traffic on his line was beyond expectation, and that the increase over the regular morning arrivals over the road was 6,000, giving a total of 14,000 handled by the line.

Mr. Gilbert of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line reported the same conditions prevailing over his line, and estimated the number of persons hauled at 14,000.

The station agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago lines at the Union Depot said:

"The increase over our lines today has been 10,000. The suburban traffic was quadrupled owing to the clubs and organizations from Harvey, West Pullman, and that vicinity. We expected a big increase and were prepared for it. Our lines brought 17,000 people to the city this morning."

Brought to Polk Street Depot.

The trains which came into the Polk street station yesterday morning over the six roads which end there brought about 20,000 people into the city. No extra trains were run by any of the roads with the exception of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, which brought in a train load of excursionists from Crawfordsville, Ind. There were no political clubs on this train and the excursionists were all citizens of Crawfordsville and points between that and Chicago. All the roads, however, had extra cars on their through trains.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois had two extra cars on the Terre Haute and Danville train, which arrived in the morning. The Nashville limited was compelled to put on two extra cars. The Santa Fé road had two extra cars on its Joliet and Streator train and the same number of extras on the Joliet express. The Grand Trunk had no extra trains in its suburban service, but the Monon had two on its Indianapolis and Cincinnati train. The Wabash brought in several hundred excursionists from country towns and the Chicago and Erie had three extra cars on its train from North Judson.

SHOOTING COMPETITION IS ENDED.

Capt. Ben Eick Leads the New State Team.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The competition of the Illinois National Guards-men for the State team was concluded this afternoon, after a four days' contest. The State team with the score is:

Capt. Ben. Eick, Sixth Infantry	1,003
Private S. E. James, G, First Infantry	998
Private Ed Mars, G, First Infantry	980
Private M. D. Lewis, G, First Infantry	951
Lieut. F. E. Dayton, Sixth Infantry	932
Ord. Serg't J. T. Scott, Sixth Infantry	919
Corporal E. Spears, G, First Infantry	804
Sergt. F. Gentleman, G, Third Infantry	802
Capt. G. H. Damron, Fourth Infantry	858
Lieut. A. D. Loose, Second Brigade	827

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

DAY IS A BIG SURPRISE.

CHEERING NEWS FLASHES OVER THE WIRES TO MAJ. M'KINLEY.

Mark Hanna Admits His Amazement and Chauncey Depew Says the Big Parade Surpassed New York's Monster Procession in 1892—Competent Judges Pronounce the Demonstration the Greatest of Its Kind Ever Made by American Citizens.

Almost simultaneously with the moving of the big sound money parade yesterday morning the following message was flashed over the wires:

"The Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.: The sound of the signal gun, 10 a. m., has just started in motion the largest, grandest procession of American citizens ever witnessed in the history of our country. With patriotic cheers the voice of this vast army proclaims for honest money, prosperous times, and national honor, all of which you represent. Capital and labor, in fraternal harmony, are marching side by side and arm in arm, bound together in defense of their common interests and the welfare of their country. W. P. REND,

"President Sound Money Association."

Under sanction of the Republican National Campaign committee here the following bulletin was telegraphed last evening from headquarters to the New York branch of the committee:

"Chicago, Oct. 9, 5 p. m.—Gen. William M. Osborne, Waldorf Hotel, New York: The most conservative estimate places the number of voters in line of the McKinley and Hobart and sound money parade today at 110,000. Other estimates place the number 132,000.

"It was beyond all doubt the greatest political demonstration ever held in this country, if not the world.

"The next largest parade ever held here was on Chicago day during the World's Fair, when the line was four hours passing a given point. Today's parade was over five hours passing.

"If there has been any doubt in the mind of any one as to the sentiment of people here it has been thoroughly dispelled by today's demonstration. It indicates that there are in this country three votes for McKinley to one for Bryan.

"It is now believed that Cook County will give McKinley 75,000 plurality. Our people are greatly enthused over today's proceedings, and now believe the plurality for McKinley in Illinois will be not less than 150,000.

"An important feature was the character of the men in the parade. It will put an estopel to any intimation in future that there is such a thing as coercion of employés in Chicago, which charge by Populists is now proving a damaging roorback. There is great indignation on the part of employés over the intimation of the Bryan management that there was coercion, and there will be some effective form of resentment upon the part of workingmen.

"Every one remarked the good humor and the complete absence of rowdyism and intoxication. Sound money Democrats and sound money and protection Republicans walked arm in arm, and one could not tell one from the other by any outside appearance.

"Leading Republicans and sound money men who viewed the great parade expressed surprise and satisfaction at the showing.

"Chairman Hanna said the demonstration was so far beyond anything he had expected that it simply astounded him.

"'It not only surpasses any civic parade I have ever witnessed,' he continued, 'but so far as my recollection goes beats anything of the kind ever seen in this country. The conclusion I draw from its magnitude and the number of laboring men in line is that it settles beyond all question of doubt the fact that a tremendously large majority of the business-men and wage-earners are solid for sound money, protection, and prosperity.'

"Humorously Mr. Hanna observed that it was surprising so many intelligent American citizens can be 'coerced.'

"Chauncey Depew said the demonstration was the best answer that has yet been given to Mr. Bryan's claim that the workingmen are being coerced. 'It is the most spontaneous and enthusiastic affair I have ever witnessed. We had a parade in New York during the campaign of 1892 which has been talked about a great deal as something extraordinary, but I must say Chicago has today discounted the effort made by New York on that occasion.'

"Here is what Henry C. Payne had to say about it: 'Well, to tell you the truth, I have been feeling this way a long time. It is a grand affair, and when you take into consideration that men will turn out and stand in one place four or five hours waiting to get into line, it shows they mean business. The demonstration has a political significance which must impress itself not only upon this city but the entire country. All the banners, the mottoes, and the streamers have borne expressive and trite arguments in favor of sound money, prosperity, and good government.'

"Col. W. H. Hahn said it was so big he could not undertake to tell in a few words what he thought about the demonstration. 'It simply beats anything in the way of a civic parade that ever was given in this country. To do it briefly I think that tells the story.'

"Senator Proctor arrived in the city about noon, and said the doings which greeted his eyes and ears greatly surprised him.

"Senator Jones, Chairman of the Popocratic National committee, was asked what he thought of the great parade, but without a word he beat a hasty retreat."



GEN. JOSEPH STOCKTON.
[Chief Marshal of Parade.]

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE.

Line of the Parade Thoroughly Covered by the Bluecoats.

The following distribution of men was made Thursday night by Inspector Fitzpatrick and was carried out without change yesterday:

"In Van Buren street from Michigan avenue to State street and to the north line of Jackson street, Capt. Shippy with 100 men.

"In State street from the north line of Jackson street to the north line of Madison street, Capt. Koch with 125 men.

"In State street from north line of Madison street to Randolph and in Randolph to the west line of Dearborn street, Capt. Madden with 150 men.

"In Dearborn from south line of Randolph to Washington and in Washington to the west line of La Salle street, Capt. Gibbons with 150 men.

"In Washington street from the west line of La Salle to Franklin and on Franklin to the south line of Madison street, Capt. O'Neill with 75 men.

"In Madison street from the east line of Franklin street to the east line of Clark street, Capt. Fyfe with 100 men.

"In Madison street from the east line of Clark street to Dearborn and on Dearborn to Monroe and on Monroe to the west line of Clark street, Capt. Mahoney with 150 men.

"In Monroe street from the west line of Clark to the west side of Franklin street, Capt. Wheeler with 75 men.

"In Monroe street from the west side of Franklin to Market and in Market from Monroe to Adams and in Adams from Market to east line of Franklin street, Capt. Barcal with 75 men.

"In Adams from east line of Franklin to east line of Clark street, Capt. Schuttler with 100 men.

"In Adams from east line of Clark street to Dearborn, in Dearborn to Jackson and in Jackson to the west line of Clark street, Capt. Larsen with 150 men.

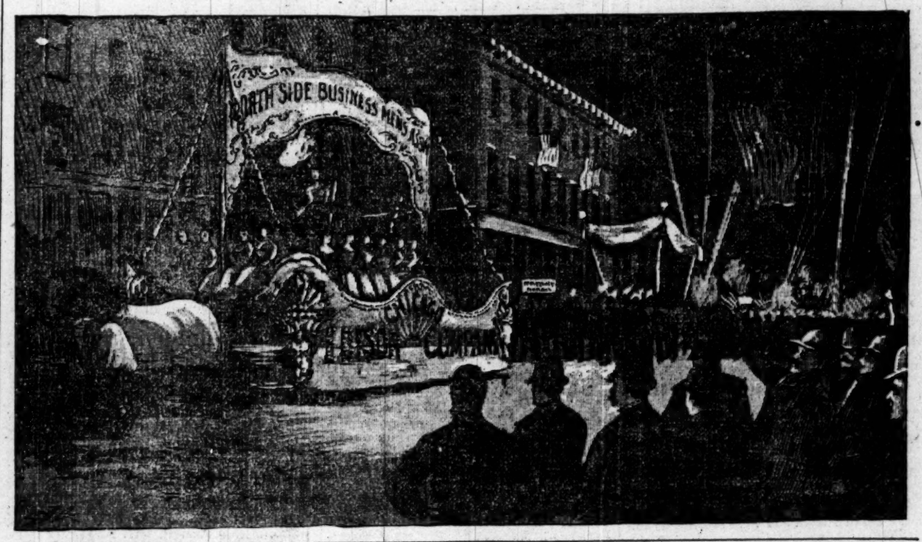
"In Jackson from west line of Clark to west line of Market street, Capt. Baer with 100 men."

START OF THE PARADE FROM MICHIGAN AVENUE AND VAN BUREN STREET.



[From Photographs Taken by Artists for THE TRIBUNE.]

PARADE OF THE NORTH CLARK STREET BUSINESS-MEN.



SENT TO DISTANT EARS.

DIN CAUGHT BY MEGAPHONES AND TRANSMITTED BROADCAST.

Enthusiastic Thousands Shout Their Loyalty to McKinley and Hobart and Other Loyal Republicans Throughout the Land—Cheers Heralded in Many States—Lively Scenes Where the Great Receivers Are Located—Bands Heard Abroad.

Enthusiasm mounted high in the vicinity of the Chicago Telephone Building. Four megaphones were suspended from the front gallery, and one immense instrument, hung over the middle of the street, caught the cheers and shouts and sent them over miles of wire throughout the country.

To call the attention of the marchers to this opportunity for publishing their loyalty a large sign was spread between buildings bearing the following legend:

Your Cheers Here Will Be Heard Throughout the Union.

Here the shouting continued almost unceasingly during the parade. Connections had been made with Republican headquarters in New York, and with the larger interests and the welfare of have ever had any doubt of Chicago being for you, it is safe to count it three to one your way," was the telegram received by Maj. McKinley this evening as the last sounds of the Chicago day parade were being heard by eager listeners through the dozen telephone ear trumpets in his home.

Mrs. McKinley had a score of friends with her all afternoon. The Confederate veterans did not arrive at the house until 5 o'clock, so they unexpectedly had a Chicago visit. THE TRIBUNE representative listened to the glad tidings over the big copper wire, while Maj. McKinley, hearing through another trumpet, made no effort to conceal his great pleasure at the magnificent demonstration in the metropolis of the West.

"There comes a band," said one excited lady. "Do you hear it, Major?"

"Indeed I do," came the response, and then the whole telephone party listened to Sousa's "King Cotton," and several unconsciously looked out into the street as if expecting to see a delegation line up at the front porch.

"What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right," came sounding over the wire. And Mrs. McKinley's face plainly showed she echoed the sentiment as she smiled at the storm of applause that came rushing 400 miles into her ears. For six hours the telephones had many listeners. Pennsylvanians, Virginians, Tennesseelans, and Ohioans, with delegations and scores of people from other States, heard the gladsome sounds from great Chicago.

At times the intonations were so plain that an Irish or German voice could be plainly detected. Maj. McKinley probably spent a half hour with the Chicago roar during the day. Between delegations and callers he would enthusiastically pick up a trumpet. It was a recreation as well as a pleasure for him.

He has been constantly at home, excepting a day or two at Cleveland with Mr. Hanna and his Marquette club speech at Chicago, since he returned home from the Governor's office at Columbus last January. Maj. McKinley referred to "Chicago Day" as one of the most remarkable demonstrations in political history.

EASTERN LEADERS ARE PLEASED.

Mr. Hobart and His Associates Impressed with the Demonstration.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—New York listened today while Chicago cheered for McKinley. The city by the sea heard the resonant shouts for honest money, the music of a hundred bands, the tramping feet of 100,000 men marching through the streets of the imperial city of the great lakes, to express their hope and confidence in a Republican victory in November.

Most of the listening was done in Republican national headquarters, at No. 2 Madison avenue, over the long distance telephone line to Chicago, but anywhere in the city those who could persuade "Central" to connect them with the Chicago line could listen to the great Chicago day parade from their office chairs.

Garret A. Hobart, candidate for Vice-President, was the first Republican of note to listen to the varied sounds collected by the great megaphone in front of the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago and transmitted in a flash over a thousand miles of wire to the seaboard. Arrangements had been made for Mr. Hobart to hear the parade at his house in Paterson, N. J., but he had work to do at headquarters. He dropped his work, however, when, shortly after 1:10 o'clock a message came over the wire from Chicago that the vanguard of the procession was about to move past the megaphone.

"A band is playing one of Sousa's marches," said the candidate, "I can hear it distinctly.

"Now they are shouting for McKinley. It sounds like the roar of an army.

"Somebody wants to know 'What's the matter with McKinley?' Now the crowd is yelling 'He's all right'; I can hear it plainly."

Mr. Hobart listened with keen enjoyment for some minutes and then gave way to members of the committee and others who wanted to hear what was going on in Chicago, including Senator Quay, Gen. Osborne, Gen. Powell Clayton, Mr. Scott, Joe Manley, and others. Mr. Hobart came back frequently, however. "It is certainly a tremendous demonstration," he observed.

Cheers for Tanner and groans for Altgeld were heard as plainly here as though the parade had been going on in the streets of New York.

Mark Hanna talked frequently to his associates on the committee, telling them how big and impressive the demonstration was, but his assurance was not needed to bear out the evidence furnished by the megaphone, which carried the assurance of McKinley's "All rightness" over four States with a vigor admitting of no dispute.

The music was distinct. It did not begin faintly as the marching band approached the megaphone or die away slowly as it passed out of range, but began and ended abruptly, with no change in volume, as the noise-producing agency passed beyond a certain range.

PICKPOCKETS PLY THEIR TRADE.

Police Arrest Several Slick Offenders and Lock Them Up.

While spectators by the thousands were watching the marchers pickpockets were operating in the crowd. Detectives by the score were kept busy and many thieves were locked up at the down-town police stations. Detective Kipley saw three boys at State and Washington streets during the parade who were picking pockets. He arrested them after an exciting chase through the building at the corner. At the Central Station the prisoners gave their names as Joe Murphy, John Sullivan, and Martin Hall.

Policemen Wessler and Hogan of the Desplaines Street Station arrested John Solinski on a charge of larceny. While the line of march was forming in Haymarket square Solinski was seen attempting to pick the pockets of Herman Shields, No. 466 Milwaukee avenue. Shields caught hold of him and turned him over to the officers.

Sergt. Degan saw two young men working the crowds in Washington street, near La Salle, about noon and he followed them until Detectives Bock and Fitzpatrick of the Central Station came along. He pointed the men out to them and they were arrested. At the station they gave their names as Robert Baker and Frank Thomas.

Martin Moran and George Clark were arrested in the same vicinity by the detectives soon after the other two had been locked up.

Detectives Buckminster and Kipley found Frank Mason in the crowd at State and Washington streets and locked him up at the Central Station.

Joseph Purzin is locked up at the Lake-Front Police Station. Martin Nolan, No. 4745 Atlantic street, declared Purzin picked his pocket and secured a silver watch while he was watching the parade at Harrison and State streets.

John Moran, No. 4710 Vincennes avenue, was a victim of pickpockets. He was standing at State and Van Buren streets when he felt a pull at his vest pocket. He was wedged in so tightly he was unable to turn about or use his arms and when he finally extracted himself from the crowd he found that his gold watch had been stolen.

Pickpockets worked in the neighborhood of Van Buren and Clark streets shortly before noon and several complaints were lodged with the officers in the vicinity.

H. H. Tousely, a laborer, No. 12 East Sixteenth street, had $6 stolen from him. Tousely was standing near Van Buren and Clark streets, when he felt a pull at his left hip pocket. He turned quickly to find his pocket cut and his purse missing. The thief escaped.

Frank Johnson, said to be well known to the police, paid a visit to the same neighborhood. He was acting suspiciously and when Detectives Magner and Flaherty came along they took him in charge and locked him up at the Harrison Street Police Station for safe keeping.

Dr. John Seibert Dead.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Dr. John Seibert, a long resident and practitioner of Chicago, passes away after a short illness at his home in this city after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. He came to Chicago, and has practiced here since that time. He was never married, and leaves a large amount of money invested in real estate in North and South Chicago.

Machine to Weigh Thought.

A thought-weighing machine has been invented by Prof. Mosso, an Italian physiologist, the rush of blood to the head turning the scale. The machine is so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to read Greek from that required for Latin.

M'KINLEY ENJOYS CHICAGO DAY.

He Plainly Hears the Music and the Cheers in the Parade.

Canton, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—"If you

GALA OF NORTH SIDE

Industrial Parade of the Business-Men's Association.

PAGEANT OF GAY FLOATS.

Miles of Streets Illumined by the Bright Display.

NOVELTIES IN THE MARCH.

Spectacular Anniversary of Day of the Great Fire.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROCESSION

Illuminations and bonfires set the North Division ablaze last evening along the line of the parade of the North Side Business-Men's Association.

Four miles of brilliant floats and gayly decorated carriages and wagons swept in sinuous procession through the streets in commemoration of the fearful night of flame and terror twenty-five years ago, when Chicago sank in ashes. The parade was distinctively industrial and not connected with politics in any way.

It was the idea of the business-men of the North Side to make Chicago day a festival similar to that of the Veiled Prophets of St. Louis and the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, and hence any attempt at political significance was rigidly barred.

The crowds had not in the least tired of the day parades in the down-town district and by early evening the streets of the North Division were blocked with what was probably one of the densest throngs that ever gathered in that section of the city.

The pageant formed in Kinzie street, the head resting near Clark, and moved north in Clark street to Wrightwood avenue, thence to Halsted street, to Lincoln avenue, to Wells street, to North avenue, to Clybourn avenue, to Division street, to Wells street, to Chicago avenue, to Dearborn avenue, to Kinzie street. Here the parade disbanded.

In the Parade.

The order of the march was as follows:

Thirteen mounted police with Lieutenant.
Chief Marshal Brucks.
Aids R. D. Fannon, W. A. Hinkins, E. Lyons, J. J. Nikodem, M. Michaelis, Thomas Callotin, J. Ritchie, W. Hahn, E. H. Waltz, R. F. Fyrelson, O. G. Wiley, W. S. Hawthorn, M. Reebe, Sidney Mandell, Frank E. Millerhelm, Charles Kreshor.
President C. F. Gillman and officers of the association in carriages.
Thompson's Band.
H. Brucks' carriage.
Sellstrom and Kilby carriage.
Stolz and Grady carriage.
M. Nelson carriage.
Hahn and Levy carriage.
M. Richberg carriage.
Float of C. F. Gillman & Co.
Revere Tailoring company carriage.
W. A. Hinkings' carriage.
Oscar E. Helm carriage.
Louis Repetto carriage.
Shotwell & Co. carriage.
Stein & Forrester carriage.
Norton's Band.
Revere House float.
A. E. Brantom and Co. carriage.
H. Heimman carriage.
Kellman & Freeman carriage.
Weyhe & Hottinger carriage.
Float of R. D. Fannon.
Union Tailoring company carriage.
W. Vanhauer & Co. carriage.
Gavin & Sons' carriage.
Barton's Band.
Lion laundry carriage.
Float of Stern Clothing company.
Stern Clothing company's five carriages.
Float of Chicago Edison company.
Robert E. Hills' carriage.
Lion laundry carriage.
Kesler Bros.' carriage.
E. Friedrich carriage.
Float of Imperial Theater.
Washington Livery company carriages,
Float of Washington Livery company
Thompson's Band No. 2.
Coach, Hotel Carlyle.
Hotel Carlyle, two carriages.
Float of August Beck.
Float of Bush & Gerts.
Float of Western Wheel Works.
Float of Livingston Van company.
Livingston Van company, ten wagons.
Float of North Side Auction House.
North Side Auction House, three wagons.
Float of United States Express company.
Dr. Steele, two carriages.
Barton's Band No. 2.
Float of O. G. Weyle.
Frank's Candy company, seven wagons,
Float of R. A. McGee.
Float of Donnelly & Jeffrey.
Float of G. O. Ballen.
H. Wittbold, three wagons.
Float of Lyons Bros.
Matthews Soda Water company wagon.
Float of H. Mosiman.
Merchantile laundry, nine wagons.
Charles Garbden, four wagons.
Excelsior laundry, seventeen wagons.
Norton's Band No. 2.
Heinz Pickle company, four wagons.
Fulton laundry, eight wagons.
Bedell Carpet company, two wagons.
Lion laundry, four wagons.
J. R. Thornton wagon.
Brown's Storage company, seven wagons.
Band.
W. J. Gibbons Express and Van company wagon.

Electricity on Wheels.

Among the more elaborate floats was that of the Chicago Edison company. While not representing anything in particular, it looked like an illuminated mountain, studded with innumerable incandescent lights. Forty young women in Greek costume were mounted on the float, which was drawn by six white horses. Four powerful calcium lights, one on each corner, illuminated the procession for blocks.

The Imperial Theater was represented by a coach carrying an entire opera and vaudeville company in costume. A quartet perched on the box sang all along the line of march.

A reproduction of the Revere House office, with the clerks, bell boys, and guests represented, was a realistic feature of the parade.

The Stern Clothing company had a full orchestra, besides fifteen persons in their employ. The different nations of the world were represented in costume, surrounding a handsome young woman, who figured as Columbia.

Seventy-five guests of the Carlyle Hotel were packed in a coach drawn by six horses. The coach was gayly decorated, and all the party was provided with coaching horns.

C. F. Gillman & Co.'s float was in the form of an immense seashell reposing on the rocks. Twelve young women, representing the twelve months, were grouped inside. They were dressed in the colors of the twelve birth gems, and sang appropriate verses, accompanied by a full orchestra. The driver of the float was dressed as Father Time.

An immense float in the shape of a bicycle, covered with footwear of all descriptions, was the display of G. O. Weyle.

Realism of the Procession.

H. Mosiman had a porcelain bathtub mounted on his floats, with a negro baby made of rubber taking a shower bath.

The scene of a tobacco plantation was depicted with realism on the float of August Beck & Co., the plant being represented in full bloom. An orchestra accompanied this display.

Gormully & Jeffrey and the Western Wheel Works both had elaborate displays of bicycles on their floats.

The Livingston Van and Express company had a double float to represent the progress made in moving facilities since the time of the great fire. An antiquated express wagon, patched and tied in every conceivable manner, illustrated the methods of 1871, while an up-to-date van, fitted with the various improvements of the present, showed the strides made in this line of business.

The North Side Business-Men's Association is the outcome of an organization of North Clark street business-men which was formed over a year ago. The success of their parade on last Chicago day encouraged the leading spirits of the association to extend the privileges of membership to the business-men of the entire North Side, with the idea of making the anniversary of the great fire a festival equal in magnitude to the Mardi Gras and similar gala occasions of other cities.

With this object in view an attempt will be made to amalgamate all kindred organizations of the city by next Chicago day.

In the event of a successful consummation of their plan the celebration on the 9th of next October will be a strictly industrial and social affair.

JUST 68,307 IN LINE

ACTUAL COUNT OF THE CHICAGO DAY SOUND MONEY MARCHERS.

Table Showing the Number in Each Component Part of the Gigantic Procession—The Gold Walkers and Riders Listed as They Pass by the Reviewing Stand at the Site of the Old Postoffice—Relative Makeup of the Parade.

Sixty-eight thousand three hundred and seven persons marched or rode in the Chicago day sound money parade.

This is by actual count.

Reporters for THE TRIBUNE stood on the reviewing stand at the site of the old Postoffice, in the Dearborn street side, and, taking turns, counted carefully every person in the huge procession.

The result in detail is shown in the following table:

Platoon of police	18
Band	22
Mayor Swift, Chief Badenoch, and aids	7
Mounted police	174
Buglers	7
Capt. Quincy and mounted escort	46
Chicago Marine Band	72
Gen. Stockton, Executive committee, aids	126
Band	40
Chicago Union Veteran club	456
Spring City Fife and Drum Corps	16
Chicago Veteran McKinley club	30
Wide Awakes of 1860	42
Old Tippecanoe club	22
Drum corps	12
South Division aids, mounted	32
Evanston Band	50
Dry Goods' Fine Showing.	
Marshall Field Sound Money club	1,384
Band	46
J. V. Farwell Sound Money club	640
Iowa State Band	80
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Sound Money club	764
Band	37
Dry Goods Commission club	198
Band	22
Butler Bros. Republican club	180
Fife and drum corps	12
H. Wolf Prosperity club	243
Millinery trades	150
Bakers	220
Mounted escort	14
De Kalb Band	60
Drum corps	7
Chicago Business-Men's Sound Money club	2,032
Tailors to the trade	278
Royal Tailors' employés	253
Chicago Zouave Band	31
Hat, cap, and fur trade	352
Band	28
Siegel & Co. Sound Money club	192
L. Heilprin & Co. Sound Money club	70
Griswold, Palmer & Co. Sound Money club	96
Joseph Beifeld & Co. Sound Money club	100
Guthamnn, Carpenter & Telling float	40
Band	50
M. D. Wells & Co. club	96
C. M. Henderson & Co. club	384
Sidwell-De Windt Shoe company	20
Drum corps	20
J. B. Smith, shoes	160
N. B. Holden, shoes	40
Gen. Fitz-Simons and mounted escort	13
Band	25
Big Crowd of Lumbermen.	
Lumbermen's Sound Money club	1,340
Chicago Zouave Band	46
Box-makers	1,302
Band	12
Sash, Door, and Blind Sound Money club	608
Thirty-fifth Street Lumbermen's Sound Money club	120
Sixth Ward McKinley club	170
Lumbermen's Sound Money club	204
W. M. Gunton Sound Money club, in wagons	20
Seiz, Schwab & Co. club and band	234
Mounted escort	16
Hand's Band	50
Jewelers' Sound Money club	1,212
First Infantry Band	56
Cook County Marching club	156
Elgin Band	12
Elgin Watchmakers' Sound Money club	540
J. E. Tilt Shoe company	110
Foreman Shoe company	50
Express Companies Do Well.	
United States Express company float and club	200
Wells-Fargo Express company	84
Furniture float and mounted escort	10
A. H. Revell & Co.'s floats	14
Band	25
A. H. Revell Sound Money club	362
J. A. Colby club	56
Heywood & Morrill Rattan club	316
John M. Smyth club and float	236
Fort Dearborn Building Sound Money club	40
Manhattan Building Sound Money club	45
Unity Building Brigade	60
Caxton Building Sound Money club	64
Aldis, Aldis & Northcote	10
Monadnock Building Sound Money club	60
Band	23
Commercial National Bank Building Sound Money club	160
Drum corps	12
Champlain Building Sound Money club	165
Pontiac Building Sound Money club	40
Equitable Building Sound Money club	90
Marquette Building Sound Money club	50
Drum corps	16
De Muth Sound Money club	75
Band and mounted escort	32
Furniture Men to the Front.	
Tobey Furniture Company Sound Money club	110
J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co. Souund Money club	120
Ketcham & Rothschild Sound Money club	100
S. Karpen & Bros. Sound Money club and floats	240
Wakefield Rattan Company Sound Money club	135
Balkwill & Patch Co.'s Sound Money club	96
Miller, Hill & Co. Sound Money club	105
Garden City Wire and Spring company club and float	195
Mounted aids and bands	56
Men's Furnishing Goods Sound Money club	692
Young Republican club	73
Mounted escort and band	39
Johnson Chair Company Sound Money club	494
Madison Street Retail Furniture Dealers' Sound Money club	120
Silk Manufacturers' Sound Money club	200
Band	25
Borgwardt & Ernst Sound Money club	210
Table manufacturers	112
Corticelli Silk Company's Sound Money club and float	40
Band	56
Insurance Men's Large Crowd.	
Mounted escort, Insurance Men's Sound Money club	535
Insurance patrol	12
Insurance club, second division	585
Chicago Real Estate Board and dealers	370
Waukesha Band	35
Architects' Sound Money Association	108
Builders' and Traders' Exchange club, mounted	20
Builders' and Traders' Exchange club, float	10
Band	40
Builders' and Traders' Exchange Marching club	275
John Rawley float	50
Chicago Builders' Association, mounted	16
Chicago Contractors' club	470
Roseland Band	25
Aug. Zander Sound Money club	60
Metropolitan Window Cleaning company	40
Band	30
Mandel Brothers' Great Turnout.	
Mandel Brothers' carriage, with seven mounted aids	10
Float	10
Band	40
Mandel Brothers' Sound Money club	120
Marching club	108
Float	12
Marching club	164
Float	10
Marching club	150
Coach	6
Marching club	135
Coach	65
Lafayette Band	50
Publishers' and Printers' Sound Money club	250
Photo Color Type Sound Money club	200
Franklin Engraving and Electrotype company	104
Welt Blatt compositors and pressmen	124
Printers' float	6
Anderson Printing Company Sound Money club	63
Henry O. Shepard coach	50
Shea Smith & Co. Sound Money club	56
A. G. Spalding company float	20
Fife and drum corps	20
A. C. McClurg Sound Money club	58
Band	25
Schlesinger & Mayer Sound Money club	186
Citizens' Band, Waukegan	30
Wall Paper Trade Sound Money club	108
West Side Band	25
Paint and Varnish Figures.	
Heath & Milligan company	80
F. W. Devoe company	76
M. H. Hooker	90
Chicago Varnish company float	20
Sanford Manufacturing company	40
Berry Bros	45
Gertz & Co	48
Cleveland Varnish company	64
National Lead company	93
Murphy Varnish company	63
Kimball & Co	58
James Rice	62
Tyler-Hippach	73
Pratt & Lambert	68
Coach	40
Float	5
Band	20
Chicago Paper Trade Sound Money club	236
Float	5
Butler Bros	72
S. E. Gross & Co	73
Mounted escort	9
Fife and drum corps	35
Victoria club	56
Lineup of the Railroads.	
Railway Men's club	120
Chicago and Alton club	50
Chicago and Northern and Grand Trunk Railway club	48
Pan-Handle Railway club	112
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway club	192
Mounted escort and band	55
Sprague, Warner & Co. club	285
Reid, Murdock & Co	267
Franklin MacVeagh & Co	190
Corbin, May & Co	104
McNeil, Higgins & Co	88
Merriam, Collins & Co	120
The W. M. Hoyt company	280
The Steele-Wedelles company	104
Reed, Walsh & Lange	100
Henry Horner & Co	35
Thompson-Taylor Spice company	80
Rockford Band and mounted escort	34
The Durand Casper company	80
The John A. Tolman company	84
Bell Conrad & Co	25
Strasshein, Jaeger & Co	48
The J. G. Grant Chemical company	198
Carriage and mounted escort	10
The William Schmidt Baking company	90
South Water Street Marching club	225
Zouaves	50
Carriage and aids	22
Band	59
Manufacturers' Marching club	88
Business Men's club	310
Workingmen's Republican club	150
Chicago Band	35
Regiment of Deering Men.	
Deering Harvesters' McKinley and Hobart club	967
Fraser & Chalmers' club	496
Band	35
Eaton & Prince company	56
Chicago Building and Manufacturers' Sound Money club	120
Normania Band and escort	28
Consumers' Ice company	215
Frank Diezel Car company	176
Fife and drum corps	25
Wilson Bros	72
Fife and drum corps	24
Chicago Railway Equipment Sound Money club	176
Car Workers' McKinley club	185
Continental Bolt and Iron Works	40
The Allen Wrisley club	108
Chase & Sanborn Sound Money club	190
Fife and drum corps	20
Band escort	31
Tobacco's Big Turnout.	
Cigar and Tobacco Trade club	2,025
South Water Street Mounted clubs, four divisions, floats, and band	1,643
West Randolph Street Commission Men's club	318
Truax, Greene & Co	385
Mounted escort	12
Orr & Lockett, coaches	75
Bullard & Gormley, coach	60
Reading Hardware company, two coaches	25
Hodge & Horner, two coaches	100
Buerk Hardware company	210
Mounted escort	88
Wool Workers' Sound Money club	240
Fur Trade Sound Money club	160
Mounted escort	16
Leather workers	400
W. N. Eisendrath & Co	240
Herman Loescher club	120
Walker Oakley club and escort	184
Wilder & Co. Sound Money club	50
Schuer & Bro. Sound Money club	64
Chicago Belting Co. Sound Money club	120
Daniel Forbes Sound Money club	40
Lanz, Owen & Co. Sound Money club	144
A. Ortmeyer & Son club and float	170
Fred Barder Sound Money club and wagons	20
Mounted escort	32
Uncle Sam Republican club, Thirty-second Ward	85
Second Ward club in carriages	25
Second Ward Marchers.	
Second Ward Marching club	235
Fife and drum corps	25
Band and escort	37
Thirtieth Ward club	216
Harvey McKinley club	96
Band	20
Whiting Sound Money club of Harvey	192
Band	35
Bellaire Stamping company	80
Harvester King company of Harvey	50
Newsboys' band and escort	30
Swedish clubs	624
West Pullman band	20
West Pullman club	96
Shoemaker club	60
West Pullman Polish club	234
Calumet Electric Railway club	110
Fife and drum corps	15
Thirty-fourth Ward club	105
Fife and drum corps	20
Pullman club	210
Second Ward Marching club	115
Fife and drum corps	25
Thirty-second Ward Marching club	160
Mounted escort	14
Stock-Yards Sound Money Legion.	
Armour's personal representatives	3
Armour Sound Money club	1,760
Nelson Morris, carriage, band, and float	48
Nelson Morris Sound Money club	1,520
Swift & Co. carriages, band, and escort	132
Swift & Co. Sound Money club	1,530
Mounted escort	18
Stock-Yards Sound Money club	936
Carriages	10
Thirtieth Ward troop	212
Thirty-second Ward troop	216
Chicago Laundrymen Sound Money club	264
West Side aids	30
McCarthy Drum Corps and aids	15
Ironworkers' floats	12
Mounted escort	36
Seventh Regiment Band	45
Kelley, Maus & Co. club	174
Crerar, Adams & Co. club	80
S. D. Kimbark & Co. club	96
American Iron and Steel Workers' club	140
James T. Ryerson club	50
Jones & Laughlin club	64
Mounted escort	32
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. club	144
Band	16
Horton, Gilmore & McWilliams club	64
Wells, Nellegar & Co. club	72
Band	34
Steelworkers by Thousands.	
Illinois Steel company club, floats and three bands, Chicago, South Chicago, and Joliet	3,576
Nativity Fife and Drum Corps	25
Clow & Son's Sound Money club	80
Weir & Craige club	195
John Davis company club	204
Sanitary Specialty Manufacturing company club	75
E. W. Blatchford club	140
Smith & Webster	225
Desplaines Band	25
L. Wolff Manufacturing company	520
Crane float and Aurora Band	45
Crane Company Sound Money club	840
United Boys' Brigade and mounted escort	42
Western Electric club	170
Chicago Edison club	380
Electric Appliance company	256
Electrical contractors	160
General Electric company club	144
North Side mounted aids	35
Seventh Regiment Band	35
Workingmen's club	48
Twenty-fourth Ward Republican club	152
Old Hickory club and fife and drum corps	89
Twenty-second Ward club in coach	18
Band	16
Twenty-second Ward Marching club	128
Twenty-third Ward Marching club	231
Band	16
Lincoln Rail-Splitters	12
Sound Money Cycle Men.	
Gormully & Jeffery Sound Money club	200
Zero Marx club and float	32
Drum corps	4
Twenty-first Ward Marching club	140
Escort and carriages	22
Bugle and drum corps	24
Mounted escort	8
Twentieth Ward Marching club	193
Band	20
Twenty-fifth Ward Sound Money club	182
Fife and drum corps	12
Veterans of 1861	15
Fife and drum corps	8
North Chicago Street railroad conductors	72
Sixteenth Ward Marching club	132
Drum corps	10
Twenty-sixth Ward George B. Swift club	50
Float	10
Crippled Mutual Aid Society in carriage	36
Rubber tire workers	375
Band	25
Rubber Trade Sound Money club	180
Coach	50
Fife and drum corps	10
Twelfth Ward Marching club	30
Fife and drum corps	10
Twelfth Ward Flambeau club	56
West Side street car conductors	230
Carriage and escort	15
Dupage County band	25
Eighteenth Ward Marching club	308
Drum and bugle corps	10
Fourteenth Ward Marching club	90
Fifteenth Ward Marching club	80
Band	20
Melrose Park club	132
Band	16
Paper Boxmakers' Sound Money club	112
Wolf, Sayer & Heller club	52
Fife and Drum Corps	23
E. B. Clark & Bros.' club	40
American Cutlery company	110
Band and escort	22
Nineteenth Ward Marching club	110
Fairbanks, Morse & Co. float and escort	16
Beloit Shows Up Well.	
Beloit Band	12
Fairbanks, Morse & Co. club of Beloit	350
Band	25
Cribben, Sexton & Co. club	156
Sargent & Co., floats and marching club	230
Band	20
Webster Manufacturing Co. club and band	90
Link Belt Machine company	233
Kankakee Band	30
Adams & Westlake club	264
McMullen Fence company	5
Union Drop Forge company	80
Page Iron Works company	85
Hewitt Manufacturing company club	35
Car wheel float	6
Band	16
Griffin Car Wheel company	56
Ajax Forge company	50
Sellers Manufacturing company	58
Band	25
Norton Bros., Maywood	320
Fife and drum corps	26
Troy Laundry company club	132
Scully Steel company	10
National Boiler company, float and band	28
The Tobin & Hamler company	30
William McGregor & Co	20
Chris Pfeffer	20
John Nahr & Sons, float and club	142
Kroeschell Bros., float and club	80
Goetz & Brada Manufacturing company	90
Hollanders Swell the Tide.	
Hollanders' Marching club	110
Kling Bros.' float	25
Wildman Bros	20
McGuire Manufacturing company	25
Band	15
First Slovening club	100
Ninth Ward Bohemian club	50
Band	15
Brink's Express Company Sound Money club	130
D. J. Braun Manufacturing company	50
F. P. Smith	25
Chicago Screw company	125
Winslow Bros	200
Soapmakers' Club of America	200
W. A. Jones & Co	50
Koenig & Gainer company	80
Standard Elevator Manufacturing company	60
Carpenters and painters, Grand Crossing	210
Illinois Can company	40
Pioneer Cooperage company	162
John Ramsay Foundry club	25
Adley Manufacturing company	60
E. L. Lobstein club	75
Chicago Smelting and Refining company	42
Western Planing Manufacturing company	60
James Frake company	45
Radford Sash and Door company	50
Lake Street Building and Manufacturing company	50
Simons Manufacturing company	50
A. Plamondon Manufacturing company	70
J. W. Reedy Elevator company	84
Fife and drum corps	5
W. A. Jones Foundry company club	50
Total	68,307

Popocracy.

Popocratic doctrines,
Preached by Billy B.,
And the Ten Commandments
Do not quite agree.

Read 'em straight or twist 'em,
Smooth 'em as you will,
Anarchy and stealing
Is their basis still.

Fifty cents a dollar,
Writ in bold relief;
Likewise, willy-nilly,
Every man a thief.

Padded courts of justice;
Mob and riot rule;
Uncle Sam a bankrupt;
Anarchistic sheol.

Popocratic doctrines,
Preached by Billy B.,
And the Ten Commandments
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Anarchy and stealing
Is their basis still.

—W. R. Mead in New York Sun.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

VIGNETTES OF THE MARCH

SPECTATORS AND PARADERS VIE IN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

Cheers for McKinley from the Ranks Echoed by Salvos from Thronged Walks and Windows—Scenes Before the Huge Transmitters—Day Is Unmarred by Violence—Veterans Greet Palmer—Tanner Has a Triumph—At Reviewing Stands.

State street witnessed a marvelous transformation at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. As the clocks showed the hour the street from Van Buren to Randolph was clear from curb to curb. On each side was a solid wall of humanity, buttressed in front at intervals of every few yards by policemen standing erect and motionless. Above the heads of the crowds below were other crowds, as high in the air as the highest buildings. In every show window were the faces of expectant rows of people, while on stands erected at various point along the way and on the tops of wagons and dry goods boxes advantageously placed in side streets were men, women, and children seemingly innumerable.

Flags, banners, and the maroon and white flag of the city fluttered everywhere and were tossed in the hands of the crowd. Every eye was turned towards the south end of the vista between the living walls on each side, watching eagerly for the first sight of the marching column.

Signal Gun Booms.

Suddenly a gun boomed over in the direction of the Lake-Front and the people on the edges of the walk saw at that instant a platoon of mounted police sweep around the corner out of Van Buren street into State with such celerity that some of the expectant throng imagined that Gen. Stockton in his anxiety to start the parade sharply on time had fired the head of the column out of the cannon.

Five minutes after 10 o'clock the transformation of State street was complete. The cleared way between the human walls, which at once began to move and twist and bulge out here and there in spite of the blue-coated buttresses, was filled with marching companies of men. From Van Buren to Randolph street it was all a golden hue, which threw back the bright sunshine of the perfect October day.

As the cannon's echo rolled down the street the tens of thousands which lined the way found a voice. The cannon seemed to be a prearranged signal to "cheer by file," for as the mounted police swept around the corner at Van Buren street a cheer went up from the crowd there and was taken up by those who stood next, and so on down the street.

Cheers Sweep the Street.

The cheer swept like the flames that ran down that same thoroughfare twenty-five years ago. It reached Quincy street and jumped across in an instant, and then rolled along across Adams street to Monroe, past Madison, gaining renewed volume from the masses there, and then sped on until it was being echoed by the throng surging about the base of the Masonic Temple.

As the parade passed down the street hour after hour the cheering volleyed first at one point and then at another, like the firing of a flying battery dashing back and forth on a battlefield.

In front of a wooden stand at the Palmer House, where the marchers looked up at two gray-haired, soldierly-looking men and recognized Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner, there was the steadiest vollying of cheers and there the soldier organizations in the parade did their loudest shouting.

Police Polite and Alert.

Hour after hour the parade rolled down the street, while the crowds at the sides stood patiently, without a sign of weariness. Never were the police gentler or more alert, and never were the people better behaved.

At Van Buren and State street, where four South and West Side street car lines emptied their crowds, Capt. Shippy and his hundred men easily handled the dense throng, which reached back almost solid for a half block south and west. From Jackson street north Capt. Koch and his Harrison street policemen kept the streets as clean for the parade as though swept by a broom. Capt. Madden held the corner at Randolph street, and nobody got through his line but one man that the Captain said jumped off the top of the building.

Two big bay horses, drawing a fire patrol wagon in the parade, decided to quit soon after they got past Quincy street. But the police rushed out by the dozen and surrounding the wagon slid the astonished horses several yards, when the obdurate steeds decided they were not as big as the police force of Chicago, and meekly resumed their journey.

Wheeling Into Randolph Street.

Straight past the wigwam of the Cook County Popocrats, in Randolph street, with many a shout, filed the triumphal parade. The marchers were met with enthusiastic shouts as they wheeled into Randolph street from State. The people were massed on the sidewalks a dozen rows deep, and they rent the air with continued shouts for McKinley as the successive banners bearing his name hove in view.

The silver men had stretched a canvas with likenesses of their candidates above the street, and this challenge was sturdily accepted by the men in line, and they doubled the strength of their sound money yells in consequence. The crowd at this point showed its perfect good nature, and the actual disorder was so little as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

Two men, zealous in their efforts to obtain points of vantage, came to blows at Randolph and Dearborn streets, and again two men fought briefly for the same reason at Washington and Clark streets.

The honest money enthusiasm around silver headquarters was marvelous. The spectators regarded each shout of the Popocrats as a gauntlet thrown down, and steadily answered with McKinley cheers till the silverites gave out, wearied, before the parade was half over.

A vast crowd of people surged on the sidewalks in this Randolph street block, and clapped their hands till tired; they cheered till they were hoarse.

Comments on the Parade.

Comments were varied, not alone on the significance of the parade, but on the outpouring of workingmen and the outpouring of other artisans to see them. "Ah, but it's a grand, good cause they're marching for," said one bystander to another.

An enormous throng became wedged in Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington, yet its enthusiasm was not a whit dampened by temporary inconvenience. The people lending this enthusiasm yelled till they could yell no more.

"What's the matter with McKinley?" they cried, as the columns filed past them, and they and the marchers shouted the answer:

"He's all right."

The words "free silver" in white cloth, roughly cut and sewed on a United States flag, hung from a window in the Title and Trust Building. As the columns swung into Washington street the marchers pointed it out, and thousands of vioces joined in ringing cheers for "honest money." Once, when the column halted, the stubborn insistence of the paraders caused the removal of the flag for a short time.

Several women were affected by the jam near the City Hall, and were assisted by the police.

Cheer to Huge Transmitter.

Across Washington street, in front of the Telephone Building, swung this suggestive notice in big letters:

: Your Cheers Here Will Be Heard :
: Throughout the Union. :

The marchers cheered as they read these words and saw the huge yellow transmitter above them until the noise reëchoed between the tall buildings like the incessant rattling of artillery. Thousands lifted their hats to the great yellow funnel as they passed beneath it, as though their favorite at the other end of the line could see this act of respect as well as hear their shouts. Many of the clubs massed under the transmitter and cheered for McKinley and sound money until the next organization in line crowded in to take their places. The enthusiasm at this point attracted an immense crowd of onlookers until the sidewalks in the vicinity were packed to the curbs, and the elevated structure of the union loop was black with men.

The head of the procession passed Franklin and Washington streets at 10:30. From that time until the last man, with a huge sound money badge, shouted "Good-by" into the transmitter there was a constant roar of cheers for McKinley and sound money poured into the great yellow funnel.

In Monroe Street Stretch.

The Monroe street stretch, from Dearborn to Market, was the center of the line of march, if not the center of the excitement also. By 10 o'clock the streets were packed, and the buildings were stuffed with spectators. All the show windows were lined with women. Every fire-escape was loaded from top to bottom. The elevated loop structure was crowded with boys and men. The Fire Patrol agreed to go to fires for one day through the back door, and the front door presented a gallery of spectators. Every window was black with people, even for some distance down the cross-streets.

The spectators along these five blocks could hardly have numbered less than 50,000. The multitude was so vast that some people were afraid no one would be left for the parade, until the parade had passed, and then they wondered how there ever could have been any people left for spectators. One patriarch gazed at the scene for a moment dumfounded, and the muttered as he turned away:

"Make it unanimous."

The police were out in force, dozens of them to the block, but they did not have anything to do. Spectators and bluecoats were all good-natured.

Banners and Bunting.

Decorations were everywhere, and national enthusiasm plainly preponderated over partisan feeling. The Marquette club had already spanned the street with a dozen large American flags, but the number was supplemented by still others. As to the small flags and bannerets, they fluttered from every window and were like the leaves of the forest.

The noises of the march were new and overpowering even to those who had witnessed all the great Chicago demonstrations for twenty years. One could easily imagine the parade was the windup of a victorious war, and the sounds he heard were the pæans of victory.

This was perhaps the first Chicago parade in which so much use was made of bells. Not only was a great bell carried and rung in the procession, but on Monroe street boys seated themselves on the architectural projections of the buildings and rang fire-gongs incessantly, and others stood on the curbstones with hand bells ringing as if life depended on it.

At one point a pretty young girl stood for hours ringing a bell and screaming with laughter at the way it affected the men in line, every one of whom seemed determined to speak to her.

Cheers for Local Leaders.

The delight of the spectators in the parade, and of the paraders in the spectators, was irrepressible, and burst forth every moment, with or without provocation. The first cheer went up for Mayor Swift, whose blooded steed capered all around in a ring bowing acknowledgments to the crowd. Chief of Police Badenoch and his platoons elicited uproarious applause. Chief Marshal Stockton, on his restless milk-white charger, was next the observed of all observers. After they passed it was one continuous shout, to the end of the chapter.

Some of the marchers in one brigade were not as well dressed as others and a silver man cried out sneeringly, "Four dollars a week." And the answer came back quickly, "Yes, but they are good dollars."

The silver party had runners going through the crowd distributing tickets to the Tattersall's meeting, and throwing copies of the New York Journal into the air for any one who would have them.

Huzzas Fill Adams Street.

The parade reached Monroe and Market streets at 10:45, and there and on down Adams street the sidewalks on both sides, as well as the windows of big wholesale buildings for four and five stories up, were simply lined with people. There was no mistake about its being a sound money and McKinley crowd, as every few minutes some one in line would call for three cheers for the Republican nominee and thousands of voices would join in a hearty response. Everybody was in a good humor and everybody seemed to be of the same mind.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a bar of iron a foot long and an inch thick fell to the sidewalk on the south side of Monroe street, just east of Market, grazing the back of a man passing along. Some hothead immediately suggested a bomb, and only for the interference of a policeman, who showed the crowd the missile and assured them it was not an explosive, a panic might have ensued. The bar had been used to prop a window on the third floor of Becker & Co.'s building and had been accidentally knocked into the street.

In front of the main entrance of the Rand-McNally Building a picture frame thrown out of an upper story window struck a boy on the head, but did not hurt him.

Along Adams street were a few Bryan men, but they did not take particular pains to make themselves prominent. One of them left early. When the bakers came along, each carrying a long loaf of bread, he cried:

"O, boys, they are after us with the dough." And nothing more was seen of him.

Official Reviewing Stands.

The scene at the official reviewing stands, at and opposite the old Postoffice site, was one of a succession of cheers from the marchers and of the responsive applause on the part of the spectators.

At the stand, directly in front of the Great Northern Hotel, John R. Tanner and members of the State Central committee were the focus of a continuous cheer. The Republican candidate for the Governorship stood on his feet, hat in hand, acknowledging the shouts of the marchers, for the entire five hours. If he took his seat for a moment's rest, some passing company would begin to call his name, and he had to get up again.

It seemed to be generally understood that one of the long distance telephones was also located at this point, and the cheers for Tanner were varied with shouted messages that were, no doubt, intended for special transmission over the wires to Canton.

Just around the corner, in front of the Union League club, was the Hanna-Depew contingent, and here again the enthusiasm boiled over. Most of the musicians made it a point to take new wind before turning into Dearborn street from Adams, so that the tunes would last in passing all the official reviews.

The press stand was carefully guarded against intruders, and, for once in the history of big parades, the working newspaper men were not crowded or hindered in their legitimate occupation.

End of the March.

By the time the head of the procession turned west from Dearborn into Jackson street the sidewalks and doorways along the latter thoroughfare were comfortably filled with spectators. An hour later standing room was at a premium, and from that time on to the close of the parade the crowd in the vicinity of the disbanding point at Jackson and Market streets steadily increased.

There was a little misunderstanding regarding breaking ranks on the part of one section of the first division. This section continued in Jackson street past Market and across the river. Market street south was cleared and the line of march was turned down to and east on Van Buren street. A majority of the divisions kept intact as far east in Van Buren street as Fifth avenue.

As division after division disbanded the members went to swell the crowd and made it impossible for companies to break ranks anywhere within three blocks of the nominal terminus of the line of march. Mounted aids dropped out at Market street and filled the ends of intersecting streets.

The windows of the office and wholesale buildings in Jackson street accommodated a small army of spectators. An advance of three farthings in wheat in Liverpool had a great deal to do with keeping the Board of Trade Sound Money club out of line, but the members spent much more time in watching the parade than in trading on the curb.

The excellent order and discipline maintained by the marching companies right up to the end of the line of march was a matter of general comment. The procession was just as impressive as it finally turned into Market street as at any other point in the line.

Passenger Steamer's Engine Breaks.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Oct. 9.—The engine of the passenger steamer Lora broke down today during the trip from Menominee to Ludington, and the steamer lay rolling in the sea for six hours before the steamer A. Soper responded to her signals of distress and towed her into port.

In the Stalls.

I watch her clear-cut cameo face
Against the crimson curtain's fold;
The gaslight glimmers on the gold
Of tresses twined with classic grace.

The season's beauty, do you say?
Indeed, I see she holds a court
Whose smiles and jests and quick retort
Keep her from listening to the play.

Why should she heed the twice-told tale
Of faithful love upon the stage?
She knows full well, in this our age,
Wealth and ambition turn the scale.

I?—O, I loved her once—long since—
A year, a century ago—
Before I went abroad, you know;
But I was neither Peer nor Prince.

And so we parted. Here tonight
By chance I see her, and again
With throb and thrill of sudden pain
I feel my heart stir at the sight.

The drama ends. Ah, fair coquette!
Folded in furs she quits her place.
If I should meet her, face to face,
Would she remember or forget?

—Anon.

STANDS IN GAY ATTIRE.

STRUCTURES CONTAIN CHICAGOANS AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Mark Hanna Is Given a Point of Vantage at the Union League Club Headquarters—Chauncey M. Depew at the City Hall—Palmer and Buckner Receive Enthusiastic Greetings—John R. Tanner Cheered Repeatedly as the Big Throng Passes By.

Prominent people of Chicago and distinguished guests of the city reviewed the great parade from stands erected at vantage points along the line of march. The temporary structures were bright with the national colors, and large likenesses of the candidates were given places of honor. From each stand the various sections of the procession were heartily cheered by both men and women occupants, these including many social leaders.

The Union League club had erected a reviewing stand in front of its house with a capacity of 500. It was crowded to the limit with club members and their families and friends. Every window of the club-house facing Jackson street was occupied, and the two balconies at the second and fourth floors were also crowded.

Entrance to the stand was obtained through the windows of the reception rooms on either side of the main entrance. It was tastefully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and red, white, and blue bunting hid every sign of the woodwork. On the stand were many women. Nearly every spectator wore some emblem that showed sympathy with the object of the parade, and these, with the bright colors of the feminine headgear, enlivened the scene.

It was 11 o'clock exactly when the members of the National committee took their place on the platform. Mark Hanna was the first one to appear. He was followed by E. C. DeWitt, President of the Marquette club. They were closely followed by Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee and Senator Shelby M. Cullom, and all were given front seats on the platform.

Cheers for Mark Hanna.

At the sight of Mark Hanna all those on the stand rose to their feet. This was a sign for the multitudes gathered on the opposite side of the street to pass along the words "Mark Hanna," and a great shout arose. At this hearty greeting Chairman Hanna raised his hat and bowed. A cheery smile spread over his features, which did not leave him until the last of the procession had passed.

The other members of the party who accompanied Chairman Hanna were Charles Dick, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hahn, Perry S. Heath and wife, Col. Haskell, Henry Dawes, C. U. Gordon, Gen. John McNulta, Cyrus Leland, National Committeeman from Kansas, and Judge Horton.

As each new delegation approached Mr. Hanna raised his hat and saluted the leaders.

The Marshall Field Sound Money club was a revelation to those on the stand. Mr. Hanna said he had never seen its equal. Senator Cullom said: "There is not a single man in the employ of Marshall Field who is not for sound money."

"There never was anything like it," said Judge Horton. "They don't look as if they were coerced."

For nearly three hours the members of the National committee watched the parade. At 2 o'clock they partook of an informal lunch in the tower-room of the club-house. After luncheon the party returned to the reviewing stand, where they remained until after the last of the parade had passed.

Palmer and Buckner Greeted.

The Palmer House was the center of a vast amount of enthusiasm as the column of marchers swept by on State street. From a stand erected on a level with the entresol of the hotel Senator John M. Palmer and Gen. S. Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky reviewed the procession. The two white-haired veterans, as they stood side by side with their heads bared, were recognized by marchers and were constantly cheered. Senator Palmer and Gen. Buckner acknowledged all the salutations which they received from the ranks and it kept them busy doing so.

The stand was without the windows of the National Democratic headquarters. On the stand with the candidates were: Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, who stood beside Senator Palmer; M. R. Spellman, member of the National committee for Louisiana; A. H. Nelson, National Committeeman from Montana; Tobe Castor of Nebraska; L. M. Martin, head of the Bureau of Speakers of the National Democrats; Ellis B. Usher, a member of the National committee, and Mrs. Usher; ex-Congressman Bynum of Indiana.

Outside the State headquarters of the National Democrats was another reviewing stand which was crowded with men and women. There were: W. S. Forman, candidate for Governor; Chester A. Black, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles S. Wiley, candidate for Secretary of State; Frederick E. W. Brink, who is on the ticket for Auditor of Public Accounts; Daniel V. Samuels, candidate for Attorney-General; Edward Ridgley, candidate for State Treasurer; and others.

City Hall Grand Stand.

Four hundred city officials and citizens with their families and friends viewed the monster procession from the City Hall grand stand. Mayor Swift returned to the grand stand from his place in the parade shortly before noon. In the Mayor's private box were: Mayor Swift, Mrs. Swift, Miss Grace Swift, Miss Edith Swift, H. B. Swift, George L. Swift, Miss Brown, Miss Robinson, Miss Best, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Mrs. J. J. Badenoch, Miss Annie Badenoch, David Badenoch, Ernst Badenoch, Commissioner of Public Works Joseph Downey and wife, Mrs. Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, Mrs. R. A. Featherstone, Miss Spry, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Alfred Russell, Mrs. Alexander Ross, Corporation Counsel William G. Beale, William D. Kent, Ald. Gallagher, Clayton Marks, Canute R. Matson, Commissioner of Health William R. Kerr and wife, Miss Lulu Kerr, and Ralph Kerr.

Before the parade had passed Chauncey Depew arrived in a carriage and for a short time occupied a seat in the stand near Mayor Swift.

The City Hall stand extended over the entire Washington street side of the building. The platform was 112 feet long by 20 feet wide. It was appropriately draped with red, white, and blue bunting. Four hundred and fifty tickets of admission were issued. At 9 o'clock the stand was thrown open and was filled in fifteen minutes.

Tanner Reviews the Parade.

John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee for Governor, reviewed the parade from the stand of the State committee in front of the Great Northern Hotel. The platform, twenty feet above the sidewalk, was one of the handsomest in the city. It covered the sidewalk, and was draped with bunting. Across the front was an immense banner, announcing the Republican State Central committee.

The platform was set aside for the use of the members of the committee, the nominee of the party, and the leaders of the campaign.

Mr. Tanner came on the platform as the right of the procession turned into Dearborn street from Adams. He was dressed in the suit of dark clothes in which he has made his campaign, and wore his slouch hat until the advance of the line greeted him. He stood in front of the first tier of seats. Seated about him were two of his fellow-candidates, Mr. McCullough, the candidate for Auditor, and Mr. Rose, the candidate for Secretary of State. Dr. T. N. Jamieson of the National committee and Secretary James R. B. Van Cleave sat to the right of Mr. Tanner.

Among the others on the platform were Dr. L. S. Wilcox, Congressman William Lorimer, R. M. Jones, W. W. Tracy, Gen. J. N. Reese, and James E. Blair.

County Officials' Vantage Point.

At the southeast corner of the Court-House was the reviewing stand built for the use of county officials. Long before the head of the procession turned west in Washington street this stand was filled with officials and their invited guests.

Seated upon the stand were Judge Farlin Q. Ball, Judge Thomas G. Windes, and Judge Philip Stein. The county officials present were President Healy, Commissioners Mack, Burmeister, Jones, Linn, McNichols, and Kunstman. Most of these officials were accompanied by members of their families.

Besides the stand all the windows of the Court-House facing on Washington street were used by the clerks employed in the building and their friends. Some of them were perched upon the stone ledges of the porticoes, and in fact every available spot was occupied where a foothold could be secured.

The procession arrived in front of the County Building exactly at 10:17 o'clock. As soon as the platoon of police came in sight, forming the vanguard of the procession, a mighty shout went up.



FIRING OF THE STARTING GUN.

The arrival of Mayor Swift was a signal for all in the stand to rise, and as the chief executive raised his hat the cheers broke out anew.

County Republican Stand.

The Cook County Republican Executive committee reviewed the procession from a stand adjoining the press stand on the Dearborn street front of the old Postoffice Building.

The largest crowd in the city witnessed the procession from the old Postoffice structure. Harris Bros., the contractors, erected seats from the old main entrance on Adams street to the old wagon platform on Jackson street, running along the outside of the building on Dearborn street. In the center of the platforms, upon which 12,000 people were seated, was the press stand and that of the County Executive committee.

A banner designated the reviewing party to the paraders. The section occupied by the committee and its friends was draped with bunting. A prominent feature of the stand was the presence of a large number of enthusiastic women, who carried small flags and greeted the paraders with a wave of color and shouts for McKinley and protection.

Those on the reviewing stand were John M. Smyth, chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Smyth and Mrs. Ross, the aged mother of Assistant Chief of Police Alexander Ross.

CLEVELAND DECLINES WITH REGRET.

Writes He Is Forced to Refuse an Invitation to Deliver an Honest Money Address in Chicago.

Two weeks ago Edwin Burritt Smith, as Chairman of the Executive committee of the American Honest Money League, addressed to President Cleveland the following letter extending an invitation to him to deliver an address in Chicago before Nov. 3:

"Chicago, Sept. 24.—Grover Cleveland, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.—Dear Sir: I am directed by the Executive committee of the American Honest Money League to extend to you a cordial invitation to deliver an address in Chicago on the issue of the pending campaign under its auspices at such time before the election as may be agreeable to you.

"The league is organized in many Western cities and is composed of citizens in all walks of life, both Democrats and Republicans, who have united at this crisis, regardless of party affiliations, to aid in maintaining the financial honor of our common country.

"We fully share the universal desire of all friends of honest money and public order to have a full expression of your views of national duty at this important crisis and earnestly urge your acceptance of our invitation. Yours very truly,

"EDWIN BURRITT SMITH, Chairman."

In response to the invitation Mr. Cleveland replied as follows:

"Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 5.—Edwin Burritt Smith, Chairman, etc.—My Dear Sir: I am so much interested in the work which the American Honest Money League has undertaken that I would be glad to do anything I consistently could to aid its efforts.

"I regret, therefore, that I must decline your invitation to address the league on some date previous to the approaching election. Even if the pressure of official duty did not prevent, I should hardly deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

"While it is impossible that any of my fellow-citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality I feel must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest. Wishing for the league the utmost success in its patriotic endeavor, I am, yours very sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

TOBACCO TRUST MAY BE EXTENDED.

Trade Rumor Suggests the Combination of All American Factories, Largely Under English Control.

Trade rumor has it that tobacco factories in the United States may be united in a single trust, the stock of which will be largely held in England. A private company was recently organized in London for the purpose of purchasing the patents of the American Tobacco company, and it is said to be the intention of the men interested to form a corporation which will buy the various tobacco plants in this country.

There is now a fight between the American Tobacco company and the plug tobacco manufacturers. The American Tobacco company was comprised of the various large cigaret factories. Some months ago it began the manufacture of plug tobacco, which caused some of the plug tobacco manufacturers to begin making cigarets. The fight has grown so fierce that the American Tobacco company is selling plug tobacco at figures which are supposed to be below the cost of manufacture, while the plug tobacco manufacturers are selling cigarets at an actual loss. It is said the fight has grown wearisome to both the warring factions—hence the plan of the new corporation.

Levy Mayer is credited with having been interested in the sale of the patents of the American Tobacco company to the London company. He said yesterday the patents had been sold to the London company, but he would not affirm or deny the rumored purchase of the plants of the American company and the outside manufacturers.

Women Carry Minnesota Conference.

Austin, Minn., Oct. 9.—The Minnesota conference of the M. E. Church today voted —82 to 17—in favor of admitting women as delegates to the general conference. The amendment for equal lay representation in the general conference was also carried by a vote of 91 to 12.

No breaking of tip or turn over collars at Munger's Laundry. Tel. S. 1,175.

MEN MOVE ON THE SECOND

GEN. STOCKTON ORDERS START ON FIRING OF SIGNAL GUN.

Organizations Are Ready to Fall In Line and No Breaks Occur from Absences—Some Clashing Results from Collision of Different Bodies, but on the Whole the Great Demonstration Gets Under Way with Less Conflict than Was Anticipated.

The parade started promptly. At the firing of the first gun at 10 o'clock sharp Gen. Stockton gave orders for the first division to move. The noted escort and musical organization heading the division had formed in Van Buren street, facing west, before the order was given, the marching clubs forming the main body of the division being formed in Michigan avenue, both north and south from Van Buren street.

At no time was there any delay or break in the column due to the absence of any organization ready to fall in line. On the other hand, difficulty was occasioned in preventing collisions between the various bodies coming from the north and the south when they reached Van Buren street. No trouble of this nature was experienced, however, until the first division had started.

It was 10:35 o'clock when the dry goods section, which immediately followed the veterans leading the first division, finished passing Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. As yet the crowds at this corner had not become troublesome and there was a break in the line of less than a hundred yards when the other sections comprising this division followed after the first.

Meantime in Michigan avenue the lumbermen's section was marching south from Peck court, while the representatives of the clothing trades and shoemakers were marching north to take their places in the parade at Van Buren street. The countermarching occasioned numerous collisions and Marshals found difficulty in coming to terms in regard to the right of way of the street.

Serious Trouble Seemed Imminent.

At 11 o'clock the clothing trades, including hat, cap, and fur men, boot and shoe men, and other allied industries, had passed the starting point. At that hour the division of sound money jewelers had already been waiting on Michigan avenue north of Van Buren street nearly thirty minutes. As soon as the last of the clothing trade section passed the lumbermen, who had returned from their march south on Michigan avenue, started to follow into Van Buren street. Their right of way was disputed by the mounted marshals and aides leading the jewelers' section, and for a time serious trouble seemed imminent in the mix-up of footmen and horsemen.

The marshals were unable to check the solid moving column of men representing the lumber industries. They were finally compelled to halt the division of the jewelers' section, which had started into Van Buren street parallel with the men carrying staves of yellow pine. Only a brief delay was caused by the clashing between the two sections.

At 11:20 o'clock the last of the lumber trades representatives passed into Van Buren street. The march from the south was then effectually checked and the waiting line of mounted men and men on foot and in carriages, which stretched north on Michigan avenue as far as the eye could reach, began moving forward to take their places in the parade.

The sound money jewelers had little more than started west on Van Buren, however, before they were crowded to the North Side of the street by the Cook County Republican Marching club, which turned into the street from the south. There was another jam. Again a halt was called, a few minutes more were lost in straightening out the tangle, and finally, the jewelers ahead and the marching club in the rear, the two bodies found their places in the parade and moved on to the west.

Clashing for Three Hours.

For three hours clashing of a similar nature was kept up at Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. Gen. Stockton had said frequently that the parade must start on time and that those who were ready to move then should do so, and that those who were not must find their places as best they could when they should arrive. Consequently the order which had been given to govern the formation of the parade could not be observed to the letter, and there was no one at the point where the parade started to decide which body should start first.

It was left for the Marshals to decide as best they might and each successive contingent arriving at the entrance to the disputed thoroughfare, Van Buren street, had to solve its own difficulties.

Frequently the matter was decided by the arrival of a United States mail wagon or a police patrol wagon for which the officers at the corner had to make passageway. If the wagons chanced to come from the south the first waiting body on the south following in their wake would gain access to Van Buren street, and if from the north the same.

At 11:30 o'clock the Dearborn Street Sound Money club started in from the south in this manner. The members were followed by other marching bodies from the south in close order, but, regardless of the fact that the street was occupied, the employés of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co. started into Van Buren street from the north. The crush which the collision of these two bodies produced at the corner threatened to be serious owing to the presence there of a squad of mounted Marshals, whose horses plunged and reared among the crowd until it seemed impossible that serious accident could be avoided.

Again the tangle was straightened out, and no casualties were found to have resulted.

Kept On Doubling Up.

The same process of doubling up was performed by the employés of Cluett, Coon & Co. from the south and of S. Carpen & Co. from the north. This time the line from the south halted and temporarily gave up the right of way.

Fifteen minutes later the silk manufactur-

(Continued on eleventh page.)

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For all Accidents to the
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IS A BOTTLE OF
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POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MORTON ON

THE SECRETAR[Y] SPEAKS OUT

MORTON ON THE ISSUES.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE SPEAKS OUT FOR SOUND MONEY.

Auditorium Well Filled with an Intelligent Audience and the Address Elicits Warm Approval—Edwin Burritt Smith and David B. Jones Precede the Principal Orator of the Evening—Third of the Series Under the Auspices of the League.

The third mass-meeting under the auspices of the American Honest Money League, held last night at the Auditorium, with Secretary J. Sterling Morton as the orator, was a success. The size of the audience was visibly affected by the other stirring events of the day and evening, but the house, except the balconies, was well filled. Judging from appearances there were not many of the farming class present. The audience seemed to be composed of the most intelligent class of city people, with a considerable proportion of women.

After the usual patriotic selections on the great organ the meeting was called to order by Edwin Burritt Smith, Chairman of the Executive committee of the league. Mr. Smith introduced as the Chairman of the meeting David B. Jones, who delivered a brief address, devoted mainly to limning William J. Bryan, whom he called "a peregrinating political infant," who had revised most of the scriptures and all of the economic laws called to his attention. He accused Bryan of seeking to array class against class and of "preaching the gospel of disunion and dishonor." But Bryan," he said, "did not represent the country, nor even his own State." In conclusion Mr. Jones introduced Secretary Morton, who was greeted with prolonged applause.

Secretary Morton read his address from a manuscript throughout and delivered it in a quiet, undemonstrative style and not even in a loud tone of voice. But such was its clearness, consecutiveness, pat illustrations, and caustic satire, that it held the attention and elicited the warmest applause from beginning to end. There was no considerable passage in it which did not produce laughter and approval.

Tells of Origin of Money.

Mr. Morton began his address with a statement as to the origin of money. It was an agricultural fact, he said, that as a measure of value and mediator of exchanges, money was evolved from pastoral life. Pecunia, meaning "money," came from pecus, meaning "a flock." And in ancient times sheep were counted out and used as money with which to value and exchange other things—hence the word "pecuniary." And in those honest days, he said, no one attempted to pass off part of an animal for a whole one, or to impose a lean or diseased one upon the currency as fat and healthy. There were no flat sheep. Neither ewes nor wethers, half-weight and half-dead, were stamped "In God We Trust" and pushed into the mutton circulation as of full weight and fineness. No one then reasoned so delusively as to advocate that a government stamp could confer value upon an animal or upon any other exchangeable thing, though government might certify as to avoirdupois and quality.

Capital, Mr. Morton explained, is money saved to put into business to reproduce itself. And this word "capital" is also of farm origin, derived from the word caput—"a head"—and he who had the most head of animals was the greatest capitalist. Then, as now, business-men who reasoned thought it a good thing to have weights. Gold bullion, if we can believe history, was, no doubt, the first thing man ever placed in a balance and weighed. From weights, measures were evolved, until now governments fix the weight and measure by which cereals, fruit, vegetables, and many other products may be bought and sold in all parts of the civilized world. But nowhere do governments attempt to fix the price of these things. Everybody knows how many pounds of corn and how many pounds of wheat make a bushel, because the law defines the quantity in weight. And so the law tells how many grains of gold make a United States dollar or an English pound. And the statute can no more fix the purchasing power of either coin than it can fix the price of corn and wheat. If an alleged statesman should propose to establish by statute a permanent value for all farm products, or to institute an inflexible ratio between cornmeal and wheat flour, without regard to any other appetite, stomach, or brain on earth but his own, even Populists would doubt his sanity. And yet legislation to make constant the price of all earth products the whole world over would be as effective as that which proposes to fix permanently the value of that one earth product known as silver in all markets.

Province of the Government.

All the government could do for metallic money, explained the speaker, was to provide governmental certification of its weight and fineness, and then confer upon it the somewhat deceptive and bewildering quality of legal tender. But this legal tender quality is needed for only that money which otherwise would be rejected by creditors. If gold were stripped of its legal tender quality he questioned if anybody would take it for his dues if he could get legal tender silver. The speaker argued that if the power exists in legislation to make two metals equal as money, then the same power can make silver and gold equal in the arts and for jewelry. Thus a silver watch would become as desired and generally demanded as a gold one, and silver rings, set with bits of brickbats and anthracite coal, might by law become as valuable as gold rings set with rubies and diamonds. If the United States can double the price of the world's silver by enactment, why can it not also double the price of garnets, or wheat, or pork, or any other exchangeable thing by the same necromancy? Why labor, why toil, if wealth, value, and the substance of things can be legislated into being? Why not plow fields by preamble, harvest crops by joint resolution, garner them by enactment, and subsist mankind at large by that creative power which Populism vests in lawmakers?

Farmers, the people have been told, are discontented and distressed. And eructatory orators say all this comes from the unsatisfied demand for more money and bigger prices for farm products. But these economic oracles confound terms and make desire and demand synonymous. Nearly all men desire more money. But no man can make a lawful demand for more money except he offer some valuable in exchange therefor. Going over the fruitful States of the Northwest one may see many attractive and productive farms which he can hardly help desiring, though his ready money may preclude his demanding any of them. But we are told that money of the gold standard has too potent a purchasing power and buys too much of the products of these farms. Why, then, do the farms themselves constantly enhance in value? And if—as has been stated by the highest authority of Populistic candidature—"the dollar which rises in purchasing power is a dishonest dollar," why is not an acre of farm land with which one can today buy $50, and with which one could thirty years ago buy only $5, also dishonest? And is an acre which in New England was capable thirty years ago of purchasing $50 and will now buy only $10 an honest acre of land because less dollars and therefore poorer people can buy it now than then? If dollars grow better for the plain people as they diminish in the purchasing power of land is not land better as it declines in the purchasing power of dollars?

What Farmers Should Demand.

Good money, the speaker asserted, is made only out of commodities which had value before they became money. And if it is dishonest for money to rise and fall in purchasing power, is it not equally dishonest for any kind of unmonetized commodity to enhance or decline in its power to buy money? And if, as we are told by the same oral lexicon of finance, "an honest dollar will always have the same purchasing power," must not all exchangeable things stagnate in value and become unexchangeable? Farmers and all other sensible folk should demand, when they buy money with their products or services, the highest standard and quality of money. And if gold and silver are to be coined freely and in unlimited quantities by the United States, then equity and honesty must insist that:

"Any quantity of either metal in the form of bullion must be of exactly the same value as the same quantity of the same metal in the form of coin."

But if the unlimited and free coinage of silver at the unphilosophical, illogical, and false ratio of 16 to 1 is to be instituted and silver thus made a legal tender at a mint and coin value which is twice its bullion value, this basic principle of rightful coinage will have been abrogated and defied. Under the operation of the Gresham law, gold will disappear from the channels of American commerce and silver will take its place. All the property that can be sold to foreigners will be paid for in silver and everything purchased from them will be paid for in gold at a premium. In short, the United States will be monetarily Mexicanized, and no class will suffer so great a proportion of the calamitous loss which this will cause as American farmers. Mr. Morton stated that the farms in the United States in 1890 aggregated a value of thirteen billions of dollars. But in the last twenty-seven years—i. e.: from 1870 to 1896, both years included, the agricultural exports of the United States have amounted to more than fourteen billions of dollars, being an average annually of more than 75 per cent of the value of all the exports of the United States during that period of time, and bringing in from foreign ports a billion of dollars more than the estimated value of all our farms at the census of 1890. That enormous and almost incomprehensible number of dollars has been paid into this country for farm products in gold. Has it cursed farmers? Would they be in better condition if that amount had been paid to them in silver? When the annual exports of agriculture go abroad, can they buy and bring to the United States money with too much purchasing power? Is there any money in the world too good for American farmers, wage-earners, and the universal citizenship of this republic?

Cost of Production Lessened.

The quantity of money in circulation, Mr. Morton said, does not determine prices of products and commodities. Prices go up or go down because of inherent qualities in commodities. The conditions regulating prices are determined by the forces engaged in production and distribution. Manufactured articles have declined in price during the last five years on an average of about 30 per cent. This decline is the result of economy in production. Science has made labor more productive. The yield per day of individual effort, in many branches of agriculture, is three, four, and ten times that of former periods. Yet wages have doubled and sometimes trebled, while the purchasing power of money has been either stationary or increased in a much less degree. Prices have declined and wages risen logically because of the development of improved production. High wages and low prices are copartners. They faithfully represent the increased skill and productive power of the wage-earner.

Farm products have also declined in price because, through improved implements, machinery, and cheapened transportation, new and vast areas of fertile lands have been opened to tillage. Steamships and railroads have brought in contact with the central markets of the world the farm products of Australia, the Argentine Republic, Russia, and India. Transportation by water and by rail has been reduced to a minimum cost. Consequently food supplies from producing districts are crowded into consuming populational centers from every quarter of the globe. Thirty years ago these centers were supplied from only two or three sources. And yet the fall in the prices of agricultural products has hardly been so great proportionally during that period of time as the decline in the price of manufactured articles.

The fallacy of the Populistic claim that the decline in prices is due to the demonetization of silver is easily exposed by recent commercial history of the United States. If the Populist claim be founded upon fact, that the demonetization of silver lessened the circulating medium and so caused the decline in prices, then there should have been an immediate and immense rise in prices following the resumption of gold payments in 1879, because from 1862 to 1878 all metallic currency, except the gold circulating on the Pacific slope, had been entirely out of use in the United States. The coin in this country, including bullion in the Treasury, amounted, in the year of resumption, to $102,047,902. And that amount, in thirty-eight months, more than quintupled, and in 1881 reached the enormous sum of $547,868,682. The total stock of all kinds of money in the United States in 1878 amounted to only $729,132,643, while in 1881 the money in circulation in this country amounted to $1,114,238,119. Thus, in less than four years the United States showed a rise from $15.32 to $21.71 in per capita circulation. This speedy and vast increase of the volume of current money should have, according to Populistic theories, materially enhanced the price of all salable things. But, on the contrary, during that period there was a marked decline in some of the most important staple products of the United States. Briefly, to verify this statement: Wheat was $1.08 in 1877, and declined to 95 cents in 1880, and pork fell off from $14.76 a barrel in 1877 to $9.88 in 1879, and to $13.23 in 1890.

New Facts on Farm Mortgages.

The speaker quoted the following facts regarding farm mortgages from tables recently compiled and heretofore unpublished:

The mortgage indebtedness on the farms of the United States is very little more than one-sixth of the total mortgage indebtedness of the country, even after we exclude from the latter the mortgage indebtedness of railroads and other public corporations.

Of farmers owning their farms 71.78 per cent, or nearly three-fourths, hold them free of incumbrance. Only 282 farms out of every 1,000 occupied by their owners are incumbered.

Of the 28.22 per cent of farmers whose farms are mortgaged three-fourths expended the amount borrowed in the purchase of improvement of their farms.

The farms of the North Atlantic division of States are more heavily incumbered, relatively to their value, than those of any other division. New Jersey stands at the head, and while its farm mortgage debt represents 49.64 per cent of the value of the farms incumbered, it amounts to only 16.17 per cent of the total value of all the farms of the State. Similarly, while the farm mortgage indebtedness of the State of Illinois is 34.63 per cent of the value of the farms incumbered, it represents only 7.84 per cent of the total value of all the farms of the State, the values being in every case as reported by the farmers themselves.

The total amount of mortgage indebtedness upon the farms of this country occupied by owners, and upon acre tracts that are not farms, equals $2,209,148,431, which amount represents about 16 per cent of the total valuation of farms in the United States in 1890. But deducting from the above amount the sum of $1,123,152,471, which represents the mortgage indebtedness upon acre tracts that are not farms, and we find that the real and actual farms of this republic are mortgaged for just $1,085,995,960, or only about 8 per cent of their value.

The advocates of cheap money, he said, lay great stress upon the fact that it takes more bushels of wheat or other cereals to pay off the amount of those mortgages now than would have been required to buy the same number of dollars when the incumbrances were incurred. But the fact that it would also, in most cases, take more dollars to buy the land now than it did when the land was purchased, is not mentioned. Between 1880 and 1890 the valuation of all property in the United States rose from $43,642,000,000 to $65,000,000,000—a gain in ten years, under the gold standard, of over $21,000,000,000. He doubted if any other occupation or industry could make as good a showing.

Financial Force Bill.

The speaker maintained the free and unlimited coinage of 412½-grain legal tender silver dollars in the United States would be the enactment of a financial force bill. It would place the inferior in power, expatriate the superior, and leave silver the sole measure of value and mediator of exchanges in the United States. And all this is proposed by those "friends of humanity" who are perpetually hysterical about the condition of "the plain people," the "poor" and the "weak," the "toiling masses," and others upon whom they lavish their benevolence. They generalize, they de-individualize these classes, and appeal to the emotions on their account, proposing aid by legislation and a change of national finance in their behalf. Money is by law to be transferred from those who have money to those who do not have money. And massed capital—without which civilization cannot advance or even exist—is to be dispersed, scattered, redistributed. Thus the wages reservoirs of industry are to be destroyed. Thus capital, which employs and subsists labor, is to be assassinated and the sole source of industrial sustenance destroyed. And all this, not for the majority, which is solvent and prosperous; but for a comparatively insignificant minority, whose self-constituted attorneys declare them insolvent and distressed.

For generations thoughtful parents have taught their sons industry, temperance, and economy. That teaching has resulted in capital and capitalists. And the smoke of every factory, the fires of every engine, the harvests in every field, are the sequences of the sound instruction in economics which every good father and mother in the United States have been imparting during the most wonderful hundred years of man's civilized career. That hundred years which, notwithstanding the "curse of the gold standard," has developed on this continent a republic which, in mental strength, moral worth, and money value, and honor and honesty, is a miracle among the nations. And no communist can here make individual prosperity an offense, capital a crime, and capitalists malefactors by inciting wage-earners to hate and destroy the men who pay them. Here the laborer of today may be the capitalist of tomorrow. Chicago and all the Northwest are alive and energized with enterprises the capital of which belongs to the laborer of yesterday. And in the vicissitudes of affairs the capitalist of today may tomorrow become a day laborer. And if much money—large capital—be a crime, where will these declaimers against the public peace and the contentment of the country mark the limit of inocent accumulation? How much money may a man or corporation be allowed to possess? What amount is crime? How little is virtue?

HOT SHOT FOR ALTGELD.

GEN. SICKLES AND CORPORAL TANNER DENOUNCE THE GOVERNOR.

They Declare That It Is a Terrible Descent for Illinois from Grant, Lincoln, Oglesby, and Logan to Altgeld—Praise for John R. Tanner, the Republican Candidate—Continued Success of the Tour Being Made by the Veteran Union Generals.

Polo, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Gen. Alger officiated as master of ceremonies today, and did it in elegant style. John R. Tanner was called to Chicago last night to review the grand parade in that city, so he asked Gen. Alger to look after the party today in his stead.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the train left Decatur, and thirty minutes after the first meeting was had at Clinton. Gen. Alger said:

"Fellow-Citizens: The Hon. John R. Tanner left our party last night to go to Chicago to be present at the parade, and he asked me to represent him during the day, and, therefore, for the time being I am John R. Tanner. [Laughter and applause.] That's right; you are hollering for Tanner and not for me. I am very glad to be here to introduce to my fellow-citizens distinguished visitors who are going through the State today. I want to say before I introduce them that it will be well for you to file your applications for office early, and send them to me at Detroit before Tanner gets around. [Laughter.] It might relieve him of lots of work. [Laughter.] I have been a Governor myself, and I know what it is. If I could have gotten somebody to relieve me of that job I would have been glad. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Corporal Tanner." [Cheers.]

The latter then addressed the assemblage.

Accorded Great Receptions.

The day has been a continuation of the great receptions accorded the party through Southern Illinois. The meetings at Decatur last night deserved more extended mention than they received. The streets were crowded with people until all traffic was suspended, and for hours they were impassable. Great meetings were held in the Auditorium and the opera-house. These edifices could not accommodate the crowds, and a huge overflow meeting was held in the public park.

The Clinton meeting was a great success, and so was the one at Bloomington. The little Town of Minonk, in Woodford County, turned out in elegant style. Wenona had an immense gathering at the station, and the same can truthfully be said of La Salle, Mendota, Amboy, Dixon, and Polo. At all these places speeches were made by the members of the distinguished party. Gen. Sickles appeared as many times as he could. It seems as if every man, woman, and child wants to get a sight of the hero of Gettysburg. They clambered upon his car at the risk of their necks, and got upon the flat car, where they could shake him by the hand or even touch his coat. It is no discredit to the other gentlemen in this distinguished party to say that Gen. Sickles is the lion of the occasion. His manner of speaking is exceedingly impressive. He sits in a large chair, just as he did while in Congress. In one hand he holds his crutches, and invariably begins his impromptu efforts by calling for his comrades. He looks over the audiences to see the old soldiers, and they listen attentively to what he has to say. His talk is for patriotism and home, and country and the flag. When he gets through with his remarks he calls for Len. Wiley, whom he terms his bugler, saying: "I want my bugler to play the calls we used to hear during the war. No General can command 10,000 men without a bugler, and that is the reason I have mine with me here today. It is necessary so everybody can be brought to attention. I want him to play the bugle calls we heard in the army, and then I want him to play 'Marching Through Georgia,' and I want everybody to sing."

Sometimes the crowd around Gen. Sickles is so dense that he experiences great difficulty in getting back into the car, and great disappointment is expressed unless he shows himself at every meeting. Of course this is a great labor for him, because of his physical condition. He hasn't been able to travel very well since the battle of Gettysburg, but he looks like an old Roman as he sits out on the car and talks to his audiences, addressing them as a commander would his troops.

Pleased the Veteran.

Some days ago the General received a letter from down in Mattoon, which did him a world of good. It ran as follows:

"Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 8, 1896.—To Gens. Daniel Sickles, Alger, Howard, etc., Pana, Ill.—Comrades: We want your flying battalion here at Mattoon. Here was organized the first league of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League west of the Alleghany Mountains, and its name is Dan Sickles, with 375 members. Here is a railroad center, a city of 12,000 inhabitants. Give us timely notice and we will greet you with 50,000 people. Change your itinerary and come in the near future. Yours in F. C. and L.,

"W. D. MATLOCK,

"Secretary of Dan Sickles League No. 1, U. V. P. L., of Mattoon."

Gen. Sickles answered by wire, as follows:

"To W. D. Matlock, Secretary of Dan Sickles League, Mattoon, Ill.—Dispatch received. Regret impossible to change our line of march. Try and meet us tomorrow. Bring your 50,000 with you and Gen. Howard and I will hug every one of them.

"DANIEL E. SICKLES."

Gen. Sickles today continued his scathing denunciations of Gov. Altgeld. At one station down the road he said: "If there is any one of you who wants to do me a personal favor and recompense me for coming out here, I will tell you what I want you to do. I want you to lend me a foot to help kick Altgeld out of office. I have only one foot and I am obliged to stand on that and I can't do any kicking. I want to borrow one to help you kick him out."

Corporal Tanner's tongue is none the sweetest at times. Down at Mendota he took a savage shot at Altgeld himself, saying: "I tell you in all seriousness that under the administration of this man Altgeld I have felt the hot blush of shame rush to my cheek, remembering what Illinois was and what her reputation is with Altgeld as her chief executive. Great God! What a descent Illinois has made from Grant, Lincoln, Oglesby, and Logan down to the depth of anarchy, John P. Altgeld. You have on the other hand your candidate for Governor, John R. Tanner, who, shoulder to shoulder with his old father and three brothers, went bravely into the war to fight for his country. If Illinois prefers a hound, for whom every criminal in the penitentiary would vote, to John R. Tanner, I am greatly mistaken.

"You know what Altgeld stands for—for the red flag of anarchy, instead of the Stars and Stripes. He stands for dishonor and mob rule. He is playing the dirtiest cards that were ever played in the political game."

The crowds up in Northwestern Illinois were not as great as they might be, owing to the fact that thousands of people went to Chicago to see the parade, but for all this every stop made by the train brought together thousands and thousands of people, who huddled around the station waiting for the party to arrive.

Enthusiastic Crowds.

Dixon, Ill., Oct. 9.—The train bearing the patriotic heroes arrived here from the south at 5 p. m. today, Gen. Russell A. Alger in charge. With him were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Oliver O. Howard, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Corporal James Tanner, Gen. George Marden of Massachusetts, Maj. J. E. Hurst, George and Miss Eda Sickles, son and daughter of Gen. Sickles; Chairman Charles E. Hitch, with wife and daughter and a niece, Miss Lillie Hitch. More than 4,000 people met them at the station, and the discharge of cannon and bombs thrown in the air, factory whistles, and the church bells of the town told of their arrival. Gen. Alger did the speaking and told of the grand reception they had had all along the line. All the old veterans of this vicinity were in line before them, wearing McKinley badges and hats.

Freeport, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Union Generals' special train arrived here at 7:15 this evening. The last previous stop was at Polo, where they addressed a crowd of 4,000. They were given an enthusiastic reception, all the whistles of the town blowing and cannon being discharged. There was a crowd of 15,000 on the streets to shout a welcome, including delegations from all parts of the county. All the Republican and sound money clubs, Grand Army posts, and local politicians escorted them to the speaking places. The principal speech was by Gen. Sickles at the opera-house, which was jammed to the doors. Gen. Alger and others spoke at a big tent holding 3,000. The meetings aroused the greatest enthusiasm of any held here for years.

MEN MOVE ON THE SECOND.

(Continued from tenth page.)

ers in topheavy coaches swung around the corner of Van Buren street from the south. There was a scattering of the crowd. The screaming of women as they grabbed their children back almost from under the wheels of the vehicles rose above every other sound in the din at the corner. The coaches passed, to cause similar confusion farther along in the parade, and it was found that no one had been injured.

Representatives of the publishing and paper houses followed next, and at 12:15 o'clock had the street in their possession.

By this time the thirty patrolmen, under command of Lieut. Hugh Melaniphy, at the corner where the parade started had more than their hands full in handling the crowd. At the start they had been able to hold the people back to the edge of the sidewalk, keeping the street clear. But, pushed forward by the additions to their numbers coming from both directions on Michigan avenue, the front ranks of the crowd on either side had been forced out nearly halfway to the middle of the street.

Revolt Against Police Restrictions.

At several points the spectators threatened to break away from all restraint and block the parade. To push them back was a physical impossibility, so dense was the crowd behind them, and the police finally solved the problem by allowing a portion of the crowd to fall in with the moving column in the parade, march west in Van Buren street and distribute themselves at points where the congestion was not so great.

Sections from the north and from the south alternated, without disturbance, with one exception, from this time on until the last of the south section had passed. At 1 o'clock the Thirty-second Ward McKinley club, headed by a party in coaches, tried to break in from the south in advance of the six-horse float of the Chicago Building and Manufacturing company from the north. Mounted horsemen succeeded in cutting off the marching club on foot, which was followed from the south, sending the coaches on ahead, followed by the column from the north.

The south end now got the line at 1:30 o'clock and a fair-sized army of iron and steel workers from Harvey and Whiting and of representatives of various industries in West Pullman filed past. Thousands of men representing the packing house industries followed. Their line was broken in upon by a cavalcade of mounted employés of the Union Stock-Yards, preceded by a float. The horsemen entered Van Buren street from their point of rendezvous in the Lake-Front Park on the East, the police making an opening for them through the crowd which lined the east side of Michigan avenue.

McKinley Equestrians in Line.

The mounted Stock-Yards employés were followed from the park by the North Side sound money equestrians and the Chicago Laundrymen's Association, also mounted.

Another stampede was precipitated by the approach of two immense floats representing the iron and steel industries from the north just as a column of Stock-Yards employés, twelve abreast, swung into Van Buren street from the south. The crush of the crowd at the corner in their effort to avoid being trampled upon by the horses drawing the floats was terrific, and again the police were compelled to allow those in the front ranks to break away and follow the line of march down Van Buren street, where they could find more room.

Relief for the congestion at the corner was found when the last of the Stock-Yards employés passed, for they were the last body to enter the line from the south, and the space across Michigan avenue in that direction was then given to the crowd.

This was at 2 o'clock, and for an hour after that time the column from the north moved into Van Buren street without interruption. Iron and steel workers, seemingly without end, were followed by manufacturing sections, plumbers, steam and gas fitters. A large section of employés of electrical concerns came next, then bicycle manufacturers and numerous ward clubs and civic organizations.

No Opportunity for Breaks.

The bodies comprising the North and West Divisions, including clubs representing trades, clubs representing business houses, and political clubs from numerous wards, if they had any difficulty in finding their respective places in line, had solved it long before they reached Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. For an hour they kept up a steady march past the corner, from eight to twelve men abreast, in close order, and without a halt or a break. The people kept in their places, for the steady moving of the column of men gave them no opportunity to break into the street.

It was exactly 3:07 o'clock when the employés of George M. Clark & Co., the last marching body in the parade, passed the starting point at Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. The crowd gave them a mighty cheer and fell in behind them.

During the entire five hours which were consumed in starting the parade from this point no casualties occurred. There were frequent moments when the crowd stood breathless in the fear that the plunging horses or a stampede in the crowd itself would result in tramping out human lives on the pavement, but when all was over no one had suffered injuries.

Books Received.

"The Story of Greece." Eclectic school readings. By H. A. Guerber. American Book company.

"Second Year in French." By L. C. Syms. American Book company.

"A Tour Around the World Among the Temperance Brownies." Illustrated. By Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. New York: National Temperance Society.

"Money." The Silver Question and Hard Times. By John J. Valentine. Second edition. San Francisco: Crocker company.

"An Essay on the Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States." By Charles F. Spahr, Ph. D. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

"Bushy." A Romance Founded on Fact. By Cynthia M. Westover. Illustrated. New York: The Morse company.

"Shakspeare's Town and Times." By H. Snowden Ward and Catharine Weed Ward. New York: Truslove & Comba.

"Daybreak." A Romance of an Old World. By James Cowan. Illustrated. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

"A Daily Thought for a Daily Endeavor." A Christian Year Book of Courage and Good Cheer. Compiled by Eleanor Amerman Sutphen and Eliza Polhemus Sutphen. The Baker & Taylor company.

"Poems by Johanna Ambrosius." Edited by Prof. Karl Schrattenthal. Translated by Mary J. Safford. Roberts Bros.

"Mind, Matter, and Motion." By Adam Miller, M. D., Ph. D. Chicago: The author.

"Illustrated History of the Union Stock-Yards." By W. Joseph Grand. Illustrated. Chicago: Thomas Knapp company.

"Auld Licht Idylls" and "Better Dead." By J. M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"When a Man's Single; a Tale of Literary Life." By J. M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Novels of Capt. Marryat." Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. In twenty-two volumes. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co.

"Lee's Home and Business Instructor." Laird & Lee.

"Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution." By Charles D. Platt. Newark, N. J.: Noah F. Morrison.

"Nugae Litterariae; or, Brief Essays on Literary, Social, and Other Themes." By William Mathews. Roberts Bros.

"A Cycle of Sonnets." Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. Roberts Bros.

"Lazy Tours in Spain and Elsewhere." By Louise Chandler Moulton. Roberts Bros.

"The World Beautiful." Second series. By Lilian Whiting. Roberts Bros.

"King Noanett." A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale). Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

"The Golden Fleece." A Romance. By Julian Hawthorne. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co.

"The Wonderful Fairies of the Sun." By Ernest Vincent Wright. Illustrated. Roberts Bros.

"Bibliographica." Part X. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"In Friendship's Name." Compiled by Volney Streamer. Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

"The Green Leaves of Balgowrie." By Jane Heled Findlater. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Knight of the Nets." By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Old Country Idylls." By John Stafford. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Frank Hunter's Peril." By Horatio Alger Jr. Henry T. Coates & Co.

"The Mistress of Brae Farm." A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. J. B. Lippincott company.

"The Murder of Delicia." By Marie Corelli. J. B. Lippincott company.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RICHARD COLE LODGE NO. 697, A. F. & A. M., 2941 Archer-av.—Special communication Thursday, Oct. 15, at 2 p. m. Stated at 7:30 p. m. Important work. The fraternity cordially invited. R. K. SLOAN, W. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1896.

It was Chicago's reply to Bryanism.

Even the weather was celebrating—it was a golden day.

The echo of those sound money cheers will encircle the globe.

Bryan stock is naturally falling with the visible supply of nominations.

Cleveland having left Gray Gables the summer season can be considered closed officially.

Bryan's speeches must have been seriously interrupted yesterday by the noise from Chicago.

The Democrats who marched in yesterday's parade were undoubtedly coerced—by conscience.

Bryan's objections to "corners" would have been greater than ever if he had seen how they filled yesterday.

It is now announced that Hill will remain silent until after the election. And then he will remain silent.

After the sound money feast for the eyes of the day the speech of Depew was a felicitous post-prandial climax.

A party of Boston men is said to have started for Cuba to aid the patriots. The insurrection is to be cultivated thoroughly at last.

Most of the stuff Bryan is spouting belongs under the "Marine News" heading, although even the marines could hardly swallow it.

It is reported from Saratoga, N. Y., that two inches of snow fell in the Adirondacks yesterday, but it is not announced who the free silver orator was.

The real tragedy of the campaign is being enacted in the establishment of the man who manufactured a carload of John Boyd Thacher campaign buttons.

It is gratifying to note in the New York reports that "President Cleveland's rotundity has not suffered during his recent outing." Besides his real outing does not begin until March.

Gladstone wants to "coerce the Turkish Sultan without hurting him," but the majority of people would be willing to waive the question of coercion if the "hurting" was done thoroughly.

The anti-high theater hat crusade has been renewed in nearly all the large cities of the country. It will probably result in the usual manifestations, including the positive refusal of the women to pay any attention to it.

A man in Omaha has been refused his citizenship papers in the District Court because he could not name the number of Representatives each State has in Congress. Judge Scott, who made the ruling, must be a lineal descendant of Solomon.

An evangelist penetrated rather further into the enemy's country than was prudent when he chose Steward, Ok., as the scene of an attack on "women who dance." A large audience had assembled and when the evangelist, warming up to his subject, made a wholesale denunciation against all women who indulge in dancing, the audience rapidly left the building, with the evangelist in front. He started for the railroad station and reached it after enjoying a personal encounter with each member of his late audience. It is believed there will be no diminution of dancing in Steward this winter, and that anti-dancing evangelists will remove this town from their visiting lists.

The Tribune prints today an article by Frederick Howard Wines, summarizing and commenting on the opinions set forth by that eminent thinker, John Locke, on the money question two centuries ago. Those who take an interest in the subject should read this article. It will show them that many men held 200 years ago the same visionary and dishonest views regarding the currency that Bryan, Altgeld, Tillman, and similar individuals are preaching now. It will show them also that even at that early date Locke's practical and philosophical mind was superior to the financial fallacies of his day. That the economic vagaries which he exposed so thoroughly should have survived so long and should plague Americans today is a marvel. It shows how little men study even the rudiments of the money question.

The voters should not forget that there is a constitutional amendment to be voted on next month. If ratified it will enable the Legislature to submit three constitutional amendments at the same time while it can submit only one now. This same proposition was submitted four years ago, but was defeated, only 84,645 votes were cast for it, while it needed 436,824. Four-fifths of the voters did not mark their ballots at all. During the last four years the necessity for the adoption of such an amendment has been felt keenly, and if a vote were taken on this single question it would be in the affirmative. But this proposition will be tucked away out of sight at the bottom of a blanket ballot of gigantic dimensions, and will be overlooked by most voters unless their attention is directed specially to it. That is a matter which should be looked after by the political workers of all parties. They should impress on the voters in city and country the fact that there is an amendment proposition on the ballot, and that they must not overlook it.

CHICAGO'S SOUND MONEY DEMONSTRATION.

Chicago day, 1896, has passed into history, the mighty omen of the swiftly coming annihilation of a plot to despoil the Nation of its priceless honor.

The civic holiday became a terrible admonition to political freebooters to beware!

The glory of Chicago's achievements paled before the glory of patriotism which fired every heart.

There were men among the thousands who saw Chicago burn, who saw Chicago respond to the magic of her people's courage, who saw Chicago dazzle the splendor of the Orient and the refinements of centuries of European art culture in one magnificent exhibition, but even these memories were blotted out by the consciousness that the black hand of repudiation was clutching at the throat of the republic.

This vast host marched not to signalize past achievements, not in obedience to partisan zeal, but to register a glorious vow that the impious creed of plunder and fanaticism will be buried beneath a mountain of honest men's votes.

The demonstration of business-men yesterday, in which employers and employés vied equally in enthusiasm, was but the prototype of the demonstration that is to follow, although with less pageantry, in November. It was the notification, also, to the East of Chicago's right to contest for first place in defending the good name of the Nation. It was a miniature of the army of honest men of Chicago who will go to the polls. It was a declaration of the principles of the great Middle West, the so-called doubtful district. The cheers that rang through the streets and over the wires to connected cities testified not only to Chicago's loyalty but to the loyalty of all Illinois and all the States adjacent.

The sound money demonstration, in a word, was the tremendous, overwhelming protest of the vast majority of the people of Chicago against the national villainy contemplated by the free silver Popocratic mob led by Bryan. It was a demonstration in which close to a hundred thousand voters took part, and upon which hundreds of thousands more looked not only with approval but with wild enthusiasm. There has never been anything like it in any other city as to the matter against which protest was entered or as to the manner in which that protest was made. It crystallized the sentiments of the entire Middle West, regardless of what the country west of the Missouri may think. It showed that this Middle West is in favor of letting things alone; that it is guided by the conservatism of honesty and not by the radicalism of dishonesty. It was a protest and uprising in self-defense against a great wrong contemplated against the people and against a policy which, if carried out, would be a worse blow to Chicago than the great fire of 1871 and a greater destroyer of actual values. With keen personal knowledge of the loss involved by suffering of this kind this city has risen in its power and determination and invincible strength, and now calls upon all other cities and towns and rural precincts to unite with her in stamping out this villainous free silver conspiracy against the national and individual honor, against the national credit and business interests.

Chicago has entered her protest. She has set the pace for New York to follow later this month. She has foreshadowed the blow she will strike at Bryanism Nov. 3.

GREATEST PAGEANT IN THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The business-men of Chicago have honestly won the distinction of furnishing the most dazzling pageant in the history of the city. That they were aided bountifully by nature detracts in no respect from the glory of their own efforts, but rather testifies to the repute their cause has won in the estimation of the fastidious weather department. The sun smiled radiantly through the clear October atmosphere, and this benignity brought forth by the thousands the fair daughters of the city, who complemented the inspiring spectacle. Probably never before has the prosaic business portion of Chicago been so graciously honored. They filled every available window along the line of march and comprised much of the human fringe along the sidewalks, and contributed the artistic finish to the glorious picture.

Nearly every business house had prepared a welcome of bunting, and the marchers were ever under a waving canopy of the Stars and Stripes. In addition to these great flags which swung across the streets, from every window ledge waved smaller flags until the thoroughfares were transformed into picturesque avenues of red and blue. This scene, which began forming with the rise of the sun and gradually became set as the procession began moving, was sustained throughout the many hours required for the passing of the unique army without a break.

The admirable arrangement of the marching hosts, the numerous bands, the rare devices in various groups that picturesquely illustrated the sentiment of the occasion, the winding lane of flags, gently waving in the breeze and nodding with the undulations of the stream of humanity, and finally the great outbursts of cheers that were like the discharge of the heavy artillery of patriotism, completed the incomparable demonstration.

The hundreds of thousands who lined the route of march and the police, whose duty it was to maintain order among the throng of spectators, deserve congratulation for the lack of confusion and the uniform good nature that prevailed.

The unprecedented audience of an unprecedented pageant was matched by an unprecedented manifestation of amiability and enthusiasm.

AN INCONSISTENT POPOCRAT.

The Hon. John L. Mitchell, Senator from Wisconsin, son of that sturdy sound money advocate, John Mitchell, announces that while he believes in sound money he proposes to vote for Bryan, because he (Mitchell) is a Democrat. He says: "Though I don't believe in free silver, I don't propose to set myself up against the great majority of my party."

Did ever man so stultify himself before?

Senator Mitchell gravely announces that he is going to do wrong for the sake of the regular party. He is going to vote for a steal and a swindle because other Democrats are going to. He will swallow his principles because others have swallowed theirs. Because he is associated with people who advocate rascality he proposes to become a participator in the rascality. All of which shows that he thinks more of the dishonest crowd with whom he has been associating than of the outrage they propose to commit. Rather than form a new association with honest men he will stick to the dishonest ones, though they are advocating a policy in which he does not believe and which is abhorrent to him.

It does not seem to have occurred to Senator Mitchell, however, that the convention which he calls regular was irregular, and that it admitted fraudulent delegations and drove out the regular ones from more than one State. It does not seem to have occurred to him that Bryan is not a Democrat but a Populist, and that he sneaked into the convention not as a regular but as an irregular delegate. To a man who is ready, however, to prostitute his own principles, these things would make no difference.

ALTGELD'S GLARING ABSURDITIES.

In speeches delivered at Quincy and elsewhere in this State Gov. Altgeld has declared that "there is a paralysis of industry, of commerce, and of business. This depression is not local, but is extending all over the world."

A "paralysis" of industry and a "depression" of industry are not one and the same thing, though Altgeld talks as if they were. The commerce and business of the world are not at a standstill, as they would be if paralyzed. Taking the world as a whole, the material well-being of its inhabitants is greater than ever before. They have more of the comforts of life. They have better pay. They are doing more business.

Not even in this country is there a "paralysis" of industry and commerce. If there were there would be no such shipments of wheat and other products as are being made now. There would be stagnation on the Boards of Trade instead of great activity.

This country is, however, passing through a period of industrial depression. Wages are not quite as good as in 1892, and work is less abundant. Altgeld states that this "seems to be due to a fall of prices." If he believes that he ought to speak delightedly of the recent rise in prices which has added within a month nearly a hundred million dollars to the value of the wheat crop of the United States. But he never refers to it.

He alleges that "prices have fallen so low that when the great producing classes pay their taxes and fixed charges they have no money left to spend at the stores and shops." Then he ought to express his gratification that prices have gone up of late, so that the producers will have money to spend in stores and shops. But he does not refer to the subject.

His statement would not be true even had there been no advance in prices. If two or three months ago or more "the great producing classes" had had no more money than was needed to pay "taxes and fixed charges" the stores and shops would have been closed for lack of customers. But they were not closed, though they did less business than in 1892.

For there has been a "depression" since 1893. But low prices did not cause it, for prices have been going down irregularly since 1868. There was prosperity in 1891, but prices were, on the average, only about half what they were in 1868.

Prices have fallen because of labor-saving machinery and scientific discoveries, but while prices have been going down wages paid in gold have been going up. The workingman receives more gold for his labor, and each grain of it brings him more than it did. There is nothing in this calculated to cause a "depression of industry."

But there is such a "depression," and its cause is not hard to find. It is due directly to the assaults which have been made on the soundness of the currency, the wages of labor, and the credits of the country by Altgeld and his associates.

That professed friend of the farmers alleges that the dollars they get for their crops are too valuable—that they are worth 200 cents when they ought to be worth only 100 cents. The recent rise in prices has given these farmers 100 million dollars additional on wheat alone. Altgeld thinks the money paid them was too good, and they ought to have been satisfied with money worth 50 millions.

This professed friend of labor thinks the man whom he pays $3 a day is getting his wages in 200-cent dollars and is getting too much money. Altgeld would like to be able to pay that man three 50-cent dollars, and thus cheat him out of half his pay.

An energetic demand for the enforcement of such a "reform" as this, when made by a great political party, would be likely to create some "depression," but that depression must be intensified when the further demand is made that every man who owes what Altgeld calls a 200-cent dollar can wipe out his debt by handing over a 100-cent dollar.

Altgeld thinks the dollars which have been good enough to borrow are too good to be paid back. He owes considerable money. When he borrowed it he got what he calls now 200-cent dollars. He sees he would save money—as all other debtors would—by paying back dollars half as valuable as those he borrowed. Naturally, he asserts the existing dollars are too good for creditors.

This last proposition of Altgeld and Bryan, which involves a scaling down of all debts 50 per cent, has created that decided industrial depression which Altgeld attributes falsely to the fall in prices. There can be no recovery from that depression until the doctrines advocated by Altgeld and Bryan have been trampled out at the polls.

MORTON TALKS FOR THE FARMERS.

The address of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered in the Auditorium under the auspices of the American Sound Money League, explained the fallacies of free silver as it would affect farmers to a crowd that filled the building. Mr. Morton, in introducing the subject, briefly reviewed the financial history of the world, and made a hit with this illustration, taken from ancient times:

Pecunia, meaning "money," comes from pecus, meaning "a flock." And in ancient times sheep were counted out and used as money with which to value and exchange other things—hence the word "pecuniary." And in those honest days no one attempted to pass off part of an animal for a whole one, or to impose a lean or diseased one upon the currency as fat and healthy. There were no fiat sheep. Neither ewes nor wethers, half-weight and half-dead, were stamped "In God We Trust" and pushed into the mutton circulation as of full weight and fineness. No one then reasoned so delusively as to advocate that a government stamp could confer value upon an animal or upon any other exchangeable thing, though government might certify as to avoirdupoise and quality.

Mr. Morton pointed out how the same principle has prevailed ever since in determining money values, illustrating his argument with instances of the disasters which have inevitably followed attempts by nations to disregard or violate this fixed law. With reference to the appeals Bryan is making to the cupidity of farmers, based on the assumption that they would be able to pay off their mortgages with money only one-half the value of the money they received, Mr. Morton showed how this form of dishonesty was based on false premises. From statistics recently compiled Mr. Morton showed that the mortgages on the actual farm property of the United States amounted to $1,085,995,960, or only about 8 per cent of their value. Even the dishonest farmer, therefore, will find it profitless in the end to secure a fifty-cent dollar, for he would have to accept it in payment for his produce as well as pay it out in discharging his debts.

Mr. Morton handled the subject thoroughly, exposing most of the falsehoods and fallacies which have been used by Popocrats in their attempt to delude the farmers. His address was received with enthusiasm.

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

For keen discussion, incisive, convincing argument, and mingled wit and satire the speech of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at the Coliseum last evening must be considered as one of the leading efforts of the campaign. Mr. Depew led off with a graceful recognition of his adoption by Chicago and a panegyric of his adopted mother as the only city in the world which has a day of its own and as the concentrated expression of the life, energy, and development of the republic. He recognized her recovery from the great conflagration and pictured her growth since the "crime of 1873" as a marvelous object lesson in the story of gold as a standard of value.

With quick touch he drew the combination which is opposed to the repudiation, socialism, and anarchism policy of the Bryanites—all the great papers of the country, 90 per cent of the college professors, all Republicans of national fame except two or three, all honest Democrats, including the President and his Cabinet, eight-tenths of the labor leaders, and a solid pulpit—a formidable union of intelligence, integrity, business sagacity, and conscience. He passed in swift review the "crime of 1873" and the history of the ratio, and denounced the revolutionary conspiracy of the Bryanites to overturn the Supreme Court, prohibit the issue of bonds, destroy the sacredness of private contracts and the standard of values, debase the currency, and issue fiat money, and then he pointed out the remedies.

Few men can make an argument on a technical subject so picturesque and attractive as Mr. Depew, and last evening he was at his best. His speech was filled with wit and satire. Few happier word pictures have been made of the Popocratic ticket than "this famous spike team which is now careering and cavorting about the country—the wild bronco of Nebraska in the lead, the staid, slow-gaited, broken-winded Puritan nag from Maine at the wheel, and his mate, the untamed colt from Georgia, trying not to pull the wagon, but to kick the stuffing out of the Puritan."

The great address of Mr. Depew was a fitting peroration to the magnificent and unparalleled demonstration of the day. Chicago has a right to boast herself of the phenomenal success of her pageant. She is also proud of her adopted son.

MEN WHO ASK TOO MUCH.

There are some men living west of the one hundredth meridian who are not in a thriving condition. They borrowed money with which to take up land and buy the implements to work it with.

They intended when they did so to repay that money with the proceeds of the crops they expected to raise. But there was a lack of rain, and a consequent lack of crops or money. They have been unable to lift their mortgages.

But they are not willing to surrender to their creditors the land on the security of which the latter loaned the money. So they are asking that their mortgages be scaled down one-half by a cheapening of the dollar. They believe that if this were done and they had a little rain they would be able to pay off this decreased indebtedness and be even with the world.

It never seems to occur to these drought-afflicted farmers that their method of obtaining relief may benefit a few people in their section of the country, but will injure millions in all the other sections. It will strike the people living in regions where there is no lack of rain, and who are not responsible for the fact that there is not enough moisture in Western Kansas and Nebraska.

B may be convinced that he would have an easier time of it if the contract he had made with A to pay him a certain sum of money could be modified so as to reduce the amount one-half. But that does not justify an attempt on his part to secure the enactment of a law which will break the contracts made by C and D, E and F, and millions of other persons.

Does not the farmer in the arid regions feel that he is asking rather too much when he demands that the money standard shall be changed, a panic precipitated on the country, and millions of men and women cheated out of billions of dollars because the parsimony of nature has made it impossible for him to pay his debts? Must the Nation suffer that he may hold on to his droughty acres, where possibly he may not be able to earn a living were he out of debt?

It would be better for the government to assume the entire mortgage indebtedness of the arid regions than to have the money standard changed. The one would call for the expenditure of a few millions. The other would involve the loss of billions.

A CASE OF SHAM GENEROSITY.

It is stated that a stove manufacturer of Newark, O., has notified his employés that if Bryan is elected their wages will be increased 10 per cent. This is a gift horse whose mouth should be examined closely. If the employés will stop to think they will see that this bribe offered them to vote for Bryan is a bribe to induce them to vote for cheaper wages instead of higher wages.

This generous employer says that if Bryan is elected he will pay his workmen 110 cents where he pays them now 100 cents. But each cent he will pay them then will have the purchasing power of a half-cent, and no more. Consequently, while he is paying 100 cents at this time, he would pay them 55 cents after Bryan was elected.

This offer is indeed a noble one. While pretending to add 10 per cent to wages, the free silver employer contemplates taking 45 per cent off. For the purchasing power of the 110 cents he dangles before the eyes of the men who work for him would be that of 55 honest cents.

The Newark molders should read Bryan's explicit statement that under free coinage of silver "the purchasing power of silver dollars will not be as great as the purchasing power of the gold dollar is today." Bryan does not state how much less the purchasing power of his silver dollar will be, but common sense tells that it will be only half as valuable as the gold dollar.

So if these Newark men accept this offer they will add 10 per cent to their nominal wages—if the employer keeps his promise—and will lose 45 per cent in actual wages. Are they foolish enough to snap at the shadow and drop the substance?

Even at the worst there is one comfort. Sewall and Watson can't both be elected.

Having heard from Georgia, Senator Butler of North Carolina now announces that Bryan will have 232 Electoral votes and may have 307. If the late William Jones were alive there is hardly a doubt that he would substantiate these figures.

Col. Ingersoll's theological views may need boiling and filtering, more or less, but there are no traces of sewage in his politics.

The editor of a free silver paper at Eldora, Ia., wants to sell out and move to Mexico if McKinley is elected. A patriot of this description will be no acquisition to Mexico, but the unhappy man should have every assistance needed in getting him there.

Mr. Bryan is firmly persuaded that he was predestined and called to the Presidency. He has no doubt, therefore, of his election.

It will be remembered that we didn't claim Georgia, anyhow.

Yesterday was a twenty-fifth anniversary, but it was more of a golden than a silver anniversary.

Hanna and Quay continue to have those quarrels that have been raging with so much violence in the columns of the white metal newspapers.

There are not freight cars enough to carry off the corn crop. Perhaps too many of them were burned in 1894.

Here are eleven horizontal reasons and one perpendicular reason why the Free Silver Popocratic ticket should be defeated:

BRyan.
AltgEld.
Peffer.
BlackbUrn.
BlanD.
TIllman.
WAtson.
ST. John.
WaIte.
COxey.
Carl BrowNe.

And if any reader of The Tribune knows of eleven bigger cranks and windbags in the whole United States of America let him trot them out.

It is apparent that Senator Gorman has determined to carry Maryland for Bryan and Sewatson or lacerate his diaphragm.

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Getting Around It.

"I admit," said the cautious Republican, "that the election of McKinley will be followed by the total destruction of one branch of industry now prosperous."

"Name it!" exclaimed the enthusiastic Republican.

"The manufacture of Bryan campaign buttons."

Voice from the Past.

Ghost of Mrs. O'Leary's cow (viewing the Chicago day procession from the happy milking grounds)—"Everything considered, I am glad now I kicked."

An Orator Breaks Loose.

"My friends," began the free silver orator, "I will detain you only a few minutes. [Cheers.] The genius of American liberty is looking down upon us. [Applause.] The eagle is flapping its wings and screaming. [Cries of "Let 'er flap!" "Ain't she a bird!" and "Go it, old Eag.!"] Do you know, my friends [wild cheers], that the government has been stealing from you ever since 1873? [Vociferous applause.] Do you know that British gold is even now being distributed broadcast through this country for the purchase of votes? [Wild tumult and yells of "Where?" "Where?"] My friends [applause], what do we want? [Roars of "Beer!" "Pie for breakfast!" "Down in front!" "Louder!"] I think I may say to the voters of the noble old 'Steenth Ward [cries of "Good!"] that we want free trade, free lunch [enthusiastic cheering], free rides on every railroad ["Whoop!" "You bet!"], free silver [tremendous excitement], and free whisky!" [At this point the enthusiasm of the audience burst all bounds. The orator was lifted bodily from the platform, raised upon the shoulders of stalwart men, and carried to the nearest bar, where everybody drank at his expense, the band meanwhile playing the "Coxey Two-Step," composed expressly for this occasion.]

PERSONALS.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the young negro poet of Toledo, of whose ability W. D. Howells has spoken so favorably, will give a series of readings from his own works in Washington, beginning Oct. 19.

Invitations have been received in the United States announcing the coming wedding of David Dwight Wells, second secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Miss Marietta Ord, daughter of Dr. Ord, physician to the Queen. Mr. Wells is the only son of David A. Wells, the well-known political economist and statistician. The wedding will take place on the afternoon of Oct. 15, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London.

Speaking of Charles Evans, who has been appointed Secretary and Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, the Boston Transcript says: "He is a native of Boston and has had six years' training for library work with Dr. William F. Poole, in the Boston Athenæum. Later he was with the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, and recently has been rearranging the 20,000 volumes belonging to the McCormick Theological Seminary in the Virginia Library Building, the gift of Mrs. McCormick."

"Germany," says the St. James' Gazette, "has had five sovereigns since Queen Victoria began to reign. She herself will in future be recognized as the ancestress of one of the most powerful rulers. Her grandson wears the Iron Crown of Germany. Her granddaughter is Empress of Russia. Another granddaughter is Crown Princess of Roumania. Her second son rules over the Principality of Saxe-Coburg. The hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen is her granddaughter. The heir to the throne of Greece is her descendant; the Grand Duke of Hesse her grandson. She has no fewer than sixty-one descendants who one day between them promise to be at the head of more than half of Europe."

The Czar is fond of exercising on the bicycle, and is said to be a good wheelman. While staying recently at the royal château of Bernstorff, in Denmark, he one day, in company with Princes Valdemar and Christian, took a spin along a highway that led through the forest. He had distanced his companions and had practically lost his way when he met a man whom he supposed to be a peasant. He asked him in Danish to be directed to the main highway, and was stupefied to hear the man answer him in excellent Russian. He was a Russian detective, whose duty it was to follow his Majesty in all his wanderings.

The red hat of a Cardinal costs him more money than Kings pay for any except their very best crowns. Before accepting it, the grateful prelate must make offerings to the Propaganda and to his titular church at Rome, and pay fees to a long list of officials, ranging from Chamberlains of the Vatican down to the cooks and sweepers and the soldiers of the Swiss Guards. Indeed, the new Cardinal has to pay fees at every step from the moment of his creation to the occasion of his receiving the red hat in public consistory, and when all is over and done finds himself out of pocket to the extent of $2,500, at least. If the Cardinal is without means to defray the cost of his elevation, and if he is to reside at Rome, the Vatican is ready to make him a loan, to be repaid in installments out of his yearly allowances.

CURRENT NOTES.

Eastern Tourist—"Why did they tar and feather the parson?" Alkali Ike—"The durn fool prayed for a golden harvest."—Truth.

Office Boy—"I would like to go to my grandmother's funeral this afternoon." Employer—"If Rusie were going to pitch I'd go myself."—Town Topics.

"And how did you like my predecessor, King Totem?" asked the missionary. "He was very nice," returned the cannibal King, "though a little stringy."—Harlem Life.

Imputation.—"Red-handed!" shrieked Lady Macbeth, in a transport of horror. "Merciful heaven! Folks will think I do my own housework!" As for the Thane of Cawdor, he perceived that it was no time for him to be chipping in.—Detroit Tribune.

"And yet to think that only one short summer ago," he hissed, "you vowed to me that you would never marry for gold." The maiden smiled with the air of one who had a lead pipe cinch. "So shall I not," said she. "His wealth is all in real estate."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Admitted.—"I never want to hear anything about a woman's extravagance," said Mr. Meekton's wife. "A woman always tries to get more for her money than a man does for his." "That's true," was the answer. "When we went to the theater last night your hat and sleeves enabled you to occupy twice the space that I did."—Washington Star.

"I see," said Mr. Wickwire, "that the man whom Astor fired from the control of his magazine is now going to stand for Parliament on the strength of his knowledge of African affairs." "Dear me," said Mrs. Wickwire, in astonishment, "that's the first time I ever knew that the colored vote in England amounted to anything."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I intend to preach a sermon upon football next Sabbath," said the tall caller in the white choker; "and I shall be pleased to furnish you the manuscript if you have any wish to use it. I know a number of your readers would be glad to see it in print." "All right," said the busy editor. "You will have to get it here early, though. Our sporting page is the first one to close."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"You will pardon the question, I know, if you think it obtrusive," said the enterprising newspaper reporter, as he talked through the prison bars to the captive train robber, "but why do you gentlemen always go through a train before breakfast?" "Well, I don't mind telling you," replied the bandit, "seeing that I am likely to be out of the business for a year or two. We do that to get ahead of the dining car pirates."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

JOHN LOCKE ON FINANCE.

TRUTHS FROM ENGLAND'S PHILOSOPHER APPLICABLE TODAY.

Fallacies of the Present Age Exhaustively Discussed—Theories Advanced by Bryan Exploded Long Before His Nation Was Born—Effects of Placing Fiat Values Upon Currency Clearly Explained—Value Can Arise Only from Supply and Demand

In the great treatise on the value of money by John Locke (see works of John Locke, London, 1823, vol. 5), one of the most acute and logical reasoners that any nation or any age has given to the world, he defines money to be necessary to all sorts of men in trade "both for counters and for pledges." This is his quaint and old-fashioned way of saying that it is both a measure or standard of value and a medium of exchange. Money, he tells us, carries with it as "counters" what he calls "even reckoning"; and as "pledges" it carries "security that he that receives it shall have the same value for it again, of other things that he wants, whenever he pleases. The one of these it does by its stamp and denomination; the other by its intrinsic value, which is its quantity."

The standard money of Locke's day was silver. A given quantity of silver, whether stamped or unstamped, has a certain intrinsic value, and this intrinsic value constitutes the "security that he that receives it shall have the same value for it again." The only purpose of the stamp and denomination is to make a given quantity of silver serve as a "counter," in order that there may be "even reckoning" in all business transactions. The stamp he correctly declares to be nothing more than "a public voucher of its weight and fineness;" and so little importance does he attach to the denomination that he observes that "here in England there might as well have been twelve shillings in a penny as twelve pence in a shilling."

Question of Intrinsic Worth.

Basing his argument, as he does, upon the fundamental truth that there is and can be no difference in value between bullion coined and uncoined, and upon the supplemental truth that the value of bullion is measured by its weight, he explains to his readers that "the necessity of proportion of money to trade depends on money, not as counters, for the reckoning may be kept or transferred by writing, but on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of, because a law cannot give to bills that intrinsic value which the universal consent of mankind has annexed to silver and gold."

This is the very essence of the fatal objection to our modern American "greenback" heresy. The greenbacker regards money merely as "counters," and very truly argues that there is no need that money, from this point of view, shall have intrinsic value. But he overlooks the fact that money is also a "pledge," and that a pledge or security must have intrinsic value. If it has no intrinsic value it will be accepted in trade only on trust, as a memorandum of indebtedness to be discharged at some future time; and, the moment that confidence is shaken in its ultimate redemption, its nominal value begins to decline, until, when confidence in its redemption is destroyed, it no longer passes current.

Amount of Money Needed.

Concerning the vexed question of the amount of money required, Locke remarks that it is hard to determine the necessary proportion of money to trade, "because it depends not barely on the quantity of money, but the quickness of its circulation. The very same shilling may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days; at another, rest in the same hands a hundred days together." He anticipates the argument of Mr. Bryan and others who advocate the cheapening of the American dollar, and even Mr. Bryan's quaint illustration taken from the "teeter-board," in the following words:

"There is another seeming consequence of the reducing of money to a low price which at first sight has such an appearance of truth in it that I have known it to impose upon very able men, and that is that the lowering of interest [against which he was writing] will raise the value of all other things in proportion. For money, being the counter-balance to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce, it looks like a natural consequence that as much as you take off from the value of money so much you add to the price of other things that are exchanged for it. . . . The mistake of this plausible way of reasoning will be easily discovered when we consider that the measure of the value of money, in proportion to anything purchasable by it, is the quantity of the ready money we have in comparison with the quantity of that thing and its vent [by "vent" he means demand in its relation to supply], or, which amounts to the same thing, the price of any commodity rises or falls by the proportion of the number of buyers and sellers."

Law of Supply and Demand.

In other words, the ratio which determines prices is not the ratio between money and property, but the ratio between the number of producers and that of consumers of any article in the market. This ratio is not affected, directly or indirectly, by the volume of the currency.

"Money," he says, "serves us commonly by its exchange, never, almost, by its consumption;" and he adds, in direct contradiction to the theory held and promulgated by Mr. Bryan (that the only honest dollar is a stable dollar): "Though the use men make of money be not in its consumption, yet it has not at all a more standing, settled value, in exchange with any other thing, than any other commodity has."

The idea that legislation has power to alter the value of money moves him to mirth. "These men," he says, "have found out by a cunning project how, by the restraint of a law, to make the price of money one-third cheaper, and then they tell John a Noakes that he shall have £10,000 of it to employ in merchandise or clothing; and John a Stiles shall have £20,000 more to pay his debts; and so distribute this money as freely as Diego did his legacies, which they are to have, even where they can get them. But till these men can instruct the forward borrowers where they shall be furnished, they have perhaps done something to increase men's desire, but not made money one jot easier to come by; and, till they do that, all this sweet jingling of money in their discourses just goes to the tune of: 'If all the world were oatmeal.'"

Of Interest at the Present.

This is all very entertaining and instructive; but the interest for us here and now of Locke's teachings on the subject of money culminates in his discussion of the nature and effect of "clipping" or "raising" coin. Money is "raised," in the sense which he attaches to the word, when its nominal value exceeds its actual value. What he means by raised coin is what we mean by depreciated coin. Whenever coin has two values, one actual and one nominal, we may, of course, fix our minds upon either; the nominal value is raised when the actual value falls.

Clipping was an unauthorized method of raising coin, closely allied to counterfeiting. Every student of English history knows that it was once so common and serious an evil as to demand the severest measures for its repression, so that it was treated as a capital offense, being such an encroachment upon the prerogative of the crown as to smack of veritable treason. Any alteration in the legal standard of value which has the effect to depreciate the mint valuation of the coin of the realm is, on the part of the crown, the equivalent of clipping by private persons.

Against this folly Locke inveighs with a restrained power of logic almost amounting to intellectual passion. Nearly all that he says about it is susceptible of direct application to existing conditions in the United States, and to the financial controversy which will decide the Presidential election next month.

Locke Not a Bimetallist.

Locke was not a bimetallist, nor a believer in the so-called "double standard," as appears from his remark that "silver, and silver alone, is the measure of commerce." [There was then little gold in the world, and silver was far less plentiful than now.] "Two metals, as gold and silver, cannot be the measure of commerce both together in any country; because the measure of commerce must be perpetually the same, invariable, and keeping the same proportion in all its parts. But so only one metal does, or can do, to itself; so silver is to silver, and gold to gold. An ounce of silver is always of equal value to an ounce of silver and an ounce of gold to an ounce of gold, and two ounces of the one or the other, of double the value to an ounce of the same. But gold and silver change their value one to another; and one may as well make a measure v. g., a yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as a measure of trade of materials that have not always a settled, invariable value to one another."

He therefore desired that silver might alone be recognized as the legal standard of valuation, and gold be treated as a commodity. But he cautioned his readers that "the value of silver, considered as money and the measure of commerce, is nothing but its quantity."

Against a Fiat Value.

"Nobody," he thinks, "can be so senseless as to imagine that nineteen grains or ounces of silver shall at the same time exchange for, or buy, as much corn, oil, or wine as twenty, which is to raise it to the value of twenty."

The just effect, he tells us, of "raising" silver by one-twentieth—not one-half, as is proposed in the Chicago platform—will be to "rob all creditors of one-twentieth of their debts and all landlords of one-twentieth of their quit-rents forever."

The second will be that "men will presently raise their commodities 5 per cent, so that if yesterday twenty crowns would exchange for twenty bushels of wheat, or twenty yards of a certain sort of cloth, if you will today coin current crowns one-twentieth lighter and make them the standard you will find twenty crowns will exchange for but nineteen bushels of wheat or nineteen yards of that cloth, which will be just as much silver for a bushel as yesterday."

Silver will be "of no more real value by your giving the same denomination to a less quantity of it."

It is impossible to state this principle more clearly than Locke states it in the words: "So much as you lessen your coin, so much more you must pay in tale, as will make the quantity of silver the merchant expects for his commodity, under what denomination soever he receives it," and again, "if you make your money less in weight it must be made up in tale"—that is, in the number of pieces paid out. The "raising" of money "is in effect nothing but giving a denomination of more pence to the same quantity of silver. Whether you call the piece coined 12 pence, or 15 pence, of 60 pence, or a crown or a scepter, it will buy no more silk, salt or bread than it would before." "It is silver by its quantity, and not denomination, that is the price of things."

Acceptance of Clipped Coin.

Locke meets the familiar objection to this self-evident truth—that clipped coin is accepted, in many transactions, at its face valuation—by observing that "clipped and unclipped money will always buy an equal quantity of anything else, as long as they will without scruple change one for another." It is "all one to the seller, whether he receives his money in clipped money or no, so it be but current." But "if the quantity of your clipped coin be once grown so great that the foreign merchant cannot (if he has a mind to it) easily get weight money for it he will, in selling his goods, ether contract to be paid in weight money or else raise the price of his commodity, according to the diminished quantity of silver in your current coin." The application of this remark to a silver dollar not worth its face in gold is obvious. The government can float a limited, but not an unlimited, number of such dollars.

Locke moreover distinctly perceives and emphasizes the difference between past and future contracts. "In contracts already made, if your species (coins or specie) be by law coined a fifth part lighter, under the same denomination, the creditor must take a hundred such light shillings, or twenty such light crown pieces, for £5, if the law calls them so, but he loses one-fifth in the intrinsic value of his debt. But, in bargains to be made and things to be purchased, money has, and always will have, its value from the quantity of silver in it and not from the stamp and denomination."

Moral Question Is Involved.

Finally, upon the great question of the morality of raising the nominal value of coin, this honest and independent thinker remarks:

"It would rob all creditors of one-twentieth, or 5 per cent, of their debts, and all landlords of one-twentieth of their quit-rents forever; and in all other rents, as far as their former contracts read, of 5 per cent of their yearly income; and this without any advantage to the debtor or farmer. For he, receiving no more pounds sterling for his land or commodities in this new, lighter coin, than he should have done of your old and weightier money, gets nothing by it. If you say: Yes, he will receive more crowns, half crowns, shilling pieces, for what he now sells for new money than he should have done if the money of the old standard had continued, you confess your money is not raised in value, but in denomination; since what your new pieces want in weight must now be made up in number. . . . This is at first sight visible, that in all payments to be received upon precedent contracts, if your money be in effect raised the receiver will lose 5 per cent."

Bryan of a Past Century.

Elsewhere he observes: "Mr. Lowndes"—who was the English Bryan of 200 years ago, and who made the same complaint of the rising silver shilling that Mr. Bryan now makes of the rising gold dollar—"says that silver in England is grown scarce and consequently dearer and so is of higher price. This, if it were so, ought not to annul any man's bargain nor make him receive less in quantity than he lent. He was to receive again the same sum, and the public authority was guarantee that the same sum should have the same quantity of silver under the same denomination. And the reason is plain why in justice he ought to have the same quantity of silver again, notwithstanding any pretended rise of its value. For if silver had grown more plentiful, and, by consequence, by our author's rule, cheaper, his debtor would not have been compelled by the public authority to have paid him, in consideration of its cheapness, a greater quantity of silver than they contracted for.

Practical Illustration Given.

"Cocoanuts were the money of a part of America when we first came here. Suppose, then, you had lent me last year 300 or fifteen score cocoanuts, to be paid this year; would you be satisfied and think yourself paid your due if I should tell you cocoanuts were scarce this year and that four score were of as much value this year as a hundred last, and that therefore you were well and fully paid if I restored to you only 240 for the 300 I borrowed? Would you not think yourself defrauded of your right by such a payment? Nor would it make any amends for this to justice, or reparation to you that the public had (after your contract, which was made for fifteen score) altered the denomination of a score and declared it to be sixteen instead of twenty."

Locke's reputation as a philosopher is too great and has been too enduring to be questioned. He lived and wrote two centuries ago. At that time corporations, syndicates, and trusts were unknown. There is no reference in his writings to paper money. Silver was the standard of valuation.

Philosopher's Unbiased Views.

He cannot, therefore, be accused of being in the pay of corporations, or upon the side of monopoly in opposition to the people, or of being actuated by prejudice for or against bank notes or Treasury notes, or of being a blind worshiper of the yellow metal. At that time the modern system of machinery as a substitute for hand labor had not begun to develop, so that the labor question of today did not affect his views. Neither was there then the great expansion of commercial credits, which the inventive talent of the nineteenth century and the demands of business under the altered conditions of life have created.

It must, therefore, appear to every unprejudiced reader of his works that a man today, in the United States, may hold the philosophic and economic opinions which were maintained and defended with such perspicuity and force by this apostle of sound currency without being justly open to the charge of prejudice of any sort, political or economical.

Locke said of himself: "I shall never knowingly be on any but truth's and my country's side; the former I shall always gladly embrace and honor whoever shows it me; and in these papers, I am sure I have no other aim but to do what little I can for the service of my country."

It is the same spirit of loyalty to truth and devotion to the honor of the American name, as well as to the prosperity of the American Nation, including all its members, whether employers or employed, rich or poor, debtors or creditors, purchasers or consumers, buyers or sellers—Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists—that this brief abstract of his views and the arguments by which they are supported is given to the public.

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES.

Free Silver Nonsense.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it a possible thing for both gold and silver to be at the same time at a discount or at a premium? The free silver people, to avoid the argument that silver under unlimited free coinage would be a constantly depreciating medium, say that gold would come down part way to meet the rise in silver. They claim there will be no fall in the value of property. In this case how would we express values, and would not both gold and silver have to appreciate to a par with property and commodities of all kinds? Is it not a fact that gold would become cheaper? S. F. FULLER.

[The free coinage contention is moonshine. Gold would not grow cheaper as measured by commodities in the event of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio. The price of silver would advance, but only slightly and momentarily. Gold and silver would not "come together" as the Bryanites allege.]

MANNOW GETS A RESPITE

EXECUTION OF BIRCH'S MURDERER IS DEFERRED FOURTEEN DAYS.

Additional Time Is Given in Order That the Case May Be Brought Before the Supreme Court—Time for the Execution Is Now Oct. 30—Condemned Man Betrays No Emotion When News of the Governor's Action Is Broken.

Julius Mannow, the murderer of Carey B. Birch, was granted a reprieve of fourteen days yesterday by the Governor, and unless the Supreme Court interferes he will be hanged on Friday, Oct. 30, instead of on Oct. 16. The stay was granted to give the Supreme Court time to review the case.

Mannow did not hear of his reprieve till last night, when a TRIBUNE reporter was admitted to see him. His pale face never twitched, and there was no change of expression to indicate any joy at the news.

"I rather expected that business would be put off for a few days," he said, the words "that business" being pronounced with an emphasis that indicated his horror of the word "hang." "My attorney went to see the Governor a few days ago, and I suppose that is the result of it.

"I am, of course, glad that even a short reprieve has been granted. I haven't any idea what the Supreme Court will do with the case."

Mannow's tone indicated plainly that he did not think a stay of fourteen days was much to rejoice over, with the day for his execution still practically set. He was not inclined to talk, and appeared relieved when the reporter left him alone in his cell.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Thomas D. Knight of Chicago was here today and induced Gov. Altgeld to grant a reprieve in the case of Julius Mannow.

In granting the reprieve the Governor says:

"It is represented that Mannow first pleaded not guilty, and then was induced to plead guilty on the representation that he would be given a life sentence in the penitentiary.

"It is shown that after sentence a motion was made to have the sentence set aside, and permit Mannow to withdraw his plea of guilty and to put him on his trial on the ground that he had been misled, but this motion has not yet been decided, because the Judge soon after left the city and did not return until a few days ago.

"I cannot see my way clear to commute the sentence to life imprisonment, but I feel that the prisoner should have an opportunity to present his case to the Supreme Court of the State for review before being executed."

EATON MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Found Dead at No. 217 West Madison Street Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Samuel Eaton, a switchman, formerly employed by the Northwestern road, was found dead early yesterday morning in the hallway of a rooming house kept by Mrs. Alice McCracken at No. 217 West Madison street. A revolver lay beside the body and bullet through his left breast showed how he met death. The inmates of the house told a story that would indicate a theory of suicide, but the police, after an investigation, said they suspected murder.

May Miller, who lives in the house, Emil Meier, and Lynn Tozer, alias Joseph Freeman, are under arrest at the Desplaines Street Police Station pending a careful investigation into Eaton's death. The dead man's clothing was not powder burned, and conflicting statements are made by the persons under arrest.

Tozer rushed into the police station at 5 o'clock and asked Desk Sergeant Fleming to send the ambulance to No. 217 West Madison street. When the ambulance men reached the rooming house they found the place in a turmoil, and stretched out on the floor in the rear of the third floor hallway was the body of Eaton.

The body was taken to the county morgue. In the dead man's pockets was an employer card bearing the name of Samuel Eaton, mechanical department the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Eaton's home was at No. 54 Avers avenue, near the railway shops. He called at the house early on Thursday evening to see the Miller woman, and while there quarreled with Meier, it is said, over which should be her escort. Later Eaton and the woman left the house together. They returned to the rooming-house, and went into Tozer's room. Eaton left in a short time to go home. Three minutes after he left Tozer says he heard the shots, and taking a lamp went into the hall, where he found Eaton on the floor ten feet away from Meier's room. The latter also had heard the shots, he says, and came out of his room to see what the trouble was.

According to the evidence collected by the police, the Miller woman and Eaton formerly lived together as man and wife. Two weeks ago, they say, the pair separated, and Meier succeeded Eaton in the affections of the woman. Both men were jealous of the other, and, it is said, each had threatened the life of the other.

An inquest will be held today.

STEAMER AND SCHOONER COLLIDE.

City of Louisville Crashes Into a Lumber-Laden Vessel.

The Graham & Morton passenger steamer City of Louisville collided with and badly damaged the schooner E. Scoville early yesterday morning while the latter was lying tied at the docks of the Lehigh Valley line, near the Illinois Central bridge.

The steamer left its dock at midnight for the trip to St. Joseph, and had proceeded but a short distance down the river when it struck the schooner. The blow came in the forward rigging of the Scoville, and its bowsprit was carried away, and it sustained other injury from the strain of the collision. The steamer proceeded on its way. The Scoville was loaded with a cargo of lumber, and arrived from Frankfort early in the evening.

The little schooner Waleska, which arrived yesterday morning from South Haven with a cargo of apples, collided with the pier at the mouth of the harbor and carried away its bowsprit and a portion of its headgear.

BADLY HURT BY HIS PET BEAR.

William Krause Has a Fight for His Life with Bruin.

William Krause, a saloonkeeper, No. 186 Ninety-second street, South Chicago, was terribly bitten, scratched, and squeezed by his pet cinnamon bear, yesterday afternoon, and had a desperate fight to save his life at all. The physician who dressed his wounds said he would recover.

While Krause was feeding his pet, he incautiously ventured within reach of its paws. Thereafter he only remembered that bruin hugged him till his ribs cracked and then threw him to the floor so hard as partly to stun him, following this up by clawing his clothes off and biting and scratching him in a terrible manner.

The bear's growls drew the attention of men in the saloon and they helped Krause to extricate himself from his dangerous plight. His left leg was badly lacerated.

SEVEN FIRES PUZZLE THE POLICE.

They Have Occurred at No. 464 Racine Avenue Within Two Months.

The police of the Sheffield Avenue Station are puzzled over the origin of seven fires which have happened recently in a dwelling-house at No. 464 Racine avenue.

The building, a two-story frame structure, is occupied by Charles Ellsworth and owned by Richard Hudson, No. 466 Racine avenue.

Yesterday afternoon, while the family was away, the seventh fire in two months was discovered in one of the closets. It was extinguished by the Fire Department before it had done much damage. Most of the fires have started while no one of the family was in the house.

The police say the place is insured.

THIEVES LOOT DEPOT AND STORE.

Get Booty from Englewood Station and Huey's Cigar Stand.

Burglars broke into the baggage-room of the Pennsylvania road at the Englewood station early yesterday morning and stole the contents of a trunk belonging to a patron of the road. The value of the stolen goods is not known, as the owner has not yet presented his claim check.

Charles Huey's cigar store and lunch-room in Sixty-third street, opposite the railway station, was also entered by the same thieves. Here they secured $100 worth of cigars, a small amount of cash, and other articles of value, together with some tools used in breaking into the baggage-room. Both jobs show the thieves were not only clever, but daring.

Night watchmen and other railway employés spent the night within 100 feet of the two buildings and heard nothing. The thieves were evidently frightened away from the baggage-room in the midst of their work, as they overlooked several valuable pieces of baggage and left a number of articles from the rifled trunk scattered over the floor. Entrance was gained through a rear door by forcing the lock.

Special officers and detectives in the employ of the Pennsylvania road are working on the case.

BOY BURNED AND EXPECTED TO DIE.

Charles Balhsam Pours Gasoline in a Coal Stove and Is Injured in a Shocking Manner.

Charles Balhsam, 14 years old, was burned, it is thought fatally, about the head and body, by a gasoline explosion, yesterday afternoon.

The boy is employed in the offices of the Northwestern Printing company at No. 1688 Milwaukee avenue. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he poured gasoline upon some live coals in the stove, resulting in an explosion. His clothing caught fire, and he ran from the building into Milwaukee avenue shouting for help.

A short distance from the printing office a water trough stands at the edge of the sidewalk. Men who heard the cries of the boy hurried to his assistance, and threw him into the water trough, which was filled with water. His left shoulder was burned to a crisp, and he also received terrible burns about the face and body.

The ambulance from the Attrill Street Police Station removed him to the St. Elizabeth Hospital, where the physicians say he cannot recover.

He lived with his parents at No. 255 Frankfort street.

WORK OF THE YEAR IS REVIEWED.

State Convention of Woman's Christian Temperance Union Closes.

Moline, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Today's session wound up the business of the twenty-third annual convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Parmelia C. Mahan of Lexington was elected State "Y" Secretary. An amendment was adopted making County Presidents ex-officio members of the State convention. The State "Y" banner was presented to Miss M. C. Brehm of Casey as custodian for the Paris "Y." The last year's work, as summarized by Recording Secretary Helen Walker, included the organization of fifty-nine new unions, twenty-nine reorganized, 129 auxiliary societies, eighteen district and fifty-seven county conventions held, and 171 medal contests, three being by colored children. The local unions have raised for local work $30,422.19, and held 6,377 business and 2,016 public meetings during the year.

EX-POSTMASTER IS UNDER ARREST.

L. J. Bachand of Bayfield, Wis., Is Charged with Defalcation.

Bayfield, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Louis J. Bachand, the former Postmaster here, who demanded possession of the postoffice from Acting Postmaster Nelson Boutin on Monday last, was arrested today by Deputy United States Marshal Meehan for embezzlement, and taken to Ashland for trial. The bondsmen took charge of the office in August, 1895, finding a shortage, alleged to have been nearly $1,000. On account of the relationship between the interested parties no charges were preferred until Tuesday last. Bachand says he is innocent of any defalcation.

IS MURDERED IN A CROWD OF 2,000.

Monroe Boles Shot by B. F. Cades in a Kansas City Street.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—Monroe Boles, 27 years of age, of Richmond, Mo., was shot to death last night by his cousin, B. F. Cades, also of Richmond, as the result of an enmity of a year's standing growing out of a disagreement over a string of race horses in which they were jointly interested. The shooting occurred at Fifth and Wyandotte streets in the midst of a crowd of 2,000 carnival roysterers. Cades fired six bullets into the body of Boles, who was unarmed, and then attempted to escape, but was caught.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A MAIL STAGE.

Seadoc Clark Successfully Repels an Attack in South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Seadoc Clark, while driving the mail stage from Hartford to Tapol today, was attacked by three men near Grand Meadow. Clark resisted. One of the robbers shot him, but the bullet glanced on his watch. Clark then opened fire, and one robebr fell.

The Sheriff and a posse are in pursuit of the others.

For months this section has been infested with tramps. Some of them sought work in the harvest fields. Many robberies have been committed in the State by them.

NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN.

A lady correspondent suggests a new source of income for industrious women who, having seen better days, are compelled to earn their own livelihoods. Whatever hobbies people may individually pursue, there is one common pastime in which all indulge at some time or other—namely: Home or foreign travel. But much inconvenience attaches to this form of recreation, owing to the necessity of every traveler being his own packer. Among the middle classes valets de chamber are rare, and ladies' maids are unknown. In these circumstances "why," it is asked, "does not some one start an agency for the provision of professional packers? In a city like London there must be a large number of people who are constantly moving from one place to another, and to whom the serious business of 'packing up' is a repeated source of trouble and annoyance. In addition to this class, there may be invalids who would gladly subscribe to such an institution in order to be relieved from the bother of preparing for their journey. The agency might also undertake the forwarding of letters to traveling members, who would thus be spared the necessity of continually advising friends of change of address. It might be urged that the majority of lady travelers would rather remain at home than permit their wardrobe to be ransacked by strangers who would not bear to them the confidential relationship of servants permanently employed, and there is much to be said for this view. But this prejudice would soon be overcome if the agency engaged the right sort of packers. A more practical difficulty is perhaps this: A professional would get twice as much into a trunk as an amateur, and the traveler left to her own resources, at a romantic mountain village where the agency was not represented, might be compelled to abandon a substantial part of her belongings."—London Telegraph.

"Muzzer's Chillun."

My muzzer's almost trazy,
Her chillun is so bad,
An' my drate bid sister Daisy
Does mate her dredful sad,
So she says.

And Daisy is a norful dirl;
Her nice new frock she tored,
An' tause she had her hair to turl
Why she—why she just roared
Yesterday.

When baby cwyed, an' muzzer said:
"Go and wrock yittle Clair,"
She put trums in his tradle spread,
An' chew-dum in his hair
Tozzer day.

What you sint one time she did?
Why, runned away from me,
She went and run an' hid,
I didn't know where she be—
Touldn't find her.

Dess I'se sometime norful, too—
Of tourse I is, I know;
But what's a yittle dirl to do
When she don't wort or sew,
Tause she tant?

She dot to try; be tross, too,
When she's so small as me.
That's all the way she has to do
When she's tired—don't you see?
Tourse you do.

When I'se weally dood and nice
Through all the drate long day,
Papa talls me "a pearl of prize,"
An' muzzer's diad to say,
"She was dood."

—New Orleans Picayune.

IOWA TO PLAY CHICAGO.

SCHEDULE OF FOOTBALL GAMES TO BE CONTESTED TODAY.

Chicago Athletic Association Will Line Up with the Illinois Cycling Club Eleven — Pennsylvania and Princeton of the "Big Four" Have Dates with Good Teams—Cook County High School League Series Opens with a List of Five Matches.

Beloit at Northwestern.
Lake Forest at Wisconsin.
Rush at Purdue.
Dartmouth at Pennsylvania.
Lehigh at Princeton.
Knox at Illinois.
Western Reserve at Cornell.
Colgate at Williams.
Amherst at Brown.

The University of Iowa and the University of Chicago will meet this afternoon on Marshall field in what promises to be a battle royal for football honors. The team has been coached this year by Bull of the University of Pennsylvania, who made a wonderful record as center on the Pennsylvania team. No other large team in the West has heretofore been coached according to Pennsylvania tactics, and football enthusiasts will have their first opportunity this afternoon of witnessing the Pennsylvania style of play and the execution of Pennsylvania ideas in football. The lineup:

Chicago.	Position.	Iowa.
Leffingwell	Left end	Thomans
Kennedy	Left tackle	Gardner
Webb	Left guard	Blackmore
Davis	Center	Iverson (Captain)
Burchard	Right guard	Walker
Roby	Right tackle	Stanton
Gardner or Firth	Right end	Brown
Clarke	Quarter back	Coldren
Johnston	Left half back	Myers
Nichols	Right half back	Holbrook
Herschberger	Full back	Hobbs

The Chicago Athletic Association will meet the strong team of the Illinois Cycling club on the grounds at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue at 3:30. The lineup:

Illinois.	Position.	C. A. A.
Strong, Hayner	Right end	Sager
Knisely	Right tackle	Hadden
Waugh	Right guard	McCormick
Richardson	Center	Stewart
Schuettler	Left guard	Thomas
Essig	Left tackle	Thompson
Word	Left end	Donnelly
Smith, Hyland	Quarter back	Aldrich
Diener	Right half back	Graver
McNivin	Left half back	Slater
Jackson, Knolla	Full back	Brown

The Cook County High School Football League opens its series today with the following games:

West Division at North Division, English High at Hyde Park, Northwest at Englewood, Chicago Manual at Evanston.

The Northwestern University football team will play its first college game of the season today at Evanston. The lineup:

Northwestern.	Position.	Beloit.
Gloss, Hunter	Right end	McMasters
Farrer	Right tackle	Bunge
Flagg	Right guard	Cox
Pierce	Center	McCaw
Levings	Left guard	Rogers
Andrews	Left tackle	Bunge
Siberts	Left end	Childs, Ensign
Hagar	Quarter back	Jeffris
Potter	Right half back	Riggs, Whitney
Van Doozer	Left half back	Meyer
Sloan	Full back	Whitney

HOLD A FOOTBALL MASS-MEETING.

Michigan University Students Raise $1,000 for Their Eleven.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Over 2,000 enthusiastic students made the annual football mass-meeting here tonight a great success. A subscription for $1,000 for football expenses was raised in twenty minutes. Two members of the Board of Control, the coaches, trainer, Captain, and manager of the football team made speeches, and each was given a demonstration. The management has been unable to make satisfactory arrangements for Eastern games. The complete schedule is announced as follows:

Oct. 10, Grand Rapids at Ann Arbor; Oct. 14, open; Oct. 17, Lake Forest at Ann Arbor; Oct. 24, Purdue at Lafayette; Oct. 31, Lehigh at Detroit; Nov. 7, Minnesota at Minneapolis; Nov. 14, Oberlin at Ann Arbor; Nov. 18, Nebraska at Ann Arbor; Nov. 21, open; Nov. 26, Chicago at Chicago.

Harvard Team Is Tennis Champion.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Harvard has won the all-round tennis championship of the American Intercollegiate Association. The final matches were played this afternoon. The summary:

Final singles—M. D. Whitman, Harvard, defeated Thomas A. Driscoll, Georgetown University, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

FINE EXHIBITION OF CRICKET.

Visitors Finally Dismissed with a Lead of 130 Runs.

The second day of the cricket match drew the largest crowd ever seen at a game in Chicago. No finer exposition of the sport has ever been given in this city. When the last visitor was dismissed they had a lead of 130 runs. Play will be resumed at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and if the game is finished early the Australians will bat an exhibition innings. Capt. Anson and Pfeffer have still to bat. The score:

FIRST INNINGS OF AUSTRALIANS.

F. Iredale, c. Lennon, b. Henderson	3
J. Darling, b. Wilmot	50
H. Donnan, c. Davis, b. Wilmot	1
H. Trumble, c. Balster, b. Wilmot	11
J. Kelly, c. Anson, b. Wilmot	9
S. Gregory, c. and b. Henderson	4
G. Giffen, not out	69
G. Trott, c. Pfeffer, b. Wilmot	36
C. J. Eady, c. Lennon, b. Henderson	9
H. Graham, b. Howell	27
I. McKibben, b. Howell	9
Extras	7
Total	235

Runs at fall of each wicket—4, 9, 47, 72, 74, 83, 150, 166, 217, 235.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First innings of Australians—

	Balls.	Ms.	Rs.	Ws.
Henderson	185	11	59	3
Wilmot	175	11	81	5
Davis	65	3	31	0
Waller	30	0	16	0
Tolley	30	2	13	0
Cummings	30	3	15	0
Howell	23	0	13	2
Second innings of Chicago—				
McKibben	70	8	21	4
Eady	70	5	24	4

SECOND INNINGS OF ALL CHICAGO.

E. R. Wilmot, c. Giffen, b. McKibben	3
W. R. Gilchrist, b. McKibben	0
O. Tolley, b. McKibben	0
J. G. Davis, b. McKibben	9
J. Bradley, b. Eady	9
W. Balster, b. Eady	4
R. W. Fraser, c. Gregory, b. Eady	3
H. P. Waller, b. Eady	8
J. Cummings, not out	13
W. Howell, not out	0
A. C. Anson, F. Pfeffer, C. Lennon, A. Henderson, and R. Edwards to bat.	
Extras	8
Total for eight wickets	53

Runs at fall of wicket—7, 7, 10, 19, 27, 28, 35, 46.

POLO CUP REMAINS IN BUFFALO.

Chicago Team Is Defeated by the Local Club.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The polo tournament closed today, and the Buffalo club challenge cup, which has been held by Chicago since last year, will be returned to Buffalo. By a score of 18 to 10 the first team of the Buffalo Country club today defeated Chicago's first team.

RESULTS OF THE DIFFERENT RACES.

Summary of Events at Ideal Park, Latonia, and Aqueduct.

Two odds-on favorites finished third at Ideal Park yesterday, Eagle Bird and Thurston. The summaries:

First race, ⅝ mile—The Plutocrat, 94 pounds, 15 to 1, won; Cannonade, 104, 8 to 5, second; Nairete, 91, third. Time, 1:02.

Second race, 1 mile—Lollie Eastin, 99 pounds, 7 to 2, won; The Sculptor, 99, 4 to 1, second; Eagle Bird, 102, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Bombardon, 92 pounds, 6 to 5, won; Easter Eve, 89, 6 to 5, second; Holy Terror, 95, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Semper Lex, 107 pounds, 2 to 1, won; Merry Monarch, 107, out, second; Thurston, 109, third. Time, 1:49¾.

Fifth race, ¾-mile heats—Souvenir, 100 pounds, 1 to 4, won; Tonica, 84, 20 to 1, second; Little Dorritt, 104, third. Souvenir won two straight heats. Time, 1:17¼.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile—Lone Princess, 100 pounds, 10 to 1, won; Terrific, 100, 6 to 1, second; Cynthia H., 100, third. Time, 1:08.

Results at Aqueduct.

First race, 11-16 mile—Passover, 110 pounds, 1 to 4, won; Robbie W., 107, 6 to 1, second; Vinita, 110, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼.

Second race, 1 mile—Bon Ami, 93 pounds, 8 to 5, won; Milan, 97, 5 to 1, second; Royal Princess, 94, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Third race, ¾ mile—Dolando, 98 pounds, even, won; Campania, 99, 4 to 1, second; Hailstone, 104, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Septour, 100 pounds, 1 to 5, won; Kingstone, 95, 7 to 2, second; Rama, 99, 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:49½.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile—Florian, 100 pounds, 6 to 1, won; Sedgwick, 97, 12 to 1, second; Free Lance, 110, 8 to 5, third. Time, :55¼.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Juno, 86 pounds, 6 to 5, won; Emotional, 79, 3 to 1, second; Illusion, 102, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Results at Latonia.

First race, 1 mile—Reprieve, 96 pounds, 10 to 1, won; Balk Line, 107, 2 to 1, second; Argentina II., 101, third. Time, 1:43.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Taluca, 102 pounds, 10 to 1, won; Hunger, 105, 1 to 3, second; Let Fly, 105, third. Time, 1:09¼.

Third race, 1 mile—Anger, 77 pounds, 3 to 1, won; Ondague, 97, 6 to 1, second; Lucy Lee, 97, third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, 1 mile 70 yards—Ida Pickwick, 108 pounds, 3 to 5, won; Kirk, 99, 4 to 1, second; Booze, 105, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Osmon, 110 pounds, 6 to 5, won; Tunic, 110, 7 to 5, second; Lake View Palace, 110, third. Time, 1:02¼.

CHINA SILK WINS THE FUTURITY.

Marcus Daly's Montana Filly Takes a Fast Race.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The third race was the Kentucky Futurity for 2-year-olds, and seven youngsters started for the $5,000. Marcus Daly's Montana filly China Silk was a big favorite, owing to her fine win at Terre Haute, and she not only won the Futurity in straight heats, but trotted the second heat in 2:16¼, which is the best 2-year-old race of the season save one. The summaries:

First race, Transylvania Stakes, $5,000, 2:14 class, trotting:

Senator A., gr. h., by Tramppanic [Alexander]	11	9	1	1	1
Gov. Strong, b. h., by Dr. Long [Foote]	1	1	10	3	3
Alcedalia, b. m. [Moore]	3	12	2	2	2
Fred B., b. g. [Whitney]	4	2	3	14	5
Pilot Boy, br. g. [Mell]	2	7	13	6	10
Page, b. g. [Fleming]	8	3	5	7	9
Franklin, b. g. [French]	10	6	7	4	4
Lilly Young, ch. m. [Swearinger]	7	5	9	5	6
Derby Princess, blk. m. [Saunders]	14	15	4	11	12
Cut Glass, b. m. [Stout]	12	8	12	8	7
Vanzandt, b. m. [Devereaux]	15	11	6	10	12
Gazette, blk. m. [Keating]	13	10	15	9	11
Dick Hubbard, b. g. [Macey]	16	16	16	12	8
Grace Hastings, ch. m. [Lockwood]	5	4	11	13	dis
Bingen, b. c. [Geers]	6	14	14	dis	
Azmon, b. h. [Powers]	9	13	8	dis	

Time—2:12½; 2:10¼; 2:10; 2:11; 2:11.

Second race, 2:19 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Louis Victor, b. g., by Sea King—dam not given [Penman]	1	1	8	1	
Atlantis, b. m., by Connaught [Rea]	2	2	1	7	
Mackey, gr. g. [Saunders]	3	3	4	2	
Joktan, b. h. [Pease]	9	10	2	8	
Red Pointer, gr. g. [Stanley]	11	11	3	4	
Katar McGregor, b. m. [Coleman]	7	9	5	3	
Clayone, b. g. [Macey]	8	4	9	5	
Song Bird, b. m. [Curtis]	6	6	7	9	
Dorfmark, br. g. [Morris]	4	5	6	6	
Woodboy, b. h. [Collins]	10	8	10	10	
Victor Sprague, ch. g. [Moore]	5	7	dr		

Time—2:16½; 2:16¼; 2:15¼; 2:16.

Third race, Kentucky Futurity, for 2-year-old trotters, $5,000:

China Silk, br. f., by Prodigal—Brown Silk, by Baron Wilkes [Kenney]	1	1
Preston, gr. c. [Abeel]	2	2
Sister Alice, b. f. [McHenry]	6	3
Silver Lock, ch. c. [Payne]	3	ds
Mary Beaufort, br. f. [Thayer]	4	ds
Effie Hill, b. f. [Gilbert]	5	ds
Eulalie, rn. f. [Vannora]	ds	

Time—2:20¼; 2:16¼.

Fourth race, 2:15 class, purse $1,000:

Rose Turner, b. m., by Jerome Turner, dam by Wilkesonian [Collins]	1	1	1
Birdie Clay, rn. m. [Spears]	2	2	3
Squeezer, b. g. [Gerrity]	3	6	2
Peterine, b. m. [Johnson]	6	3	5
Bad Actor, b. g. [Reidy]	5	4	4
Russell Wood, b. h. [Holman]	4	5	6

Time—2:13¾; 2:14; 2:13¼.

Fifth race, 2:20 class, pacing, purse $500:

Eleanor, ch. m., by Strathmore, dam by Griffin's Blue Bull [Pearce]	5	14	2	1	1
Stella, b. m., by Equity Wilkes [Delaney]	9	1	1	10	2
Lucy H., ch. m., by Strathroy [Hanes]	1	2	6	3	3
W. H. G., b. h. [Estes]	3	4	8	2	4
Seven Points, b. g. [Talbott]	2	7	5	5	6
Sir Eld, blk. h. [Turner]	12	3	4	9	dr
Sadie S., b. m. [Long]	11	13	8	8	dr
Edgar H., b. g. [McLaughlin]	8	8	12	6	5
Joe Brister, b. h. [Gordon]	8	9	7	7	8
Edwin Clay, b. g. [Truxbal]	10	11	10	4	7
Red, b. g. [Paterson]	13	10	13	dr	
Curley, b. g. [Bedford]	4	5	9	dr	
Strathwayne, ch. g. [McNutty]	7	6	14	dr	
Simeta, b. m. [Thomas]	14	12	12	dr	
May Boyd, br. m. [Coleman]	dis				

Time—2:10¾; 2:13; 2:11¾; 2:14; 2:14¾.

Benefit for the Champions.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Arrangements have been completed for the field day benefit contest for the Baltimore baseball champions next Monday. James J. Corbett will take part in the sports, as will also leading players of the Chicago, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other baseball teams.

Morse Wins the Race.

F. J. Morse carried off the honors of the North Side Wheelmen's five-mile championship, winning the race in 12:46 3-5. H. T. Steele was second in 12:47 2-5, Charles Gruis, third, in 12:48 2-5.

Lake View Cycling Club Race.

The annual five-mile unpaced race of the Lake View Cycling club was won by Henry O'Brien. The summaries: Henry O'Brien, 13:13; George E. Krueger, 13:19; Herman Jordan, 13:23 2-5.

General Sporting Notes.

Minneapolis defeated the Dalys yesterday, 13 to 9.

Austin's football eleven will play the Proviso Athletic Association on Merrick field this afternoon.

The Epworth Cadets will line up against the heavy East Aurora High School eleven at Aurora this afternoon.

COCKNEY SONGS THE LATEST FAD.

Fashionable Girls Sing Songs the Verses of Which Abound in English Slang.

"Hi cawn't do it, ye kneow. Hit's ag'in me bloomin' principles, don't ye kneow."

This was uttered by a refined young girl to a companion in a music store yesterday, says the New York Press. She followed it with a lot more cockney slang of the most pronounced type, with sundry uncouth gestures popularly supposed to be those of the London street vendor in his moments of relaxation.

"What does that mean?" repeated the clerk, when the two girls had skipped out, with a parting glance over their respective shoulders. "They have the prevailing craze for cockney songs, that is all. It used to excite my curiosity at first, but I am used to it now. All the girls seem to be getting it."

From a distant part of the store, behind a screen, came the words of "Knawcked 'Im in the Hold Kent Rowd," with piano accompaniment. It was a man's voice, but as the last echoes of the chords died away there was a convulsive giggle of delight in feminine tones.

"Do you hear that?" asked the clerk. "That is one of our men singing a coster song for a young woman whose father is worth $3,000,000, if he has a cent. She will learn that song, and two or three others of the same stamp, and sing them at some of the most exclusive parties to be given this winter. It is a fad, and the girls have it badly."

"Plunk-a-plunk-a-plunk-plunk-plunk."

It was the twanging of a banjo. It ended with a wild sweep across the strings, in a crash of harmony, betokening that the instrument was in the hands of an adept.

"That's the girl playing. She is a good banjoist, and she plays the mandolin and guitar, too," continued the clerk. "The banjo has been her favorite instrument. But she does not seem to care for anything now except the coster songs, with a few Bowery ditties for a change now and then. It is the banjo girl that sings these songs in almost every case. You see, girls have a certain bent of mind, musically, and you can always tell about what they want. The banjo is a free-and-easy instrument, and these cockney dialect and Bowery tough songs are also free-and-easy. And there you are. We are selling more of that kind of songs now than we have before since we have been in this business, and I've been selling music for fifteen years. There's the girl now."

She was a petite, fair-haired, timid maiden, in the height of fashion as to dress, who looked neither to the right or left. She clasped to her bosom a roll of music and hummed softly to herself:

"'Ow would you loike 'Loiza fer yer other nyme?"

Then she stepped lightly across the sidewalk and entered a stylish carriage, as a liveried footman held the door respectfully, and the policeman glanced at her with a respect which was made up half of admiration for the person herself and half for her father's wealth.

KILLS THREE AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Albert H. Bray, an Indiana Farmer, Slays His Wife and Two Children and Cuts His Own Throat.

Noblesville, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Albert H. Bray, a farmer, residing five miles northwest of this city, murdered his wife and two children, aged 9 and 3 years respectively, and cut his own throat, at an early hour this morning. The deed was done by cutting their throats with a razor. It is believed he will recover. It is supposed that Bray was suffering from a fit of temporary insanity, caused by ill-health and worry over financial embarrassment.

Shortage Made Good.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—A discrepancy has been discovered in the accounts of Dr. A. C. Patterson, one of the staff of physicians at St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane. The shortage amounts to between $15,000 and $16,000. The amount has been made good.

Pure grains are now prepared as a delicious coffee. Postum Cereal agrees with the stomach perfectly,

HITS POSTAL CARD VOTE.

POPOCRATIC CHAIRMAN JONES VETOES A NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

Great McKinley Majority in the Showing to Date and the Sound Money Parade Combine to Excite the Senator's Wrath to the Degree That He Issues a Bulletin Putting a Ban on the So-Called "Election"—Silent as to the Gold People's Display.

Chairman Jones of the Popocratic National committee was evidently not happy yesterday. He looked on at the sound money parade in deep silence, and sat at his desk long enough to give the "postal card election" scheme of a Chicago morning newspaper a severe black eye. Mr. Jones in this unfriendly action was simply falling in line with the general trend of sentiment. It has been remarked that the scheme has not had the indorsement even of the newspaper that fathers it, for on the morning of the first announcement of results the editor apologized for the extraordinary McKinley majority, explaining that the silverites were holding back their votes and would be heard from later.

The ratio in McKinley's favor has, however, been maintained. Hence Mr. Jones' ire. Perhaps the gold parade of yesterday was also harassing to Mr. Jones' nerves. As a result of these circumstances and incidents Mr. Jones' committee gave out yesterday afternoon the following announcement. It was announced in the daily bulletin, and reads:

"In response to hundreds of inquiries and protests received by mail and otherwise regarding the postal ballot scheme inaugurated and now being carried out by a Chicago morning newspaper, Chairman Jones of the National Democratic committee today made a statement to the effect that, while he had no reason to impugn the motives or doubt the honesty of those having said ballot in charge, he was compelled from what he had learned of the scheme to believe that it is unfair to the silver men, especially in Chicago, and that the friends of silver everywhere will be justified in ignoring the request made by the paper in question to send in their ballots. This belief on the part of Chairman Jones has been formed from reports concerning conditions existing in Chicago, conditions under which probably not more than one-half of the believers in free silver, especially in the inside wards of Chicago, will ever receive the postal cards sent to them. This amounts, under this scheme, to the disfranchisement of at least 50,000 voters who will vote for Bryan."

DRUMMERS CONVERT A LANDLORD.

Offer to Pay Hotel Bills at 53 Cents on the Dollar Does the Work.

Sound money traveling men have made a convert to gold in Rock Island in the person of Charles McHugh, proprietor of the Hotel Harper.

The drummers did it in a most practical way. Eighteen of the fraternity, who make the hostelry their headquarters, presented to the host signed resolutions setting forth the following:

"We recognize the fact that we are stopping at a hotel, the proprietor of which is a leading advocate of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and knowing him to be a consistent and honorable man, we will cheerfully assist him in his opinion by paying 53 cents on the dollar, to take effect immediately, in liquidating our hotel accounts."

The landlord immediately surrendered.

COCKRAN TO TALK IN THE TENT.

Gotham's Orator Will Address Chicago Workingmen on Monday Night.

Bourke Cockran arrived in Chicago yesterday from his Western tour. He said he was convinced fully that McKinley would carry every Northern State east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Cockran will speak in the big tent next Monday night at Twenty-ninth and Halsted streets under the auspices of the Cook County Republican Campaign committee. It is expected that his audience will be composed chiefly of laboring men residing in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. Mr. Cockran is the guest while here of Joseph Leiter.

Goes to Confer with Harrison.

Republican Committeeman Durbin left for Indianapolis yesterday to confer with Gen. Harrison and the State committee there and arrange for the tour the General is to make through Indiana and Michigan.

Senator Proctor in Chicago.

Senator Proctor of Vermont reached this city yesterday in time to see a portion of the great parade. He will make a few speeches through the West.

Daily Hint from Paris.

The toque shown by the accompanying illustration is made of gray velvet, with puffed brims covered with lophophore feathers. The bird's head is placed in the center, with the wings and aigrettes on each side. The cachepeigne consists of gray watered silk bows. Made by Marie Rebouch.—New York Herald.



TOQUE DE SAISON.

Lead Near the Surface.

One of the greatest lead prospects ever discovered in the mineral district was struck at a depth of ten feet in Dueneweg, Mo., the other day. Solid chunks of lead, weighing 75 to 100 pounds each, are being taken out.

A GIRL'S RECOVERY.

Miss Lottie Penticoff Tells of Her Long Illness—The Story Should Be Read by All Young Girls.

From the Democrat, Freeport, Ill.

A popular young lady is Miss Lottie A. Penticoff, who resides at 283 Charles avenue, Freeport, Ill. She was engaged as a clerk in a large fruit market and grocery store for over a year, but had to resign her position on account of her poor health.

When she was fourteen years old she was troubled with irregularity of the menstrual periods and afterwards with entire suppressions. She grew pale, sallow, and thin. Every trace of color left her face and even her lips were entirely devoid of color. Her blood was entirely impoverished. Her appetite was very poor and she could not sleep well. When she arose in the morning she felt no more refreshed than when she retired at night. She was always tired and lost all ambition for everything.



MISS LOTTIE A. PENTICOFF.

She was also bothered almost constantly with the headache and a pain in her side and back. She would sometimes feel so weak she could scarcely walk. She had rheumatism in her lower limbs, too. They were badly swollen and her people were afraid she would have dropsy. She was treated by two of the best physicians in Freeport, but without the slightest help.

One day her mother read about a case similar to her daughter's that was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She told her daughter about them and said Lottie ought to try them because the doctors could not help her. So she procured the pills and before she had taken the first box she was very much improved, her appetite grew better and her sleep more refreshing. She continued to take the pills for six months. While taking the pills she gradually improved until she was entirely cured.

Now she is in robust health and she is no longer troubled with that tired feeling. She has no more headaches and the pain in her side is also gone. She has not felt any symptoms of rheumatism since she used the Pink Pills. Her complexion has lost that pale and sallow look and she has gained in weight. She is now in perfect health and feels better than she had for years before she used the pills. She feels confident that she owes her health and even her life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She thinks it is perfectly marvelous how well she now feels after all she suffered. She said: "I can heartily recommend the Pink Pills to any one suffering as I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from

Dr. Williams' Medicine Company
Schenectady, N. Y.

The Foster Shoes For Women.

Every shoe stamped with this trade mark.

The New Broad Tread for Comfort; shapely and fits the foot. Our Waterproof Cork Sole Calf for winter has no equal—a regular $5.00 shoe for $4.00—a good shoe that has merit in material and workmanship.

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A Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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ROBES, RUGS, and OVERCOATS, CAPS, MUFFS, GLOVES. Everything in FURS retailed this season at lowest net wholesale prices. Buy direct of us. Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. REMODELING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

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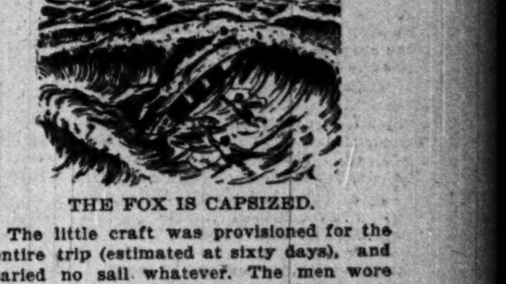
OVER THE SEA WITH OARS.

The Most Remarkable Marine Exploit on Record.

Further Details of the Trip of Harbo and Samuelson Who Rowed Across the Atlantic in an Open Boat.

For the first time in history men have succeeded in crossing the Atlantic under the impulse of oars alone. Many craft of small tonnage have sailed across, but rowing is quite a different matter.

On Saturday, June 6, George Harbo and Frank Samuelson, young Norwegian fishermen, residents of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., started on a long journey to Havre, France, from the Battery in this city. Their boat, the Fox, about 17 feet long, was built under Harbo's supervision especially for this risky trip. It was arranged and equipped to meet every contingency which could be foreseen.



THE FOX IS CAPSIZED.

The little craft was provisioned for the entire trip (estimated at sixty days), and caried no sail whatever. The men wore safety belts around their waists to attach them firmly to the boat, to be especially used, of course, in rough weather. The boat had no shelter other than a canvas to sleep under. A more perfectly frank way of challenging the sea to do its worst cannot be imagined. According to the law of chances they should have gone to the bottom.

Nevertheless, they arrived at the Scilly Islands Aug. 1 and at Havre three days later. That they were prepared for emergencies is shown by the following cablegram:

"SCILLY ISLANDS, Aug. 1, 1896.
"To the Brunswick Pharmacal Co., 92 William street, New York:
"Arrived. Boat upset in storm July 10. Vino-Kolafra greatest help. Perhaps saved us. HARBO."

The fact that Harbo was provided with the African sustaining tonic was due to a suggestion made by Mr. J. H. Mayo, residing at Atlantic Highlands, where he personally knew Harbo and became familiar with his scheme.

Mr. Mayo took a great interest in Harbo's enterprise, and, having read of the sustaining powers of Vino-Kolafra when unusual exertion and endurance are called for, suggested that Harbo take a supply as part of the stores of his craft. The idea striking him favorably, Harbo obtained a quantity from the Brunswick Pharmacal Co., agreeing on his arrival to cable the results of its use.

Harbo's reference to the value of Vino-Kolafra in his dispatch, and in fuller accounts since received, recalls the fact that the Yale track athletes used it with marked success in their contests with the Cambridge athletes last season. And it is a fair inference that Bob Cook's omission to employ it in the Henley races, contrary to the example of the Leander crew, had something to do with the latter's victory over the Yale boys.

Before leaving New York Harbo stated to friends that what he feared most was that in very high, combing seas the boat might be upset either by rolling over beamwise or by being tossed end over end by an unusually high and precipitous wave. Against the results of such an accident he had provided by life lines, already referred to, which prevented the men being washed away from the boat. Such an overset actually occurred on June 10, as reported by the Norwegian bark Cito, Capt. Clausen, which arrived at Pembroke, England, on July 24 from Quebec, having spoken the Fox on the 15th in latitude 47 degrees north and longitude 31 degrees west. They succeeded, after a terrible struggle, in righting the boat and proceeding on their way. The power of Vino-Kolafra in stimulating and heartening the men after such a fight for life (as well as during the whole passage) they heartily acknowledge. It gave them the strength, courage, and fortitude needed in an adventure which called for the highest qualities of manhood.

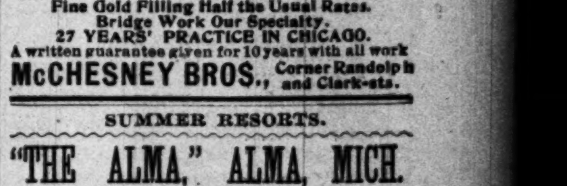
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If your health is impaired you can get well at THE ALMA. If you are tired you can take rest at THE ALMA. If you want a change of scene and climate go to THE ALMA. Every guest under constant supervision of reliable, regular physicians. Two wonderful mineral waters. Expensive remedial apparatus. Every feature of this great resort tends toward comfort and good health. No resemblance to a hospital. A book of description, handsome, interesting, instructive, sent free.

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Miss Martin's school for young ladies and children. 4568 Oakenwald-av. Boarding department. College preparation. Examinations for the University of Chicago given quarterly at the school. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 28.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL for GIRLS,
38 AND 40 SCOTT STREET.
Twenty-second year begins Sept. 23, 1896. Boys admitted to kindergarten and primary classes. A few boarding pupils received.
MRS. E. S. ADAMS, Principal.

HILLSIDE HOME SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS. Farm surroundings; modern methods. References: Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Col. F. W. Parker, Chicago, Ill. Send for circular. THE LLOYD JONES SISTERS, Hillside, Wis.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies. 30th year. Collegiate, Eclectic and Preparatory. Modern Languages, Music, Art, Elocution. Mrs. Rebecca C. Dickson Long, Prin., successor to Mrs. Henrietta Kutz, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine-st.—Miss Anable's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Estab. in 1848. Circular on application.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth's School for Young Ladies, 1342 Vermont-av. and Iowa Circle. Special advantages.

The heathen use Woodbury's Facial Soap. They enjoy it better than tracts. Facial Soap is absolutely pure. Try it.

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S 193 STATE ST. HATS

DEMAND FOR OUR GRAIN.

INDIA AND EUROPE DEPEND ON AMERICAN WHEAT AND CORN.

This Country Has an Ample Supply to Send Abroad—Foreign Demand for Corn Significant of Deficient Crops Abroad—Iron Industries Holding Back for the Election—Textile Manufacturers Gaining a Little—Heavy Cotton Receipts.

New York, Oct. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Distinctly better conditions have appeared of late and are reflected in somewhat larger employment of labor, in larger transactions, and in continued buying of materials for manufacture.

A great part of the change is due to those resistless laws of supply and demand which take wheat where it is wanted and gold where it is wanted. India is waiting for cargoes of wheat on the way from the Pacific States, just as Australia and South Africa were not so long ago. The surplus usually available from India disappears and the surplus from Russia and European countries is reduced according to late estimates 75,000,000 bushels.

Happily this country has a supply which official accounts have not correctly measured, if actual governments do not greatly mislead. Western receipts for the week were 7,243,969 bushels, against 7,351,474 last year, and this follows an increase of 14,000,000 bu in receipts during the quarter ending Sept. 30. Atlantic exports, 2,069,071 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 1,707,629 last year, are not yet so large as to force prices upward if European buying based upon European needs did not control our markets. A feature of large importance, too, is the unusually heavy foreign demand for corn, which is a rarely failing sign of deficient crops abroad, where other grains are used instead when wheat becomes scarce and dear.

Iron furnaces in blast Oct. 1 had a capacity of 112,782 tons weekly, against 129,500 Sept. 1, and 217,306 Nov. 1 last year, while unsold stocks decreased 35,852 tons, but if those of steel making concerns were included would probably show an increase. Buying of materials continues, but bessemer is a shade weaker, $11.40 at Pittsburg. The demand for products is so light and so much business is held back pending the election that decreasing output is not an unhealthy sign. There is quite a good demand for sheets, especially at the West, and rather better for pipes, and outside concerns are getting large contracts in steel and iron bars and in nails, but prices have not been reduced. Minor metals change little, with slightly better demand for copper, lead quiet, and tin weaker because visible supply, 35,400 tons, is 8,000 greater than a year ago.

Some competing manufacturers are making large sales of 100-pound tin plates at $320.

Textile manufacturers are gaining a little, and the buying of wool by large mills covers 7,662,800 pounds for the week, against 11,249,200 last year. Prices advanced about 1 per cent in September, and have since advanced even more, though few of the mills have orders for a long time. Buying of cotton has been checked by heavy receipts from plantations, 1,222,287 bales having come into sight in September, against 542,394 last year. The price has dropped seven-sixteenths for the week, and fewer now have confidence in a crop of only 7,000,000 bales.

Failures for the week were 296 in the United States, against 268 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 52 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Percentage of Increase and Decrease at Different Cities.

New York, Oct. 9.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		P. C. inc.	P. C. dec.
New York	$606,581,551	....	8.0
Chicago	84,714,745	2.0	....
Boston	97,396,985	....	8.9
Philadelphia	64,173,124	....	16.5
St. Louis	18,701,585	....	13.4
San Francisco	12,828,590	4.9	....
Baltimore	14,228,311	3.6	....
Pittsburg	15,393,501	....	8.8
Cincinnati	11,965,850	....	8.4
Kansas City	10,068,954	....	10.7
New Orleans	876,072	....	24.7
Buffalo	4,806,361	....	13.6
Milwaukee	4,727,432	....	9.7
Detroit	5,926,842	....	18.0
Louisville	5,381,368	....	9.4
Minneapolis	11,704,541	....	5.6
Omaha	3,573,421	....	7.3
Providence	5,389,700	....	14.6
Cleveland	5,399,247	....	18.7
Houston	8,198,569	9.2	....
St. Paul	4,899,638	....	9.6
Denver	2,068,042	....	28.7
Indianapolis	3,801,413	6.4	....
Columbus, O.	3,305,500	....	32.3
Hartford	2,706,050	....	4.2
Richmond	2,219,657	....	17.5
Washington	2,210,374	....	....
Dayton	612,246	....	....
Dallas	2,201,786	....	23.6
St. Joseph	1,180,421	....	22.8
Peoria	1,668,337	....	19.0
Memphis	2,880,395	37.8	....
Portland, Ore.	1,557,673	17.4	....
Rochester	1,636,466	....	....
New Haven	1,741,340	....	5.9
Savannah	3,939,546	....	8.3
Springfield, Mass.	1,399,933	....	20.4
Worcester	1,561,657	....	2.5
Portland, Me	1,520,338	1.3	....
Atlanta	1,748,527	1.1	....
Fort Worth	1,435,897	....	14.2
Waco	3,958,035	50.5	....
Syracuse	839,664	....	9.2
Des Moines	1,074,906	....	....
Grand Rapids	894,125	1.1	....
Seattle	515,582	....	14.3
Lowell	715,459	....	1.1
Wilmington, Del.	690,367	....	11.3
Norfolk	1,071,957	1.5	....
Sioux City	571,016	....	8.2
Los Angles	993,256	....	14.9
Tacoma	498,549	....	25.2
Knoxville	475,685	....	....
Spokane	818,826	52.4	....
Jacksonville	258,573	....	9.4
Lincoln	246,236	....	34.9
New Bedford	530,834	2.5	....
Wichita	356,507	21.0	....
Birmingham	509,145	....	7.6
Topeka	366,288	....	14.0
Lexington, Ky.	272,277	....	8.4
Binghamton	328,260	8.8	....
Toledo	1,436,863	....	9.4
Bay City, Mich.	272,662	....	57.3
Fall River	1,087,348	11.4	....
Akron, O.	223,000	....	32.1
Springfield, O.	152,754	....	33.3
Canton, O.	161,500	....	24.4
Sioux Falls	77,836	....	25.2
Fremont, Neb.	83,927	53.7	....
Hastings, Neb.	88,439	....	....
Chattanooga	267,775	....	....
Fargo	544,468	197.8	....
Nashville	1,012,196	....	2.8
Galveston	7,370,100	3.9	....
Salt Lake	1,113,436	....	15.2
Scranton	910,234	8.0	....
Helena	312,882	....	6.2
Augusta	1,185,703	12.3	....
Kalamazoo	67,109	1.1	....
Rockford	180,785	....	15.4
Totals United States	$1,058,172,453	....	8.0
Exclusive of New York	451,590,902	....	8.1
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,133,445	....	6.7
Toronto	6,606,689	....	1.1
Halifax	1,279,837	....	3.0
Hamilton	766,738	....	4.6
Winnipeg	1,358,623	....	21.6
St. John	718,642	....	....
Totals	$21,145,332	....	5.7

STIMULATES DEMAND FOR STAPLES.

Heavy Receipts of Cotton and Wheat Give Life to Trade.

New York, Oct. 9.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Colder weather, continued heavy receipts of cotton and wheat, and other influences have stimulated demand for staple goods at various points, but the volume of trade remains moderate, without material change from a week ago. The tendency at some centers is to a smaller volume of trade, but the general outlook is for an improved demand after election. Interior merchants adhere to the hand-to-mouth policy of buying, and wholesale merchants are inclined to examine into credits closely. Except in the cotton and wheat regions mercantile collections continue unsatisfactory. Trade improvement is reported from Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Birmingham, New Orleans, and Texas cities.

"The Pacific coast reports increasing activity in wheat, the noteworthy feature being a cargo of wheat exported to India. Total exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal (flour included as wheat) continue to attract attention in view of short supplies in Russia, India, Argentina, and Australia.

"The domestic wheat crop is more likely to approximate 500,000,000 bushels this year than only 400,000,000—the general interpretation of the government wheat crop report. With the prospect favorable to an exceptionally large demand for wheat for export within the next six months, a larger supply than heretofore reported is likely to prove fortunate. The total exports of wheat this week amount to 4,050,772 bushels, against 4,215,000 bu last week, 2,244,000 bushels in the first week of October, 1895, 3,317,000 bushels in 1894, 2,862,000 bu in 1893, and 3,625,000 bu in the corresponding week of 1892.

"There were 219 business failures in the United States reported this week, a decline of 34 as compared with last week, an increase of 17 as compared with the first week in October, 1895, and an increase of 53 as compared with the corresponding week in 1894. When contrasted with the corresponding total in 1893 this week's falling off is 115. There were 37 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week. Last week the total was 23, a year ago it was 54, and two years ago 37."

BEARISH WEEK IN STOCK MARKET.

Number of Causes Conspire to Force Prices Down.

New York, Oct. 9.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

Liquidation of speculative holdings and renewed activity by bearish operators gave an unsteady appearance to speculation and caused pretty general declines in prices this week. The professional interests which were responsible for the advance were ready to take profits on the long side and to work for a reaction in prices that would not entirely facilitate operations for the short account, but would furnish opportunity for the acquisition of lines of long stock on a more advantageous basis.

The bearish manipulation was aided by a number of circumstances. The unexpected reappearance of stringency in money and the development of the fact that there is a demand for gold for hoarding purposes had an unsettling influence on sentiment.

On the other hand, the conditions of the grain and cotton markets remove assurance that the favorable condition in our foreign trade will continue, and the renewed decline in exchange has been promptly followed by further engagements in London for shipments to this country. The total amount of specie shipped from the other side during the week is $4,350,000, and foreign exchange is at a level which affords assurance that the movement will probably continue.

Among other favorable items of news is the commendable disposition of Western railroads to settle their troubles and advance rates, while the rate war at the South seems to be a thing of the past. The decline of American Sugar stock, though a feature of the market, was the result of circumstances peculiar to the company and to the trade, the principal factors being the weakness of the raw sugar markets and the report that a large financial interest was about to establish opposition refineries. On Friday the market, with the exception of Sugar, was strong till the last hour, when renewed weakness appeared on bear selling, based on the lack of support and the fear of a bad bank statement.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 5	19,428	244	45,398	27,095
Tuesday, Oct. 6	6,166	568	19,517	18,412
Wednesday, Oct. 7	17,098	456	31,361	23,693
Thursday, Oct. 8	10,835	296	29,606	18,995
Friday, Oct. 9	2,500	200	23,000	6,000
Totals	56,027	1,764	148,882	94,225
Same period last w'k	57,278	1,963	167,522	92,207
Same period 1895	65,643	2,210	166,908	97,206
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 5	3,927	53	11,344	4,290
Tuesday, Oct. 6	2,092	13	3,120	4,550
Wednesday, Oct. 7	4,657	2	6,046	4,055
Thursday, Oct. 8	3,483	11	6,711	4,022
Friday, Oct. 9	1,600	.....	7,000	3,000
Totals	15,759	79	34,221	20,017
Same period last w'k	16,155	131	38,074	21,322
Same period 1895	18,361	105	41,928	19,550

Today's receipts are estimated at 400 cattle, 17,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep.

Cattle—Most grades of cattle declined 10c and the market closed weak, with some unsold. Native steers sold at $3.10@4.85, bulk $4.00@4.60; Western rangers sold at $3.10@3.95; native butchers' stock, $1.25@3.85; and stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.65.

Hogs—Prices ruled 5c higher than Thursday's average and the market closed strong. Heavy packing and shipping sold at $2.85@3.50, bulk $3.15@3.40; mixed and butchers', $3.10@3.55, bulk $3.35@3.50; light, $3.10@3.55, bulk $3.45@3.50; pigs, $2.00@3.50. The quality was rather better.

Sheep—Trade was active and values ruled steady to stronger. Lambs sold at $3.12½@4.65; native sheep, $1.75@3.00; and 92@116-lb Westerns at $2.25@3.00, bulk $2.70@2.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300. Market active, stronger. Native beef steers, $3.60@4.60; Western steers, $3.00@3.80; Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.00; canners, $1.25@2.30; stockers and feeders, $2.90@3.60; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 400. Market weak, closed 5c higher. Heavy, $3.05@3.15; mixed, $3.10@3.15; light, $3.20@3.30; bulk of sales, $3.10@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, none. Market steady. Natives, $2.40@2.80; Westerns, $2.25@2.75; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.50; lambs, $3.00@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 4,400. Best grades steady; others slow. Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; Texas cows, $1.75@2.75; native steers, $3.20@4.85; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; bulls, $1.50@2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 300. Market opened weak, closed strong. Bulk of sales, $3.05@3.25; heavies, $3.00@3.20; packers, $3.00@3.25; mixed, $3.05@3.30; lights, $3.20@3.30; Yorkers, $3.25@3.30; pigs, $3.15@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 700. Market steady; lambs, $3.00@4.00; muttons, $1.65@2.50.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,385; steers lower, except for good grades; native steers, poor to prime, $3.50@4.90; stags and oxen, $2.50@4.20; bulls, $2.20@2.60; dry cows, $1.30@2.60. Cables quote American steers at 10@11c, dressed weight; sheep at 9@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@8⅝c. Export tomorrow, 1,100 beeves and 2,140 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 255; quiet but steady. Veals, $5.00@5.75; grassers, $2.50@3.00; Western calves, good, $4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,937; more active; sheep firm; lambs higher. Sheep, $2.40@3.70; lambs, $4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,790; steady at $3.50@3.85.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Native beef steers, $3.80@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.75; Texas steers, $2.60@3.80; cows, $2.00@2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market active and strong. Light, $3.20@4.45; mixed, $3.00@3.30; heavy, $3.10@3.37½. Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

CURB WHEAT MARKET UNSETTLED.

Enthusiasm Aroused by Strength at Outside Points Flattens Out.

A Chicago holiday with other markets all open and prices of wheat apt to go a cent or two in either direction on short notice made the situation a nervous one for local operators. Members of the Sound Money club who had arranged to parade decided to watch the curb market when the early cables came in quoting Liverpool higher and firm at about the best price on the crop. The close for December wheat on Thursday was 68⅝c bid. On the curb as high as 69⅛c was bid early yesterday morning. New York opened at a short advance and St. Louis was ¼c up. The snap soon went out of the curb market and sales as low as the close of Thursday were reported. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth were 1,026 cars, against 999 a year ago. The showing of receipts here is bound to be large today and there is sure to be some congestion in the cash market. Duluth stocks of wheat are expected to increase 500,000 bu and Minneapolis stocks 750,000 bu. The Inspection Department worked yesterday and the inspection sheet showed 111 cars of wheat, 938 cars of corn, 518 cars of oats, and 23,000 hogs.

Mallory's crop report shows less hogs and cattle than last year, but the percentages on cattle would be increased with an easier money market. Disease among hogs is more general than expected and all States except Illinois report disease in many more counties. The report, taking last year as 100, is as follows:

States.	Fat hogs.	Pigs.	Disease counties.	Cattle.
Illinois	91	95	31	88
Iowa	89	99	83	89
Missouri	93	96	47	91
Wisconsin	100	105	3	90
Minnesota	101	104	17	79
South Dakota	93	99	9	86
Nebraska	87	96	29	82
Kansas	93	95	17	87
Indiana	105	191	49	89
Michigan	102	103	6	84
Ohio	104	109	18	100
Southern States	85	100	3	70
Percentages	95	100	312	87

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm, demand moderate; No. 2 spring, 6s; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6s 2½d; No. 1 California, 6s 3d. Futures opened firm with near and distant positions ⅝d higher; closed quiet with near positions ¼@½d higher and distant positions ½d higher; business heaviest on middle positions; October, 5s 10¾d; November, 5s 11¼d; December, 5s 11¾d; January, 5s 11¾d; March, 6s ¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 2s 11¾d. Futures opened firm with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed firm with near and distant positions ¼@¾d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 2s 11¾d; November, 3s ¼d; December, 3s ¾d; January, 3s ¾d; March, 3s 1d. Flour—Firm, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon firm, demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 33s; short ribs, 20@24 lbs, 29s 6d; long clear, light, 35@38 lbs, 29s; long clear, heavy, 40@45 lbs, 28s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45@50 lbs, 22s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 25s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 48s. Tallow, fine North American, 21s 6d. Beef, extra India mess 50s; prime mess, 40s. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 47s 8d; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard firm; prime Western, 23s; refined, in pails, 25s. Cheese firm, demand fair; fine American white, August, 48s; do colored, August, 49s. Butter, finest United States, 85s; good, 60s.

Turpentine spirits, 21s. Resin, common, 5s 4½d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil, 17s 9d. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 5¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £3.

The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 215,000 centals, including 87,000 American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 165,200 centals. The weather is fine.

Grain Yield in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Gardner figuring on returns from thrashings from 100,000 acres, estimates the wheat crop of Michigan this year at 17,109,991 bu, or 11.48 bu per acre. The estimate for oats is 28.43 bu an acre, corn 70 bu of ears, and barley 26.50 bu. Potatoes on low ground and clay soil are so badly damaged that the yield for the State is estimated at but 72 per cent. Beans are estimated at 83 per cent, winter apples 118 per cent, and late peaches 95 per cent.

STOCKS FALL OFF A BIT.

FLURRY IN MONEY RATES CAUSES A GENERAL DECLINE.

New York Market Opens with Some Spirit, but Expectations of Unfavorable Bank Statements Bring On a Reaction—Sugar and Manhattan Fall Off 2¼ Per Cent—Bonds Open Strong, but Yield in Sympathy with the Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The volume of business in stocks was lighter than on Thursday, but the dealings, aside from Sugar, were fairly well distributed. There was but slight trace of outside interest. The movement of prices was irregular. The market was rather spirited in the forenoon and displayed considerable strength on successive reports of engagements of gold for import coincident with an easier tendency in the foreign exchange market and a reduction in posted and sterling figures of ½ to 482 and 484½ by a leading drawer. Manipulation by the inside interest in various specialties furnished the chief motive power.

In the late dealings a flurry in call money figures to 8 per cent and expectations of an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow resulted in general material depression. The closing was weak, with most shares recording fractional net losses. There was little or no news bearing upon the general situation aside from the facts noted. The market opened quiet but firm, with values showing on light changes. Sugar was depressed fractionally in connection with a further reduction in the domestic refined grades of the product. Manhattan, on the other hand, displayed firmness in contrast to several of the inactive shares, which yielded materially, notably Lead preferred and Cordage guaranteed.

Sugar led the entire market in extent of trading, figuring for nearly one-third of the entire dealings, but aside from that stock the railway shares were decidedly more prominent than the industrials. London was a moderate buyer. The upward movement was chiefly based upon the covering of shorts, and when the demand was satisfied the market settled temporarily into dullness. In the general downward movement the extreme declines extended to 2¼ per cent in Sugar and Manhattan.

The bond market displayed strength at the outset, but later yielded sharply in sympathy with the depression in the share market and the development of selling pressure against the Reading issues. The bonds referred to were quoted all assessments paid. The sales were $932,000.

Governments ruled steady, with dealings of $46,000.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
New York	$90,871,044	$129,814,313
Chicago	....	15,227,151
Boston	14,515,318	21,480,617
Philadelphia	8,580,042	14,142,688
St. Louis	5,134,259	3,865,500
Baltimore	2,151,619	2,747,070
New Orleans	1,348,395	1,465,152

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: St. Louis, $1.50 discount.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 9.	Closing Oct. 8.
Amer. Sugar	63,600	107¼	105⅛	105⅛	107
Do pfd	200	98	97¼	97¼	98
Amer. Tobacco	9,600	69⅛	67½	68	68⅜
A. T. & Cable Co.	23	90	90	90	.....
Atchison	4,800	12⅝	12	12¼	12¼
Do pfd	3,500	19½	18⅝	19⅛	18¾
A. Spirits Co.	196	5½	5¼	5½	.....
Do pfd	24	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
Bay State Gas	3,500	11¼	11	11	.....
C., B. & Q.	10,200	69⅛	67¾	67¾	68½
C. & N. W.	800	98	97	97	98
C., M. & St. P.	22,400	69⅞	68¼	68⅝	69¼
Do pfd	200	124¾	124¾	124¾	.....
C., R. I. & P.	1,600	60⅝	59½	59½	60
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
Ches. & Ohio	100	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	102½	101½	101½	102
Con. Gas, N. Y.	200	146½	146½	146½	146
Chicago Gas	3,400	60⅝	59¼	59¼	59⅝
C. H. V. & Tol.	300	16	15¾	15¾	.....
Colo. Fuel & I.	300	18½	18½	18½	18
D., M. & Ft. D.	100	6	6	6	.....
E. T. & T. Co.	100	59	59	59	.....
Genl. Electric	1,000	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	26½
Illinois Steel	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	.....
Ill. Cent.	100	88	88	88	89½
Iowa Cent.	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
Do pfd	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	.....
Lake Shore	300	145	144	144	144
Louis. & Nash.	8,700	42⅞	42	42	42¼
L. E. & W. pfd.	100	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64½
Laclede Gas	2,600	26	25	25½	25½
Met. Traction	100	95	95	95	.....
M., K. & T.	300	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	.....
Do pfd	500	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22¼
Manhattan	20,200	93½	91	91⅛	91⅞
Mo. Pacific	500	19¼	19	19	19⅝
Minn. Iron	200	53	53	53	.....
Morris & Essex	20	70	70	70	.....
Nor. Pac.	200	13⅛	12¾	12¾	13
Do pfd	300	19⅝	19½	19½	19¼
N. Y. Cent.	400	91½	91	91	91½
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	400	21½	21	21¼	.....
North Amer. Co.	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
N. Y., O. & W.	600	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	.....
Nat. Lead	500	20⅞	20	20	20¼
Do pfd	200	84	84	84	85
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	10½	10½	10½	.....
*Phil. & Read.	16,300	24⅞	23	23¼	19¼
Pac. Mail	900	19¼	18¾	19¼	19¼
Pullman	100	146¼	146¼	146¼	.....
P., C., C. & St. L.	400	12½	12	12	.....
Do pfd	100	43	43	43	.....
P. & E.	25	4½	4½	4½	.....
R. W. & O.	10	114	114	114	.....
So. Ry. pfd	1,500	24	23½	23½	24
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	8½	8½	8½	.....
Texas Pacific	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
Tenn. Coal	1,100	21	20	20	21
Union Pacific	2,100	6⅛	6	6	6
U. S. Rubber	600	15¼	15	15¾	.....
Do pfd	100	68	68	68	.....
U. S. Cordage	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
Do pfd	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Do gtd	200	15½	15¼	15¼	.....
U. S. Leather	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
Do pfd	3,600	57¾	56⅞	56⅞	57
W. & L. E.	500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
Do pfd	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28
Wabash	200	6⅛	6	6	6
Do pfd	600	14¼	14	14	14¼
West. Union	1,100	82¾	81⅞	81⅞	82⅞

*All assessments paid.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	United States	35
American	107	Fargo	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	115¼	U. S. 4s reg	106½
U. S. new 4s coup	115¼	U. S. 4s coup	106½
U. S. 5s reg	110¼	U. S. 2s reg	92½
U. S. 5s coup	110¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 Ann Ar 4s.... 68	1000 NYO-W 5s...107⅝
2000 Am Spirits 6s 63	9000 NYC-StL 4s.. ....101⅞@102
57000 Atch g 4s73¼@73⅝	3000 NP 2d tr......108
31000 do adjt 4s.35@35½	1000 Ohio s f.....102
15000 Bkln U gas 5s105	1000 O-M con s f..102
500 BCR-N 1st....105	10000 OSL-N 5s tr. 61
5000 CRI-P ex 5s.. ....99½@99¾	4000 PS-LE 1st.... 85½
1000 Col-9thAv1st..112	32000 Pa Co 4½s gtd109½
3000 CPac 6s '98...100¼	100000 P-R 1st inc tr.........40⅞@41⅜
4000 C-O gen 4½s.. 69	55000 do 2d inc tr.. ....29¼@30¼
24000 CB-Q Nb x 4s 80	48000 do 3d inc tr27@28¼
1000 do deb 5s..... 95	53000 do g 4s tr75¼@75⅜
1000 CNJ g m 5srg110¼	10000 SoPac con 5s. 80½
3000 C-EI gn 5c.... 95½	1000 do of Cal 1st..104⅛
1000 C-NW con....135	3000 SV-NE 1st.... 82
1000 do 25-yr eb 5s105	13000 SA-AP 4s.51@52½
10000 C-NP 1st tr.. 39	41000 SoRy 5s.82⅜@83
12000 CCC-StL StL Div 4s........ 91	1000 StP-SC 1st....125
1000 CHV-T 5s.... 83½	1000 StPM-M E M Div.........100¼
2000 D-RG 4s...... 87	4000 do Mont C 4s. 88
3000 EdisonEl 5s.. ....106¾@107	3000 StPM-M 2d...116
4000 Erie 1st......130	1000 TC-R B Div 6s........ 82½
3000 do 1st con....104	1000 Tex P 1st 5s.. 81
1000 do 2d.........113	28000 do 2d inc..17@17¼
12000 G H-S A M-P deb......91@91¼	10000 Tex-N 5s con. 94½
8000 H-StJo con...114¼	45000 U S 5s........110½
1000 I-GtN 1st....116½	16000 US Cord 1st tr ....19@20
1000 KyCen 4s.... 84	10000 Va fund debt 2-3 of 1991... 57¼
5000 LexAv-Pf1st..111½	3000 Wab 1st 5s...104
20000 KP 1st cn tr.. 64	3000 do 2d........ 67
12000 LNA-C con.. 75	18000 WisCen 1st tr ....31¼@31⅝
10000 M-StP S M dv115	1000 WNY-P g m. 40
10000 MK-T 1st 4s. ....80@80¼	12000 WS gtd 4s... ....103¼@103⅛
75000 do 2d.....53⅝@53½	3000 do reg.......103½
2000 M-Essex 1st. 140	
14000 M-Int 1st70⅝@71	
7000 NP tr 5s...... 44⅞	
8000 do tr ntes86¼@88	

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—There was a lot of bullish talk on Bay State Gas in the Boston market and one-eighth of 1 per cent was paid to call it at 6½ today and at 7 today and tomorrow. The price touched 5⅝, later 5⅝. United Gas 5s losing 2 more to 70. Montana rallied from 84¾ to 86 on short covering and then fell to 83½. Dominion call touched 7¼@7½, with one-eighth of 1 per cent bid to put 1,000 shares at 7 today. Atchison adjustments rose ⅞ to 35¾, and that is about all that there was in the trading to call for comment. Old Dominion lost ½ to 14¾, Sugar had a net decline of 2¼ for the day, closing at 105; Atlantic lost ¼ to 17½, Bell Telephone 1 to 203.

The tone of the money market strengthens rather than weakens. Between banks loans are practically at 6 per cent. On call, outside, 6@7 per cent is the quoted rate; on time 6@7 per cent. The best factory paper discounts at 6 per cent, and mercantile paper 7@8 per cent. Bankers are loath to loan to any except regular customers. Sterling exchange is weak at a reduction of ¼ cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	10,300	106⅝	107¼	105	105¼
Do pfd	75	97⅞	97⅞	97	97
Atchison	475	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼
Bay State Gas	7,100	5⅝	....	5⅝	5⅝
Bell Telephone	15	204	204	203	203
Boston & Maine	70	159	159	158	158
C., B. & Q.	2,900	68⅝	69	67¾	67¾
Chi. Junc. Ry	10	94	94	94	94
Do pfd	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Erie Telephone	200	59	59	59	59
Fitchburg pfd	2	90	90	90	90
Gen. Electric	50	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Illinois Steel	80	41	42	41	41
Mex. Central	90	8	8	8	8
West End R. R.	60	67¾	67¾	67	67
Wis. Central	25	1½	1½	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$2000 Atch 4s.... 73¼	$12000 Gas 1st 5s..70@71
25000 do adj 4s.34¼@35¾	5000 Mex C 4s... 65¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Are Dull but Less Unsettled at London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"The stock markets were dull today, but at the same time were rather less unsettled and securities were more marketable. Consols were steady in spite of the gold exports because the government is supporting the market with purchases.

"Americans were steady and on the receipt of New York prices the market closed very good at the best. Mines were steadier on the information of a syndicate said to be headed by prominent financiers to support the market.

It is believed here that, while the gold exports to America may be largely accounted for by natural causes, the movement is being much increased by the hoarding in the United States pending the result of the election. In addition to the gold shipped from here to America today a considerable amount has gone from the Bank of England.

In Paris the market was better and in Berlin steady.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks here today:

Bulwer	40	Ontario	800
Chollar	200	Ophir	110
Crown Point	50	Plymouth, ofd	20
Con. Cal. & Va	155	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	105	Quicksilver pfd ofd	1500
Gould & Curry	65	Sierra Nevada	63
Hale & Norcross	130	Standard	145
Homestake	2900	Union Con	65
Iron Silver	30	Yellow Jacket	35
Mexican	45		

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks here today:

Allouez Min. Co.	50	Kearsarge	10
Atlantic	17	Osceola	24¼
Boston & Mont	83½	Quincy	110
Butte & Boston	2¼	Tamarack	85
Calumet & Hecla	315	Wolverines	7
Franklin	9		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	14	Gould & Currie	73
Alpha Con.	15	Hale & Norcross	14
Andes	27	Justice	7
Belcher	65	Kentuck Con.	6
Best & Belcher	100	Mexican	46
Bodie Con.	55	Mono	15
Bullion	20	Occidental Con.	46
Bulwer Con.	40	Ophir	120
Caledonia	15	Overman	15
Challenge Con.	55	Potosi	75
Chollar	220	Savage	54
Confidence	145	Sierra Nevada	72
Con. Cal. and Va.	170	Union Con.	60
Con. Imperial	2	Utah Con.	6
Crown Point	55	Yellow Jacket	34
Exchequer	3		

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 83,300 bu; exports, 15,994 bu. Spot inactive; No. 1 hard, 76¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options were advanced sharply by strong opening cables and moderate foreign buying, but soon yielded to general unloading by scalpers, attributed to heavy receipts and easier late cables, and closed dull at a partial advance of ⅛c; No. 2 red, October, 73c; December, 74 9-16@75¼c; closed 74⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 104,300 bu; exports, 13,189 bu. Spot inactive; No. 2, 29¾c elevator. Options stronger on smaller receipts than expected and covering by shorts, closing at ⅝c net advance. October closed 29½c; December, 30 1-16@30⅛c. closed 30⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 33,600 bu; exports, 24,438 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 21⅝c. Options quiet, but steady with corn, closing unchanged to ⅛c net advance. October closed 21⅝c; December, 22⅝@22¾c, closed 22⅝c.

Hay steady. Hops quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool steady. Beef firm. Cut meats steady. Lard steady; Western steam, $4.60; refined firm; continent, $4.90; S. A., $5.25; compound, 4½@4¾c. Pork firm; mess, $8.25@8.75; short clear, $8.50@9.50. Tallow firm.

Cotton-seed oil active and excited; prime crude, 22½@23c; do f. o. b. mills, 15@17½c; butter grades, 28c; prime white, 27@28c.

Petroleum quiet; united closed $1.16 bid. Resin firm; strained, common to good, $1.77½@1.80. Turpentine firm; 28@28½c. Rice firm. Molasses steady.

Pig iron quiet; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@13.00. Copper steady; brokers', $10.50; exchange, $10.75@11.00. Lead steady; brokers', $2.60; exchange, $2.70@2.75. Tin quiet; straits, $12.60@12.65. Plates quiet. Spelter quiet; domestic, $3.60@3.70.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5@10 points decline on unfavorable cables; steadier on larger warehouse deliveries and firm feeling in spot department; declined sharply under liquidation. Closed weak at 20@35 points net decline; October, 9.75c; November, 9.60c; December, 9.25@9.45c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7, jobbing, 11¼c; invoice, 10⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@17c.

Sugar—Raw steady; refined sugar quiet; No. 6, 3⅝c; standard A, 4c; confectioners' A, 4c; cut loaf, 4⅝c; crushed, 4⅝c; powdered, 4⅜c; granulated, 4¼c; cubes, 4⅜c.

Butter—Receipts continue light, and with buyers bidding sharply for all the available goods prices of extra Western were advanced to 18c. Firsts are firm at 16@17c.

Cheese—Fancy large full cream are in small supply and firm at 9¾c. Small size full cream are in good demand from the home trade at full former figures.

Eggs—Arrivals are quite moderate and really fancy fresh scarce and wanted at 18c. Fair to good lots bring 17c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 2 to 4 points higher, due to the first cables showing up better than looked for, but there was very little outside interest, and with heavy receipts and later lower Liverpool advices there was a rush to sell and prices declined 10 to 12 points. During the afternoon the market rallied sharply and developed increased activity and strength, closing strongly at an advance of 3 points on October and 6 to 10 points on other months as compared with yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported a fair business in spot cotton. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 11,000. Receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 3,000. Middling uplands, 4½d. Futures steady, 3-64d to 4-64d decline; closed steady at 3 to 5½ net decline.

Manchester—Yarns dull and irregular; cloths quiet.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
October	4,000	7.63	7.49	7.58@7.59
November	11,300	7.66	7.50	7.64@7.65
December	38,400	7.81	7.63	7.78@7.79
January	123,100	7.91	7.72	7.88@....
February	3,500	7.95	7.78	7.93@7.94
March	30,100	7.99	7.80	7.98@7.99
April	1,500	7.98	7.88	8.02@8.04
May	3,400	8.07	7.92	8.06@8.07
June	2,800	8.05	7.93	8.09@8.11

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—Wheat—The local wheat market had a dead sentiment to work against and a standstill condition prevailed. There was some curb trading with Chicago, but the start of the sound money parade there at 11 o'clock cut that off and the local market dragged along for two hours more with almost no fluctuation. The opening market was strong on higher cables. December wheat opened higher at 65⅞c and advanced to 66c, broke to 65⅝c, and closed 65¾@65⅞c; May opened at 69⅝c, sold from 69½c to 69⅞c, and closed at 69¼@69⅜c. Flour—Quiet; first patents, $3.65@3.85; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clears, $2.70@2.80; second clears, $2.00@2.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Wheat active; slightly higher; No. 2 hard, 60¼@62c; No. 3, 57¼@59½c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 3, 68@69c; No. 2 spring, 59c; No. 3, nominally 57@58c. Corn slow; slightly lower; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; No. 2 white, 21@21¼c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 mixed, nominally 17@18c; No. 2 white, new, nominally 18@19c; old, 21c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 31@32c. Hay steady; choice timothy, $7.00@7.50; choice prairie, $4.50@5.00. Butter firm; creamery, 13@14c; dairy, 9@12c. Eggs dull and weak; 13c. Receipts—Wheat, 100,800 bu; corn, 42,900 bu; oats, 28,000 bu. Shipments, none.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 70½c; track, 71@72½c; No. 2 hard, cash, 64¼c asked; December, 71⅛@71⅞c; May, 76¼c asked. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 21¼c; December, 21½@21⅝c asked; May, 24¼c asked. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 cash, 16c; May, 20¼c bid. Rye—Elevator, 34¼c. Pork—Higher; standard mess, jobbing, $6.75@7.00. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $4.00; choice, $4.10. Lead—$2.50@2.55 nominal. Spelter—$3.45 asked.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 9.—Corn—Easier; No. 2, 22¼c; No. 3, 21¾c. Oats—Active; No. 2 white, 20¼@20⅜c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 83,400 bu; oats, 104,300 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 8,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 38,950 bu; oats, 92,650 bu; rye, none; whisky, 795 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; December, 69c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; October, 67c; December, 67⅝c bid; May, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3, 61¾@62¾c; rejected, 53¾@62¼c. Car inspection—Wheat, 367. Receipts—Wheat, 297,499 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 257,038 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.40; good, $1.45. Spirits—Firm; 24⅝@25¼c. Tar—Firm; $1.05. Turpentine—Steady, hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

REHEARING.

2—Brewer-Hoffman Co. vs. Boddie; denied.
8—Hyman vs. Harding; denied.
9—Murray vs. Tolman; denied.
10—Griffith vs. Griffith; denied.
10—Berriman vs. Marvin; denied.
14—Borg vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; denied.
15—Pearson vs. City of Chicago; denied.
16—Hollenback vs. Detrich; denied.
17—Fitch vs. Gray; denied.
18—Blair vs. Carr; denied.
21—Gaseh vs. Nichoff; denied.
23—Fehr vs. Gasch; denied.
24—Porter vs. Porter; denied.
26—Kittridge vs. Nichols; denied.
27—Board of Trade vs. Nelson; denied.
19—Addison Pipe and Steel Co. vs. City of Chicago; rehearing allowed.
20—Hogan vs. City of Chicago; rehearing allowed.

ADVISEMENT DOCKET.

96—Phelps vs. Lake Street Elevated Road; leave to file additional briefs denied.
97—Doane vs. Lake Street Elevated Road; leave to file additional briefs denied.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

1—Williams vs. People; time to file briefs by people extended ten days.
People's docket set for call Oct. 22.

CIVIL DOCKET.

11—Chicago Gaslight Co. vs. Henrichson; time to file relator's briefs ten days.
132—Adams vs. Aukland; time to file briefs denied.
131—Lyon vs. Hammond and Blue Island Railroad; time to file abstract and brief denied.
114—Mueller vs. Conrad; time to file abstracts and briefs denied.
119—Thilmont vs. Thilmont; motion for immediate mandate allowed.
54—People vs. General Electric Railway; motion to strike plea in abatement from files and for time to reply to plea.
64—Cracraft vs. Stout; motion to dismiss writ of error.
125—Briggs vs. Dunne; motion to dismiss appeal.
129—Supreme Lodge vs. Portingal; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
141—Peterman vs. Hahn; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.
171—Flynn vs. Coakley; motion by appellant for time to file abstract and brief.
175—Boynton vs. People; motion for leave to use records of former term.
189—Chicago and Alton Railroad vs. People; motion by appellant for time to file abstracts and briefs.
196—White vs. Town of West Chicago; motion for supersedeas.
205—Brin vs. Larimer; motion to dismiss appeal.
220—Cass vs. People; leave to file briefs instanter.
221—Calvin vs. People; leave to file briefs instanter.
Adjourned till Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

Great Irrigation Work.

Ditches are now in course of construction in the Big Horn Basin, in Wyoming, which will irrigate 125,000 acres of land.

CASTLES STILL IN JAIL.

STRONG EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF THE WEALTHY CALIFORNIANS.

Secretary Roosevelt Visits the Prisoners and Has a Talk with the San Francisco Merchant, Who, with His Wife, Is Charged by London Tradesmen with Shoplifting—Opinion Expressed That the Woman May Be Unsound Mentally.

London, Oct. 9.—Startling evidence, it is said, will be offered by the police when the case against the Castles, the wealthy San Franciscans charged with shoplifting, is called on Tuesday, and it is now practically certain that the Public Prosecutor will oppose the release of either of the prisoners on bail.

Mr. Roosevelt, the first secretary of the United States Embassy here, interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Castle at Holloway Jail today. The prisoners were conducted to the solicitors' room in the prison for an interview.

Mr. Castle showed signs of the deepest depression, and when he started to speak to Mr. Roosevelt broke down completely and cried like a child. He exclaimed:

"We are both innocent. I hope that my mother in San Francisco will not hear of this, as it will kill her if she does."

Mr. Castle added in a somewhat calmer strain: "I wish to thank our American friends for their kindness and to ask them not to lose faith in our integrity."

Mrs. Castle was suffering from severe pains in the head and seemed to be dazed in the presence of visitors. She said that she was unable to speak on account of a headache. Previous to the arrest a physician had prescribed for her at the Hotel Cecil when she was suffering from melancholia.

Is Mrs. Castle Insane?

Mr. Roosevelt, the secretary of the embassy, says that he left the prison today convinced that if any man is innocent Mr. Castle is. He added that he can only think that his wife is not in her right mind. Otherwise he cannot explain why a plated toast-fork marked "Hotel Cecil" has been found in her effects.

Police Inspector Arrow, who has been placed in charge of the extraordinary case, says that numerous articles from the continent were found in the trunks of the Castles upon their arrest. He has communicated with the foreign police in an effort to fix the identity of some of these articles, but had not yet received any response. He has, however, received numerous complaints from London merchants.

Among the effects found in the trunk are many articles still bearing the private shop mark of the establishments from which they came, which it is the custom of the establishments always to remove when the articles have been purchased and before they are sent out. A complete list of the alleged stolen articles has not yet been made ready.

View of the Police.

"When I first arrested Mr. and Mrs. Castle," Inspector Arrow continued, "I did them an injustice by thinking I had caught two notorious thieves. Subsequent events have disproved this.

"I am sorry for the man, but I cannot account why he did not know that these goods were in his wife's possession. Knowing the extent of his wealth I have advised against the prisoners being admitted to bail."

The case comes up again at Marlborough Street Police Court on Tuesday next and the Castles will remain in jail until that time.

Many additional telegrams of sympathy with the prisoners have been received at the United States Embassy, and Secretary Olney has again cabled confirming and emphasizing his first message.

The Chief of Police of San Francisco and the President of the Merchants' Exchange of that city on behalf of the association have wired the indorsement of the integrity and high standing of Mr. Castle, and the Chief Rabbi of California has cabled to Hebrew counsel here to defend the prisoners.

Col. Macfarland of the Spreckleses came here from Liverpool to do everything possible for Mr. and Mrs. Castle. He called at the United States Embassy and will assist at the meeting of counsel in order to discuss the question of making an application for bail.

Treated with Consideration.

The Castles, in view of the strange features of the case, are treated with every consideration in Holloway jail. They wear their own clothes, provide their own food, and are living in decent rooms.

The prison doctor has been instructed to furnish a special report of the condition of the health of Mrs. Castle. Permission has also been granted to enable any doctor selected by the friends of the Castles to make a special report upon her health.

The case has now been taken up by the Treasury Department and the public prosecutor and the police are making inquiries at West End stores in order to find the owners of a number of articles, furs, silver, etc., which were found in Mrs. Castle's trunks at the Hotel Cecil, all packed and labeled for the steamer leaving last Tuesday. These trunks are now at the Vine Street Police Station. Their contents, which fill several pages of a catalogue, are valued at $2,500.

Bayard Cables to Olney.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Secretary Olney has received a dispatch from Ambassador Bayard to the effect that all possible assistance is being rendered the Castles, for whom eminent counsel have been engaged.

DUE TO "OSTENTATIOUS NEGLECT."

Rosebery's Resignation Attributed to Harcourt and Morley.

London, Oct. 9.—The Standard, Conservative, says that there is a disposition among the Liberals to attribute Lord Rosebery's retirement to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's speech at Ebb Vale on Monday. Sir William avoided any reference to his chief, while John Morley, who formerly supported him, has lately avoided any public reference to Lord Rosebery and has been supposed to favor Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The Standard alleges that Lord Rosebery was very sensitive at this ostentatious neglect.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Times finds among the Radicals little disposition to invite Lord Rosebery to reconsider his resignation. The rank and file of the party treat the incident as one that was bound to happen sooner or later.

Lord Rosebery received a warm welcome at the Radical reception at Edinburg.

Ivory Brought Into Court.

London, Oct. 9.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the saloonkeeper of New York, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the alleged dynamite conspiracy, was brought up again today on remand at Bow Street Police Court, and was again remanded for a week.

Native Soldiers Mutiny.

Manilla, Oct. 9.—A company of native soldiers at Mindanao, an island of the Malay Archipelago, and second largest of the Philippine Islands, has mutinied and killed its officers.

Bismarck's Health.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The Volks Zeitung says that Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia and insomnia.

CONCERNING ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

Diamond Solitaire Outrivaled by the Lucky Ruby.

The most correct engagement ring to give the dearest girl in the world is no longer a diamond solitaire, but a ruby. This will be unwelcome news for impecunious bridegrooms, but the jewelers declare it is a fact.

The ruby is supposed to be of all stones the most lucky—a pretty legend connected with the gem is that Noah was supposed to have had a ruby of marvelous brilliancy in the ark, and that the roseate light it emitted was sufficient to illuminate the wonderful boat until all danger was past.

Many of the oldest betrothal rings were set with rubies, these stones being the acknowledged love token of long ago.

And, speaking of ancient love tokens, the British Museum contains a love letter which was written 3,500 years ago. This is no doubt the oldest love letter in existence, and it is also the most substantial, as it was written on a brick. The letter was a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian Princess.

Ohio's Coal Production.

Ohio's production of coal last year amounted to the great quantity of 13,683,879 tons, an increase of 1,773,660 tons over the preceding year.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Samilac Is Safe.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9.—The steamer Samilac, which was reported as probably lost from Erie last night, is safe. It loaded coal at Ashtabula yesterday and left that port last night.

Freights and Charters.

CLEVELAND, O.—Duluth was a little weak today, but late this afternoon tonnage was placed at 2 cents. Ore men are not getting any tonnage, and if the movement of grain continues heavy they will have to pay better rates. There is a fair demand for tonnage at Marquette and Escanaba. No change is noted in coal rates.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The rate to Bay City advanced 5 cents today. Charters: Maine, Buckout, Exile, Bay City, 30 cents; Rhodes, Aragon, Duluth, 20 cents; Porter, Cahoon, Brainard, Racine, 40 cents. It is thought there will be plenty of coal for shipment here next week.

Vessel Movements.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Republic, Buffalo.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Aurora. Sheltered—Bertie Calkins.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Selkirk, Bannockburn, Melrose. Departed—Seguin.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Desmond. Cleared—Craig, Lake Erie ports; Appomattox, Duluth.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Colin Campbell, C. B. Jones. Cleared—Flour: Nebraska, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Argonaut, Tokio, Raleigh, Phenix. Cleared—McVittie, Ogdensburg; Waverly, Escanaba.

FORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Boyce, Averill, Samoa, Celtic, Arabian. Down—Cuba, Rogers, Glengarry, Minnedosa.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Dobbins. Cleared—Maryland, Harvey Brown, Neosho, Robert Rhodes, Corsica, Lake Erie ports.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Alva, Hundred Seventeen, Waldo, McWilliams, Graves. Cleared—Keystone, Cleveland; Plowboy, Detroit.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal: Choctaw, Duluth. Light: Robert Wallace, Fryer, Yale, Duluth; Kaliyuga, Marquette.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Forest City. Cleared—Coal—Tampa, Jackfish Bay; Buttirini, Ashland. Light—Fontana, Marquette.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Porter, Chamberlain, Inter Laken, Pontiac, Andaste, Devereux, Cherokee, Chippewa, Lake Erie ports.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Bielman, Wesley, Sanilac. Cleared—Wheat—Arthur, Locke, Buffalo. Coal—C. B. Lockwood, Duluth. Timber—Dunn, Kingston.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Oliver Mitchell, Westside, Bangor, Matoa. Cleared—Light—Josephine, Selwyn Eddy, Wotan, Schoolcraft, Duluth; Monitor, Alpena. Coal—Helena, Milwaukee; Louisiana, Chicago; Leighton, Toledo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Northern Queen, Alaska, Kirby, Gratwick, Spokane, White & Friant, Law. Departed—Maritana, Rappahannock, Buffalo, grain; Badger State, Ward, Buffalo, flour; John Eddy, Ashland, light; Sagamore, Two Harbors, light; Granada, Lake Erie, ore.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Butters, 2:30 a. m.; Iowa, 3; Joys, 4; Hinton, 6; Mason, Arcadia, 7:30; Mills, 9; Lawson, 10; Olga, Rising Star, 11; Mosher, noon; Driver, Hilton, 1 p. m.; Ann Maria, Mott, 1:30; Libbie Nau, 2; Foster, 2:30; Magill, 5; Soper, 7. Up—Lora, 9 a. m.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Progress, 1:30 p. m.; Ramapo, 2; Masaba, 2:20; Gov. Smith, 4; Globe, M. T. Green, Oakleaf, 4:10; Lansing, 5. Down—Tuscarora, 10:30 last night; Chicago, 11:40; Forest City and consort, 1:20 a. m.; New York, 2:30; Clarion, 3; Rees, 6; Chemung, 6:40; Plankinton, Centurion, 7:40; Uganda, 8:30; Suffel, Richards, Winslow, Harper, 9:20; Pope, 9:30; Presley, Redington, Wade, 12:50 p. m.; Owego, 1; Bessemer, Nasmyth, 2:30; Oglebay, 3:30; J. B. Ketcham, Bartlett and consort, 4:20. Up—North Star, 5:30; Robert Mills, 6; Panther, 6:30; Philip Minch, 7:30; C. B. Lockwood, 8. Down—Ericsson, Holley, 7:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Oglebay, 11:20; Ericsson and consort, 1:20 p. m.; Canisteo and consorts, 4:30. Up—Drake, 11:15 last night; Lindsay, 1:30 a. m.; Paris, 2:40; North Wind, 3; Buffalo, 3:10; Davidson, 3:30; Omaha, 4:20; Kelton, 6:20; Tacoma, Senator, 6:40; Armour, 7:15; Mariposa, 7:30; Naples, 8:15; Olympia, 9:15; Pridgeon, 11:30; Cuba, 11:40; Wawatam, 1 p. m.; Ford, 1:10; America, 1:30; Italia; 2:10; Penobscot, 3:30; Charles Eddy, Wilbur, 4:10; Griffin, 4:30; Australasia, 4:40; Yakima, 5. Up—Australasia, 5:10; Moran, 5:20; Ramapo, 8:15; Stevens, 8:40. Down—Cort and consort, 5:10; Thomson and consort, 5:20. Wind southeast, fresh.

MACINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Boston, 11 last night; Tuttle, Dundee, midnight; Mecosta, Ashland, 12:40 a. m.; Lagonda, 1:20; Scranton, 4:20; Parks Foster, 5:40; Niko, Churchill, 6:30; Zenith City, 6:50; Toltec, Miztec, 7:40; Tioga, 8; Wilhelm and consort, 10:10; Baldwin and consorts, 11:10; Mary Groh, 1:40 p. m.; Neff, 3; Denver, 7:15. Down—Holland and consorts, 2 a. m.; Elphicke, 3; Delaware, 3:30; Spry, Johnson, 3:40; Oregon, 4:30; Germania and consorts, 5:40; Milwaukee, 6; Russia, 6:30; Quito, 7; Rhodes, 8:20; Hurlbut, Clint, 9:20; Sheriffs, 9:50; Pabst, 11:10; Folsom, 1:40 p. m.; Nebraska, 2:40; Harlem, 3:20; Stewart and consorts, 3:30; James Lockwood, 6; Tom Adams, 6:40. Wind southeast, strong; clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Weed, 1:40 a. m.; Colorado, 4:15; China, Frontenac, Northern Wave, 4:40; St. Andrew, 6:15; Pioneer, 9; Huron City, Caledonia, Mather and whalebacks, Neshoto, 9:30; Genoa, Kearsarge, 10:20; Ed Smith, 2, 11; Manitoba, 11; Avon, 11:40; Gratwick [wood] and whaleback, 1 p. m.; Sheldon, Southwest, Spry, Johnson, 4; Castalia, Murphy, 4:30; Iron King, Iron Queen, Maricopa, 5:30; Rosedale, 5:40. Down—Glasgow, 10:20 last night; Cadillac, Nyanza, 10:40; Fairbairn, Krupp, 12:30 a. m.; Business, 2:20; Merida, 4; Orr, Parker, 5:30; Yuma, Vulcan, 8; Athabasca, 9; Pontiac, 9:20; Marigold, 10; Shenandoah, Algeria, Armenia, 10:30; Devereux, Marshall, Kingfisher, Tilden, 11:30; Mahoning, noon; Germanic, Hutchinson, 1:30 p. m.; George Farwell, 2:30. Up—Queen City, 6:20; Holland, Minch, Warmington, 7:30; Roby, Becker, 8; Leuty, Bottsford, Judd, 8:20.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—G. C. Markham, Ida E., Manistee; I. W. Stephenson, Pewaukee, Menominee; W. J. Carter, Ludington; E. Ellinwood, Muskegon; Advance, Peshtigo; E. Scoville, Frankfort. Coal—Phenix, Buffalo; City of London, Erie. Light—City of Rome, South Chicago; Apples—Waleska, South Haven. Iron—Pentland, Escanaba.

Cleared—Light—C. H. Hackley, Frankfort; Lookout, Garth; Annie Laura, Elk Rapids; Butcher Boy, Marinette; G. C. Markham, Manistee; Constitution, Duluth; Roanoke, Ludington; I. W. Stephenson, Menominee; E. Scoville. Sutton's Bay, Mose—W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg; A. Orr, Buffalo. Grain—J. Rugee, Ogdensburg; City of Rome, T. Maytham, Buffalo.

Cotton Mills Increasing.

The total number of Southern cotton mills last year was 435. Of these fifteen have been "crossed out" and merged into other concerns and three were burned, reducing the number to 420. To this number, however, fifty-five new mills were added during the year, making the total now 475.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

Rookery Building

Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000.

BANKING & SAVINGS DEP'TS. Interest allowed on deposits.

TRUST DEPARTMENT. Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Trustee.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEP'T. Letters of Credit, Drafts and Cable Transfers on all parts of the world.

BOND DEPARTMENT. High-grade Investment Securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

WANTED—Clothing Salesman

We want two or three Clothing Salesmen with an established trade. Must be able to show results for the past two or three years. Will pay a liberal salary to the right kind of man. We would take a good salesman who has had no experience on the road, provided he has a reasonable knowledge of Clothing and can show that he has accumulated some money. Would not accept a man who is dependent. Call in person. Our line will run in price from $4.50 to $13.50 next season.

WORK BROS. & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

WHEAT.

The situation has not been so favorable for dollar wheat for 10 years as it is right now. Why not get some of it before the opportunity is gone? Write for market letter and information

EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO., No. 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

BUY GOLD MORTGAGES OF H. O. STONE & CO. 206 LA SALLE ST.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Illinois

AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at close of business Oct. 6, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,199,642.[illegible]
Overdrafts		31,904.[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, par value		50,000.00
Other bonds		181,200.00
Real estate		91,343.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Cash Assets—		
Cash	$2,489,325.60	
Due from banks and bankers	2,022,739.29	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	469,137.42	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,000.00	4,983,202.31
Total		$14,539,442.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		315,212.41
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		3,462.94
Deposits, individual	$8,547,588.48	
Deposits, banks	3,628,178.21	12,175,766.69
Total		$14,539,442.14

OFFICERS.

GEO. SCHNEIDER, President.
WALTER L. PECK, Vice-President.
WM. A. HAMMOND, 2d Vice-President.
CARL MOLL, Cashier.
HENRY D. FIELD, Asst. Cashier.
HENRY R. KENT, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George E. Adams, Wm. D. Kerfoot, S. B. Cobb, Wm. R. Page, Charles R. Corwith, Walter L. Peck, Wm. A. Hammond, Aug. S. Campbell, Robt. E. Jenkins, Paul Juergens, George Schneider.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,537,[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
U. S. and other stocks and bonds	119,000.00
Due from other National banks and bankers	910,774.[illegible]
Five per cent redemption fund	2,250.00
Cash	2,231,517.[illegible]
Total	$8,955,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	140,[illegible]
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	6,769,[illegible]
Dividend unpaid	[illegible]
Total	$8,955,[illegible]

Union Trust Company Bank,

Northeast Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Receives accounts of merchants, manufacturers and bankers.
Allows interest on Savings Deposits.
Issues Certificates bearing interest payable on demand.
Pays interest on checking accounts.
Money to loan on approved collaterals.
Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.

S. W. RAWSON, President.
F. L. WILK, Vice-President.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

JONES & CO.,

Rooms 205-206 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg. Same Floor Chicago Stock Exchange.

STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON, CASH OR MARGIN.

Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of securities and speculative commodities cannot possibly be excelled. We extend every possible attribute that could contribute to the success of an investor or operator.

We believe that investors who wish to avail themselves of the present low prices of Stocks and Bonds must make their purchases before the election.

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO., 115-117 La Salle-st.

Tel. Express 566.

VERMILYE & CO

BANKERS,

NASSAU & PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY,

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

SPECIAL FUND OF $200,000 TO LOAN

BUILDING LOANS PREFERRED, in amounts from $2,500 to $15,000.

KNOTT, LEWIS & CO

95 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

TRADERS IN WHEAT.

The heavy export demand and large gold importations must result in much higher prices. Write for our daily market review and new book—free. Posted quotations, private wire service, and best facilities.

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ROBERT H. KELLY & COMPANY, Members Chicago Board of Trade.

ENTIRE 10th FLOOR, 226-228 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

BUY WHEAT

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No. 122 Rialto Building, for their book on statistics and speculative information, and daily market letter, both free.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Accommodations for customers, with quotations posted.

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4 BOARD OF TRADE. Ground Floor.

GRAIN, STOCKS, PROVISIONS. Investment Securities.

Globe Savings Bank,

UNDER STATE CONTROL.

MONADNOCK BUILDING.

4% Interest on Savings Deposits.

ORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Bank of Illinois
CHICAGO,
Illinois, at close of business Oct. 6, 1896.
RESOURCES.
... $9,199,642.21
... circulation, par 31,904.62
... 50,000.00
... 181,200.00
...h U. S. Treas- 91,243.00
...irculation) 2,250.00
... $2,489,325.60
...and 2,022,739.29
...ng- 469,137.42
...eas- 2,000.00 4,983,202.31
... $14,539,442.14
ABILITIES.
... $1,000,000.00
... 1,000,000.00
... 315,213.45
...outstanding 45,000.00
... 3,462.00
... $8,547,588.48
... 3,628,178.21 12,175,766.69
... $14,539,442.14
OFFICERS.
...President.
...K, Vice-President.
...OND, 2d Vice-President.
...L, Cashier.
...D. FIELD, Asst. Cashier.
...Y R. KENT, 2d Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. D. Kerfoot,
Wm. R. Page,
Walter L. Peck,
Aug. S. Campbell,
Paul Juergens,
...ge Schneider.

...OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
... NATIONAL BANK
CHICAGO,
...the State of Illinois, at ... Business, Tuesday, ... 6th, 1896.
RESOURCES.
... $5,587,979.90
... 6,909.68
... 96,925.80
...and bonds ... 119,000.00
...tional banks and ...
... 910,774.89
...ption fund ... 2,250.00
... 2,231,817.06
... $8,955,657.33
...ABILITIES.
... $1,000,000.00
... 1,000,000.00
... 140,456.30
...outstanding 45,000.00
... 6,769,851.03
... 250.00
... $8,955,657.33

...Trust
...ny Bank,
...Madison and Dearborn-sts.
...ts of merchants, manu... bankers.
...n Savings Deposits.
...s bearing interest payable
...checking accounts.
...n approved collaterals.
...ge and Letters of Credit.
...Y. RAWSON, President.
... WILK, Vice-President.
... WILSON, Cashier.

...& CO.,
...6 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.
...or Chicago Stock Exchange.
...CKS, WHEAT, COTTON,
...OR MARGIN.
...r dealing in all kinds of se...lative commodities cannot ...d. We extend every possi... could contribute to the suc... or operator.

... that investors who ...d themselves of the ...prices of Stocks and ...make their purchases ...ction.
...UGHTER & CO.,
115-117 La Salle-st.
...566.

...ILYE & CO
...ANKERS,
...& PINE STREETS,
... YORK CITY,
...S. Government Bonds ...vestment Securities. ...eceived and Interest ... on Balances.

...0,000 TO LOAN
...LOANS PREFERRED, ...rom $2,500 to $15,000.
... LEWIS & Co
...born-st., Chicago.

...Y TO LOAN
...tate at Lowest Rates of Interest ... Loans promptly made.
... TEMPLE STOCK
...GHT AND SOLD.
...N PARKER & CO.,
... 100 Washington-st.

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... demand and large gold imports ... much higher prices. Write for ...view and new book—free. ..., private wire service, and best
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226-228 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

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... MURRAY & CO.,
...uilding, for their book on statis...e information, and daily market
... Chicago Board of Trade. Ac... customers, with quotations

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GRAIN, STOCKS, PROVISIONS.
Investment Securities.

...Savings Bank,
...ER STATE CONTROL
...DNOCK BUILDING.
...st on Savings Deposits

THEY MUST PAY OR QUIT.

STATE EMPLOYES ASSESSED FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Attendants Upon the Blind, Deaf, Insane, and Dumb at Jacksonville Are Said to Have Been Coerced Into Donating Money to Be Used for Promoting the Political Interests of Gov. Altgeld—Assessments Range from $2 to $50.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—It is reported that Gov. Altgeld has abandoned all efforts for the general ticket, and is turning every force to his own campaign, and to that end everything in the State over which he can exert any influence has to bend to his will.

As is well known the party is short of funds just now, and in order to eke out the campaign fund assessments have been ordered on the employés of the State institutions in this city.

The school for the blind has but few who can thus be taxed, but the deaf and dumb institute has a good many, and the central hospital for the insane has proved a rich field for the spoilsman here. The work, it is said, has been regular and systematic, and good sums have been realized.

First came the report of a thrifty Israelite from Chicago who was sent by the Springfield authorities to measure the male attendants for suits of clothes, as a uniform had been decreed. They marched to the orders four and four, and were duly measured by the son of Abraham, and the suits were made and sent down. A man of an investigating turn of mind looked into the matter, and found the same suits could be bought for a little over half of the money here in the city.

Of course Altgeld, Hinrichsen & Co. could not be expected to lose anything by such a deal as that. Money became more and more needed, and the fiat went forth to assess the men, and great was the wrath thereat, but there was no redress. The medicine had to be taken. But the men did not supply enough of the needful, and then came the order to tax the women, the scrub girls, the kitchen help, and laundresses. Expostulation was in vain.

One woman had poor relatives to help and house rent to pay, but all entreaties were in vain; the inexorable demand for funds had to be met, and it was.

Now and then it was suggested, it is said, that decapitation would follow a refusal, and in some cases it did. The discharged individuals had to take their medicine with the best grace possible and seek other employment. The charge has been made openly. Women receiving $16 a month have been taxed $2. Those getting $18 a month are asked to put up $2.50. Those getting $20 a month pay $3. Attendants get about the same salary as the last mentioned, and they are called on for $5, as their situations are rather more desirable than the harder work and are consequently more in demand.

Kitchen managers are taxed $10; carpenters, $15; bakers, $20; assistant engineers, $10; engineers, $25, and so on.

A shoemaker, who gets better pay, is asked for $50. Many are the wails, but the victims console themselves with the feeling that it will not be long before there is a change and it is unsafe to be out of a situation when winter is so near.

One thing is certain—Altgeld has secured liberal additions to his campaign fund, and perhaps it is worth more than the votes of the men whom he has bled, but they pay and mutter dire vengeance, and the Australian ballot will help them get even.

TO PAY DAMAGES IN NEW STOCK.

St. Louis and Kirkwood Electric Railway Company's Novel Plan.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—The St. Louis and Kirkwood Electric railway has hit upon a novel method of paying the claimants who have damages against the road because of the big accident near Kirkwood last spring, when several people were killed and many more injured. President L. D. Housman called a meeting of the creditors, and proposed to build a second track and increase the capital stock $200,000. Of this $100,000 is to be used to build the track and the other $100,000 to be divided among the creditors.

Newark Young People Elope.

Newark, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Robert C. Lingafelter, son of a prominent banker, and Miss Grace Smyers, daughter of the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railway company, eloped to Cincinnati on Tuesday and were married.

To Have Health and Happiness.

Use "Garland" stoves and ranges.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State yesterday at Springfield as follows:

The Equitable Hospital Association, at Chicago; without capital; maintain hospital and care of charitable persons; incorporators, William B. Frink, Francis R. Parret, and E. R. Jennings.

Atlas Watch Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; deal in watches, etc.; incorporators, Carlos S. Hardy, Maris T. Kendig, and Julius Moses.

Reynolds Acetylene Gas Generator Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; deal in patents, etc.; incorporators, Charles S. Burton, L. W. Johnstone, and E. T. Wray.

Englewood Commission Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $24,000; general commission; incorporators, Edward Burr, William C. Burr, and L. E. Raymore.

The Chicago Embroidery Company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in directors from four to five.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2900 ... E. T. RICHARDS.
3514 ... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d ... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
3915 ... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 ... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th ... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 ... Sorrow & Kerntorpf.
Cor. 66th ... E. KOMBI.
WABASH AVENUE—
518 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... E. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 20th ... G. A. WECKLER.
HALSTED STREET—
... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th ... F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 61st ... W. W. SHERMAN.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ... C. W. GREEN & CO.
... L. J. WEYER.
... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. FORSYTH.
... H. J. HOSTHOEFER.
... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
... JOHN L. BELL.
Cor. 51st ... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th ... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th ... H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th ... M. N. PORTER & CO.
... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th ... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
... J. & R. SIMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av ... MOORE'S PHAR.
TWENTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Canal-st ... A. J. MILLER.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Forest-av ... W. H. LLOYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
... W. F. DATZ.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
... EU. C. KENYON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ... O. F. SCHMIDT.
... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av ... JNO. CONRAD & CO.
Cor. Evans ... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain ... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
... F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ... A. C. COLE & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison ... W. B. HART.
Cor. Stony Island ... F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Stewart-av ... JULIEN PHARMACY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av ... A. F. SCHROEDER.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET—
Cor. Honoré ... E. H. ELLIOTT.
SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Drexel-av ... C. F. SCHMERKER.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
... R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ... R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. 43d-st ... J. M. Farnsworth & Co.
... E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 42d ... L. N. EMPIE.
Cor. 66th ... H. J. HOUGHTON.
STEWART AVENUE—
Cor. 69th ... E. G. BENZ.

WEST DIVISION.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
Cor. 14th ... STAIGER & FEINBERG.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison ... H. G. DRESSEL.
1137 ... W. A. ASCHMANN.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 ... WM. H. BIERMAN.
468 ... HENRY SCHMITT.
626 ... CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
239 ... C. H. HECK.
Cor. Robey ... PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble ... A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE—
Cor. Western-av ... W. L. FLINN & CO.
528 ... K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE—
717 ... B. A. HOELZER.
857 ... G. FERNITZ.
887 ... L. A. GELLEIN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ... R. T. SILL.
Cor. Leavitt ... DODDS & SULLIVAN.
771 ... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 ... W. W. THUMSER.
1299 ... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan ... F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190 ... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 ... DELL & CO.
384 ... PASSAIC PHAR.
572 ... F. A. THAYER.
785 ... W. C. HASSE.
926 ... H. R. GILLESPIE.
1001 ... C. D. STONE.
1049 ... J. A. JOHNSON.
1249 ... B. VAN BUREN.
Cor. Sacramento ... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan ... F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 ... ORD'S PHARMACY.
465 ... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086 ... I. L. QUALES.
1218 ... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley ... F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ... FRANK GRAMMER.
293 ... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 ... C. F. BROWN.
475 ... F. J. KNOWLES.
987 ... FARRAR'S PHAR.
POLK STREET—
Cor. California-av ... W. A. PLICE.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis ... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 ... CHAS. C. THIEL.
Cor. Kedzie-av ... L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center-av ... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin ... J. L. CHAMPION.
Cor. Marshfield-av ... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av ... JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco ... F. K. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson ... O. S. BETTING.
750 ... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
260 ... F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley ... D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ... R. H. HANKE.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Clybourn-av ... V. HOLM.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Eugenie ... F. LIESE.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ... JNO. S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Fullerton ... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Belden ... F. R. LEONARD.
Cor. Wrightwood ... H. W. WEIHE.
622 ... MAX SCHULZ.
722 ... G. M. BOALCH.
1659 ... W. KRAMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ... A. N. BOE.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston ... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336 ... A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 ... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 ... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple ... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division ... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe ... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av ... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster ... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ... C. A. STORER.
STATE STREET—
292 ... ED. HELLER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsent ... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario ... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak ... W. C. SCHEDLER.
Cor. Division ... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ... E. J. FISCHER.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL ... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL ... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
633 Davis-st ... J. W. FAGAN.
1579 Maple-av ... JOHN COOPER.
S. EVANSTON, ILL ... W. B. HUSSEY & CO.
LA GRANGE, ILL ... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta ... LOOMIS & NOEL.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL ... GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN LADIES' TOILET ROOM OF CHICAGO Opera-House, two opal rings, Oct. 9, 5 p. m. Return to MISS L. H. ROBINSON, 6343 Yale-av., and receive reward.

LOST—OCT. 7, CHILD'S CHAIN AND LOCKET and gentleman's watch charm, between 35th and 36th-sts. on Calumet; return to 3512 Calumet-av.; reward.

LOST—A PURSE CONTAINING RAILWAY tickets for Lake Forest and $9 or $10. 251 East Ontario-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON WHO EXchanged light overcoat in Boston Oyster Annex Friday afternoon please call at 306 City Hall? GUY MITTIMORE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA sufferers, investigate new method; no drugs, electricity, or baths; statistics show 90 per cent cured; candidly no exaggeration. G 245, Tribune.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BEDBUGS EXTERminated; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARmacist middle-aged, good character, city experience, at present employed, desires to make a change; two weeks' notice preferred. Address H 625, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF EXperience will devote spare hours daily or periodically keeping books, or open, close, check, balance, etc. Address W., care Chave, 118 Monroe-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—MERCHANDISE BROker would like to represent a few manufacturers in the grocery line for Milwaukee and vicinity. Address, stating full particulars, J. P., 91 Huron-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, UNDERstands dynamos; has steam fitting tools. Engineer, 2539 La Salle-st.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED COUple, understanding all branches of housework; also care of invalids; will leave city. Address G 248, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman; 8 years; best of references from first employer; leaving on account of gentleman going abroad. Address CHARLES FRIES, 94 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman or barn man; not afraid of work; good city references. Address H 697, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman; temperate and obliging; best city references. Address G 237, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; small wages; city references. G 239, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; experienced; with references. V J 150, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and strictly temperate young Swedish man as janitor; capable and thoroughly reliable; handy with tools; used to fixing and repairing; best of city references; sure to give satisfaction. Address GUST JOHNSON, 2522 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; UNDERstands steam heat; with good city references. Address F. RAPSOW, 492 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED Eastern woman, position as hotel housekeeper or manager for gentleman's house; has been manager of Hotel Champlain, Atlantic City, N. Y.; would be glad of any position of trust. Address MISS MARTIN, cor. Hennepin and Sixth-sts., La Salle, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER for widower by respectable lady. 522 Market-st., near North-av., up-stairs.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, where high-class work is required; railroad work preferred. Address V J 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HALF DAY ONLY BY experienced stenographer; $5 per week. Address G 243, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO lady or children; good home considered more than wages; applicant lady of 30; pleasant, agreeable, good reader, and thoroughly attentive; references exchanged. Address H 230, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDOW LADY, A MAson's daughter, wishes employment at home writing, copying, addressing, or correspondence. Address H 663, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE, EDUCAted young lady would assist for small compensation at bookkeeping, etc., part day; best refs. Address H 299, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER AND ASsistant bookkeeper or general office work; best of references. Address G 254, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORTH GERman as nursery governess or companion; excellent teacher of German and good seamstress. Good references. E. B., care of MRS. RODDERICH, 54 W. 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework, small American family, with or without laundry; wages $4 to $5. Call 188 24th-pl., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IRISH GIRL WOULD like position in American family or cooking and laundry work; wages $5. H 251, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman cook in private family; $7 a week or $30 a month. Address H 276, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse or second girl. Call or address 7012 Addison-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH COOK AND laundress; $5. Address H 288, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS French dressmaker, formerly of Weeks'; perfect fitter, artistic designer; latest fall styles; make gowns in two days; in families; best of references. Address A O 240, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING SMALL housekeeper in furnished rooms or hotel. 123 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

RECEIVING CLERK—EXPERIENCED YOUNG man; with reference. Address G 253, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—BY A NEW YORK MANUFACTuring and converting house, a man to sell on commission cotton linings, silesias, sateens, fancies, etc., to the retailers of Chicago and the general trade of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; give full particulars in application. Address V H 105, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO REPRESENT AN UP-TOdate advertising novelty house; good profits; commissions paid promptly; only first-class men wanted. Broadway Nov. Adv. Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN—TO SELL A SPECIALTY IN SOAP as a side line. Call before 12 m. Ingledew Henderson Mfg. Co., 33d and Shields-av.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; CAPABLE OF earning $30 week. Room 904, 153 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—VISITING THE RETAIL HARDware trade to carry as a side line a new and useful staple article largely in demand; very salable and paying a good commission. Address V J 155, The Chicago Tribune, St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESmen; only those with experience need apply. MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO., S. W. Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

TRAVELING MEN VISITING CLOTHING OR gents' furnishing trade in any State can learn of interesting suggestion by add. V J 135, Tribune.

WHITE LEAD SALESMAN—FOR MICHIGAN; must be a hustler and be able to command trade. Address H 690, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—ALWAYS DEMAND FOR MEN AT BARber trade; only eight weeks required to learn; complete outfit of high grade tools donated upon entering; wages Saturdays while learning. Catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

NORTHWESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 21 and 27 W. Lake-st., Chicago, is prepared to furnish all classes of male and female help on short notice free of charge. Send orders by mail, wire, or telephone Main 3346.
M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., Props.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — AND TYPEWRITER; young man with experience in mercantile or manufacturing business; must be well educated, a thorough grammarian, gifted as a correspondent, and competent to dictate and take charge of correspondence department. State age, experience, salary expected. Address H 268, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

DENTIST—MUST BE A GOOD GENERAL workman with references, and one who is willing to work in Milwaukee. Call Saturday between hours of 10 to 12 a. m. at 119 La Salle, Room 42. DR. H. R. JOHNSON.

FREE TUITION IN MUSICAL OR BUSINESS college for half day services. Address G 235, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY—IN EVERY TOWN, CONTROLLing territory, either with other work or separate. Comfort Co., 126 State-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—WILL GIVE YOUNG GIRL GOOD HOME and $1 per week to assist in light housework. MISS G., 4219 Calumet-av., Flat 3.

GIRL—ABOUT 15, TO ASSIST WITH HOUSEwork and baby. 3559 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK — WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; must be excellent cook; competent for entire charge. Apply after 4. A. B. G., 2d flat, 5515 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family; immediately. 523 Garfield-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; must be good cook and laundress; references required. 5620 Monroe-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAIST, SKIRT, AND SLEEVE MAKERS—first-class; accustomed to work in high-grade establishments; good positions for capable hands. GOODWIN, cor. Davis-st. and Sherman-av., Evanston.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—NOT UNDER 35 YEARS OF age, for a gentleman with grownup children, must be able and willing to do all the work, which is not very heavy. Address, with terms and full particulars, G 232, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPER—NEAT WOMAN UNDER 30 years, light housekeeping, 3 rooms; good home; moderate wages. Address G 227, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND GENERAL OFFICE work; a young man; experience necessary; one familiar with Smith-Premier machine; one having had some experience in the sash, door, and blind and lumber business preferred; position out of town. Apply at Sherman House Saturday morning from 10:00 to 12:00 a. m. Call for G. C. RAMSEY.

STENOGRAPHER AND CALIGRAPH OPERAtor; state salary wanted. H 278, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; steady situation furnished after eight weeks' practice; wages Saturdays while learning; tools donated. Illustrated catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

YOUNG LADIES—TWO, WELL DRESSED, AMbitious; references required. H 247, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY? IF SO, WE can give you employment and furnish you with steady income. Write for territory. Columbus Specialty Co., Columbus, O.

GIRL—YOUNG GIRL TO SING IN KINDERgarten. Call afternoons. MISS G., 4219 Calumet-av., Flat 3.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MOREY GAS BURNERS; very best invented; write for particulars, cuts, testimonials. A. G. MOREY, La Grange, Ill., sole manufacturer. See advertisement with cut of burner in this paper; price, $2.50. Chicago consumers and city solicitors supplied by Theo. Philipp, Chicago general agent, 147 Washington-st., main floor.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN FOR Ball-bearing weather strip. Positive novelty; sure seller; simple, cheapest, best fuel-saver; used by U. S. Government; large profits. Sample sent by mail, 35 cents. Give size of window. Circulars free. 1331 Arch-st. March Weather-Strip Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY INTRODUCing the "Comet," the only $1 snap shot camera made. The greatest seller of the country. General and local agents wanted all over the world. Exclusive territory. Write today for terms and samples. Aiken-Gleason Co., X 16, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS; $20 A WEEK SURE TO workers; new goods, new plan; it's a winner; ... it sells at sight.
H. S. CO., Box 424, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, FOR the easiest selling, most legitimate, and best paying article; permanent business. Write at once for sample and terms. Box 227, Sparta, Ill.

RELIABLE MAN—TO HANDLE AGENTS FOR telephone tablet; pays $5,000 a year. Address Victory Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED—AT GRAND GROVE stock farm, near Morgan Park; large farm, fine stables, good water, expert attention; colts broken and handled. For particulars address HENRY I. SAXTON, Morgan Park, Ill.

ITASCA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AT $1.50 per week this year; references, all old patrons; send card. FRANK A. SMITH, Itasca, Ill., or JULES HOMENY, 33, 170 E. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH GRADE FAMILY MARE and extension top surrey; wish to sell this week. Lakota Livery, 230 30th-st.

WANTED—PAIR CITY BROKE CARRIAGE horses; bays; good style and travelers. Address H 257, Tribune office.

HORSES WINTERED; GOOD CARE, FREE DElivery. L. B. STARKWEATHER, 128 W. Washington-st.

BEST MATCHED TEAM IN CHICAGO; YOUR own price. Address H 287, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR FINE horse and buggy? Address H 250, Tribune.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

CLOTHING.

G. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

$65 BUYS BEAUTIFUL SEAL SKIN SACQUE; cost $250; I need money and must sell quick. Address G 241, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, AND DIAMONDS bought; highest prices paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO. Room 803 Columbus Building.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

WANTED—CITY DIRECTORY. ADDRESS G 238, Tribune office.

READ "THE STAR OF HOPE" BY TOILER, the poem of the century.

PROFESSIONAL.

X RAY CURES CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, deafness, defective sight, rheumatism, dyspepsia, paralysis. DR. GEO. F. HAYNES, 1029 Masonic Temple.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2342 PRAIRIE-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, comfortably furnished or unfurnished rooms in modern house; rates reasonable.

5737 MADISON-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board; sunny house; first-class.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—EXCELLENT ROOMS also board, everywhere; best locations; no charge.

2226 AND 2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board.

4558 WABASH-AV.—FINE ROOMS AND FIRST-class board; $5 and upwards.

North Side.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS with board, near Goethe-st. MRS. CROWELL.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board; $4 and $4.50.

West Side.

928 WEST ADAMS—TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURnished rooms with strictly first-class board in private family; price extremely reasonable; young married couple or two gentlemen. References.

1010 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—TO RENT—PLEASant front room, with board, to gentlemen; cheap.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANSOME ROOMS also board, everywhere, best locations; no charge.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WANT two large furnished rooms on the South Side with private bath, ample closets, and table board; would prefer private family; no notice taken of flats; references required and exchanged. Address H 267, Tribune office.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE, REspectable roomers or boarders. Call upon the Original, longest established, 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, corner house, south and east exposure; private family, running water, natural gas, Welsbach lights, etc.; anything wanting will be supplied. 216 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished and unfurnished.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
142 Oakwood-blvd.
3248 Vernon-av., 8 rooms, $35.
3706½ Ellis-av., 9 rooms, reduced rental.
3844 Vincennes-av., 8 rooms, only $35.
3923 Vincennes-av., 9-room modern house, partly furnished; DECIDED BARGAIN; must be rented.
4337 Calumet-av., 10-room, low rental.
4102 Vincennes-av., 9-room, modern, $50.
3637 Vincennes-av., modern 9-room; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; hardwood finish; two blocks to I. C. station, one block to cable; low rental to responsible tenant.
6553 Greenwood-av., new 8-room modern house, greatly reduced rental.
Office open evenings.

TO RENT—267 53D-ST., 5 MINUTES TO ILL. Cent. fast express trains, 2-story and basement 8-room cottage, with 35x100 ft. ground. Keys at 263. Or call on owner, R. H. GARRIGUE, 915, 515 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 3229 GROVEland-av.; newly decorated; elegant; worth inspection. Key 3227.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, in excellent order; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3409 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house; choice location; modern plumbing; cheap rent. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses, vicinity of Lake Shore-drive. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—436 ELM-ST., LOW RENTAL TILL May. R. F. KEITH, 450 Elm-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT — THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOLlansbee Apartment Building, corner 23d-st. and Wabash-av.; most complete system of iron sewerage known to modern science; flats $20 to $45; walking distance of center; one block from elevated station and cable cars; agent on premises at all times; 'phone South 1172.

TO RENT — THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.—Apartments of 4 to 7 rooms for housekeeping; also single rooms and furnished and unfurnished suites of two to three rooms; every modern convenience, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, telephone, elevator, hotel service, and first-class cafe in connection.

TO RENT—3739 TO 3745 INDIANA-AV., EIGHT and nine room modern apartments; new; hardwood finish throughout; tile bath-rooms; open plumbing; every convenience; reasonable rent. Agent on premises.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY JOHN C. McCORD,
185 Dearborn-st.
2613 Wabash-av., 6 rooms; $25.
141 Twenty-sixth-st., 4 rooms; $18.
3411 Wabash-av., 10 rooms; $45.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace (65th-st., near Stony Island-av.). SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4741 EVANS-AV., SEVEN-ROOM flat, cheap, in good condition. Apply to KOZMINSKI & CO., 165 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 4 rooms, no bath, $16; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SEE 7-ROOM FLATS, NOW READY. 294 37th-st.; hot water, heated.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 2, 5, 6 rooms.

TO RENT—SMALL HEATED APARTMENTS, 1 furnished; references. 3826 Rhodes-av. ROYER.

North Side.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN the Lincoln Park palace apartment bldg. on the N. W. cor. of Lincoln Park; absolutely fireproof, elevator service, all modern improvements, moderate prices, restaurant in the building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY OWNER, AT BUILDING, 1932 Deming-ct., one block west of Lincoln Park, east of Clark-st., ideal homes of 8 rooms; 6 closets, 2 pantries, bath and store room; just completed; everything modern. M. H. MORRIS.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHed and unfurnished, in the Florence and Bellevue, near lake; modern improvements, including elevator. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—ONE MODERN IMPROVED SIX-room flat; finest location. 581 Orchard-st., opposite Deming-ct.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE," N. E. COR. LA SALLE-av. and Locust-st.; very fine 8-room apartment; modern and first-class. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS—STEAM, 6 LIGHT rooms, $25; 8, $35. 363 North State-st.

TO RENT — SPECIAL BARGAIN — 7-ROOM heated flats. 1955 Deming-ct., near Lincoln Pk.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOUR, FIVE, SIX ROOMS, STEAM heat, gas range, janitor. STANLEY, 1017 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLAT of 6 or 7 rooms, within 30 minutes' walk of old Postoffice. Address G 251, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT CORNER store; steam heat, plate glass front. 1017 W. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN, 137 TO 141 26TH; 85 stalls, large carriage and harness rooms; cheap rent. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., THE RUGIA and annex now open to receive guests; newly furnished, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, stationary washstands, porcelain bathtubs; first-class in all respects; European plan.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUREAU OF INFORMATION—J. B. SMITH, Manager, 1310 Champlain Building, State and Madison-sts. Rooms, apartments, flats (with or without board) REGISTERED AND TENANTS PROCURED. REGISTRATION FREE. INFORMATION FREE.

INSTRUCTION.

$5—AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ORATORY AND Elocution gives 16 evening lessons, two a week, two hours each, three instructors, only $5. Also 16 evening lessons in vocal music for $5; regular, special, private, and Saturday instruction; popular prices. Call 1422 Masonic Temple.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 30 CONVERSAtional lessons by native professors. Special French and German classes for teachers start Saturday at 3 and 4 p. m. Chicago Language School, 1504 Masonic Temple.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OFFERS FULL COURSE in shorthand; tuition, $25 term; evening classes, $10; write for circular.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time: open all summer.

BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT PRIVATELY BY A professional accountant; proficiency guaranteed in ten lessons. Address G 240, Tribune office.

PIANO INSTRUCTION BY COMPETENT LADY teacher, 50c. per hour. G 249, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

MADAME SOPHIA BRODBECK, SOPRANO, who has been appointed lately at the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music of Chicago as professor for vocal culture, will sing the Chorister by A. Sullivan Sunday evening the 11th, in Brand's Hall in the concert given by forty-five zither artists of Rahn's Zither Academy.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, base burners, store heaters; special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARpets, and household goods in large lots. T. P. W., 381 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNISHED FLAT, steam heated; cheap. 5012 Cottage Grove-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE RESIDENCE EAST of Wabash-av., between 31st and 33d-sts.; owner will accept large part of consideration in trade. GEORGE M. BOGUE & CO., 501 The Rookery.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE AUTUMN EXCURSION TO WEST GROSSDALE,
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island and Western-avs.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $25 MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS—Lowest rates and best service furnished passengers to California and Pacific Coast points on our select, personally conducted, through Pullman Tourist Sleeper Excursions, leaving Chicago every Thursday on Chicago and Alton 6 p. m. train, via the "Scenic Route." For particulars call on or write JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—FOR TRADE—CITY OR FARM properties. Address F 469, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payments to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 89 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE POLICIES; legal interest. Room 313, 108 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos; terms easy. Salesrooms open evenings. Established 1873.

$135—Decker & Son upright.
$130—Kramer upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$120—Colby & Duncan upright.
$140—Fisher upright.
$165—Steinway & Sons.
$140—Dunham upright.
$125—Ernest Gabler upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$145—Jacob Bros., 7 1-3 octaves, upright.
$100—William Knabe & Co. 7-octave piano.
$115—Smith & Barnes cabinet grand.
$165—Kroeger & Sons uprights.
$125—New England uprights.
$160—Chickering upright.
$185—Adam Schaaf upright.
$145—Schaaf, walnut case.
$100—One Chickering upright.
$110—One W. W. Kimball upright.
$130—One Chase, large upright.
$95—Camp & Co. upright.
$65—Arion upright.
Square pianos, $25 to $55 each.
Organs, all makes, $15 to $45 each.

200 new pianos to rent, $4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A BOARD OF PIANO AND ORGAN EXPERTS.

No board of judges selected to pass upon the relative merits of musical instruments at any international exposition has ever contained as many experts as are constantly employed in the four large Kimball factories.

Men with years of experience in leading factories of the world and recognized authorities in their respective departments are in charge of every detail of construction of the KIMBALL PIANOS, KIMBALL REED ORGANS, AND KIMBALL PIPE ORGANS.

All the component parts are made in the Kimball factories and no imperfection in material or workmanship is allowed a place in a Kimball instrument.

Hence the approval of the world's most eminent musicians and the award for "SUPERLATIVE MERIT" at the WORLD'S FAIR, an honor not accorded any other musical instrument.

Plain figures on all instruments and the selling price to one and all alike. Easy payments accepted.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

"HOW'S BUSINESS?" "HOW'S BUSINESS?"
We put this question to some of our competitors last week, and the answer was invariably: "Dull," "No business," "Nothing Doing," etc. Not so with us; we are BUSY: we are ALWAYS busy, and why? Because we are way down to "hard pan" prices that keep things moving; prices that SELL the goods; prices that DO the business. Look at these for this week:

Squares.		Uprights.	
Harrison	$25	Schubert, dark	$150
Emerson	40	Starck & Strack, wal	175
Gabler	50	Arion, wal	200
Barmore	75	Camp & Co., dark	225
Fischer	90	Estey, wal	250
Chickering	100	Camp & Co., cir. wal	275

We will sell you a fine piano with mandolin attachment for $250, swinging front, Boston fall board, any kind of case you want. Sole agents for Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion. Tuning, repairing, moving. Rents $4, $5, allowed if purchased. Easy payments.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
VOSE & SONS PIANOS.
STERLING PIANOS.
Second-hand pianos in great variety.
Pianos for rent.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

$185 BUYS A VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO; $165 buys a Chickering upright piano; $225 buys a Steinway upright piano; all in excellent condition and fully guaranteed; time payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

W. E. MINSHALL MUSIC CO., 321 WABASH-av., publishers and dealers; everything new in music half price; postage added.

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L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR BARGAINS IN BUSINESS CHANCES, groceries, markets, saloons, confectioneries, bakeries, and numerous other lines, please call and examine our lists. We have also choice residence and city income property; also farms for sale or exchange at very low figures. To parties having money to invest we have many private snaps in business enterprises on our confidential list that are sure moneymakers and worthy of immediate investigation. Call or write us.
ENRIGHT & CO., 21 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 CASH capital in each Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana town of 10,000 or more population, to start a branch office of our business; $300 to $500 per month can easily be made; no agency or patent right scheme, but a strictly legitimate and permanent office business; now in operation in over 100 cities, all making money. Reliable parties, with the required capital, meaning business, address immediately M. P. CO., P.-O. Box 434, Chicago.

GOOD OPENING FOR YOUNG MAN AS DIStrict manager with good house on high-grade line widely advertised; must have $300; salary $75 and expenses; state experience. Address G 857, Tribune office.

TO CAPITALISTS—$10,000 TO $15,000 INvested in an enterprise I hold key to will realize 100 per cent profit yearly for 2 years and good returns for all time thereafter. Address H 222, Tribune office.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLEAN GENeral stock merchandise. Box 72, Frankfort, Ind.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA AND PARALYSIS ABsolutely cured without drugs, cupping, electricity, etc.; this statement admits of no compromise; representative Chicago people cured as references; book mailed free. Address G 246, Tribune office.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

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DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

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U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

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GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350, 352 W. ...-av. Tel. M. 1542.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside Liverpool Landing-Stage, avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 3¾ hours. F. G. WHITING, Mgr.,
Tel. Main 2051. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best Saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior Second Cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
SOUTH AFRICA—
All White Star Line steamers make close connections for South Africa. Special through rates to Capetown and Johannesburg.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 a. m.	†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 a. m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 a. m.	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a. m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd, Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph & La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. Cab., $60 and upward;	II. Cab., $45 and upward.
Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 am | Saale, Sat., Oct. 31, 10 am
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II ... Oct. 17, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck ... Oct. 15 | A. Victoria ... Nov. 5
Normannia ... Oct. 29 | F. Bismarck ... Nov. 12
I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6¼ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
St. Louis ... Oct. 14 | St. Paul ... Oct. 21
New York ... Oct. 17 | Paris ... Oct. 28
Every Saturday.
Rhynland ... Oct. 17 | Pennland ... Oct. 24
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Friesland ... Oct. 14 | Westernland ... Oct. 28
Kensington ... Oct. 21 | Southwark ... Nov. 4.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco: BELGIC, via Honolulu, Oct. 17th, 3 p. m.; PERU, via Honolulu, Oct. 26th, 3 p. m.; COPTIC, Nov. 3d, 3 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to W. G. Neimyer, Agt., 238 Clark-st., or W. T. Holly, Agt., 191 Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—
Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
NILE STEAMERS; monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Anchoria, Oct. 17, noon. Ethiopia, Oct. 10, noon. Saloon, second cabin, and steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av.—To Milwaukee, 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 8 p. m. daily. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily at 8 p. m. To Green Bay Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Menominee, Marinette, and intermediate points, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p. m. Telephone Main 3629.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Sundays) at 7 p. m. Office and dock, 1 State-st. Telephone M. 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City,	....	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco..	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood....	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap..	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	e8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison..	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay.	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee...	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander.	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior.	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p.m., e6:30p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3: a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. e.Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines....	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail...	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet...	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls..	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet...	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer..	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth Colorado and Texas Ex....	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln.	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado.	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	o 3:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex..	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim..	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special..	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special..	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex..	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line...	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex..	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk..	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston..	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	* 6:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenwo'h	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy....	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo..	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls..	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express...	* 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California..	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local.	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Mn. 4565. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana, and Pacific coast...	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire...	‡4:00 am	*10:45 pm
	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Duluth and Superior	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
	†1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire...	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:05 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison...	† 7:55 am	† 5:55 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:35 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:58 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet.	* 5:30 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico...	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local...	† 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex..	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville...	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville.	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York.	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Sept. 20, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation.	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper..	†11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Grand Rapids Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m.; arrive, †3 p. m., †6:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. oEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 9:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	†10:25 am
New York Central Limited..	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 3:20 pm	*12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation.	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex	*1:30 pm	9:00 am
New York and Boston Ex	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agent, 332 Marquette Bldg.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:20 am	3:00 pm
Parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. † Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	*6:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

FOR THE BICYCLE GIRL.

NEW THINGS FOR THE AUTUMN MAID WHO CYCLES.

Fall Cycling Costumes Made with Pockets—Two Up Close to the Shoulders, One Under the Cuff of Her Sleeve, Another in the Basque of Her Coat, and Still Another Under the Tab—Skirts Growing Longer—Evolution of the Sweater.

Three cheers for the bicycle girl! Her new fall cycling costume is made with five real pockets! And isn't she proud of them?

Heretofore men have been laboring under the delusion that pockets were made only for their exclusive use, says the New York Journal. They have had as many as fourteen in one ordinary suit, when two would have answered their purpose just as well. But women, in most cases, haven't had a single pocket in their gowns. Now the bicycle girl has changed all this. Perhaps her dressmaker may convince her that there is no place for a pocket in her party gown. But as to her bicycle suit and its pockets—here she is beyond persuasion.

She insists upon having five of them, just as a beginning, and very funny little pockets they are. Two are up close to her shoulders and are hidden from view by the straps of her Norfolk jacket. They are very small pockets, only large enough to hold her ferry tickets or perhaps her chewing gum. But they are convenient for all that. Her handkerchief she tucks away in a pocket under the cuff of her sleeve. In the basque of her coat she now has a whistle pocket. It is just large enough to hold the whistle so it will not slip out, and under the tab, where her skirt fastens at the side, is another pocket. This is the largest of all, and is made so that it rests against the inside of the leg when she is seated on the wheel. Though she can't thrust her hands into her pockets, like her small brother on that memorable occasion when he first put on trousers, yet the bicycle girl is quite as proud of her pockets as he was of his "pants."

Bicycle Suits for Fall Wear.

The best bicycle suits for fall wear are made of cheviot or a good quality of storm serge. Many of them are bound with leather. For more expensive suits velveteen will be much used. It is an imported velveteen—hard and firm in texture, though in appearance it looks soft and velvety. It can be bought in seal brown, in green, and in two or three shades of gray.

There are two new coats this season, both of which will be very popular. One is a Norfolk jacket made with graduated straps or plaits. The straps are wide at the top, narrowing as they near the waist line and then becoming broader again over the basque. This jacket is, of course, worn with a belt, and it has comparatively small sleeves.

The other new coat is double-breasted and yet made to show no buttons. It fastens with a fly. At the back this coat shows not a single ripple. It has a regular plain coat back, divided in the middle, and made so that two pieces lap one over the other.

Skirts are growing longer. Many of the newest are only about eight inches from the ground. But for the women who claim they can't ride in a skirt as long as this there is another shorter skirt, which fits very closely over the hips, and when on the wheel has somewhat the effect of bloomers.

Bloomers without a skirt are but seldom worn. The newest for wear under the skirt fit close enough to the leg to be called knee breeches. They are finished with a wide band, and fasten below the knee with three buttons. These bloomers may be of taffeta or surah silk or mohair. The latter material will be found the most serviceable.

Parisian Riders Wear Bloomers.

In Paris the bicycle girl is devoted to her bloomers. She has no use for a skirt. The fact is that the cycling young woman of the French capital is apt to be somewhat daring in regard to her costume. At present she is not only riding in bloomers, but she has given up wearing long stockings, and has adopted socks. The socks she wears with low shoes. Thus a goodly portion of her bare leg is visible to the motley throng. But she doesn't seem to mind it in the least. This new fashion, however, is a little too Frenchy for the American girl, for, according to all acounts, she is still showing her old-time interest in bicycling hose.

The newest boots for autumn riding are made of dongola leather and suede. They are soft to the foot and leg, and yet can stand much hard wear.

The sweater is no longer the plain, unassuming garment it used to be. It has actually become artistic; that is, as to its coloring. The most expensive sweaters are of spun silk. Many of them are woven in two colors. In dark blue and green they are very effective, worn with a blue skirt. The woolen sweaters also show contrasting colors. The newest are in the Scotch mixtures. These sweaters can be bought for $2.45. Those of spun silk cost $5.25.

The bicycle waterproof cape is now a necessary part of every wheelwoman's wardrobe. It is not of rubber, but of waterproof cloth, and is made to fit over the handle bars. Besides this, there are two slits to allow the hands to come out if necessary. This cape is provided with a hood large enough to completely cover the hat and back of the head when it is storming hard.

In the really appropriate cycling hats the variety is somewhat small. The Alpine hat, which has the low "John Bull" crown in beaver and the brim in felt, is perhaps the greatest novelty of the season.

Even if it detracts from, rather than adds to, her good looks, the sewing silk veil is the best veil that the bicycle girl can wear. It is really a greater protection to her complexion than any other veil, and is sure to look well much longer.

ANGELS' WINGS IN THE WRONG PLACE

To Fly with Wings from the Shoulder Is a Physical Impossibility.

A German scientist, after making a careful scrutiny of the works of the old masters, has announced that they invariably painted the wings of angels in the wrong place. Rubens, Raphael, Correggio, and Michael Angelo, he says, were ignorant of the elemental principles of science, and simply made fools of themselves by painting angels' wings at the shoulder blades.

Nature, says this critic, has placed the wings in all creatures that fly exactly at the center of gravity. This is obviously the right place for them, and nature never made a mistake.

But now an examination of the old masters shows that the center of gravity in all of their figures is far below where the wings of the angels have been placed. The wings ought properly, says this German, to have been situated at about the waist, and that otherwise they look absurd, as to fly with wings from the shoulder, where the old masters placed them, is a physical impossibility.

NEW SOFA PILLOWS.

Japanese crêpe is an admirable and inexpensive material for covering pillows. In dark blue, with large white conventional flowers wandering over it, it is most effective. Both chintz and cretonne make pretty pillows, and the pillows covered with plain gingham are among the favorites of the season. Satin-covered pillows are still in use. They are made very beautiful as well as costly by being appliqued with lace designs.

DAINTY WAIST, WITH VENETIAN VEST.

Garment Is Simple but Combines Stylish Features That Will Likely Insure It Great Popularity.

A simple waist with so many stylish features is bound to be popular. The back is drawn smooth over a fitted lining. The lining hooks in the center front, the yoke lapping under the goods front, and hooking at the shoulder and armsize. The deep belt is separate, hooking under the left arm.

Fancy mixtures in wool develop beautifully after this model, a plain fabric elaborately braided being used for the vest front and belt. A black wool with wide indefinite stripes of light blue had the vest and belt of light blue velvet heavily embroidered with grass grene chenille.

Another charming gown was of black twine cloth, which is a very large mesh of open weaving. The lining was of two-toned silk in light blue and a medium shade of green. The yoke was of plain light blue silk, overlaid with heavy black lace. The revers and belt were of green velvet heavily embroidered in black and pale blue, with green spangles used at intervals.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for 30 to 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires two yards of material forty-two inches wide, with one and one-fourth yards of velvet or silk for trimming.

HAIRPINS SET IN GEMS.

SOME DIAMOND STUDDED AND HOLDING SPIKES WORTH FORTUNES.

Costly Coiffure Ornaments of an Incredible Value—Newest Fad of the Fashionable Daughters of Plenty Is for Hairpins at the Cost of a Brown Stone House—Made of Solid Gold in a Variety of Designs and Usually to Order.

Since the first blush of knowledge suffused with pink the brow of Mother Eve, and in the consciousness of coquetry she looked into the reflective waters of Eden, twined her hair into a Langtry coil, and fastened it with a forked twig from the apple tree, hairpins have been indispensable to womankind.

With a tin plate for mirror, some vermilion paint and a few hairpins, the consort of an African chief can make her toilet and fit herself for a parade down the Broadway of the jungle town.

By the aid of hairpins the modern woman varies her coiffure so as to keep half a dozen suitors sighing, and without the tiny yokes of wire she is as helpless in the summer breeze as is a sailor before the mast without a clasp knife. Not long skirts, but hairpins, is the first thought of the schoolgirl who fancies herself big enough to have beaux. The cannibal spouses, with the two-tined forks that latter-day explorers have introduced to them for hairpins, can hold their own in feast or fight, while to the society woman of civilized cities the little piece of steel is at once a carpenter's chest, a toilet set, and a burglar's kit if needs be.

Universal Weapon of Woman.

With the flexible arch of wire she opens letters or picks locks, as occasion arises. It is an antique joke on the versatility of woman wit that, if she wants to scratch her head in a street car she simply shifts the location of a hairpin. Valuable books of reference might be written on what women have done and can do with hairpins, but the purpose of this writing is to tell of this wonderful invention in its latest stage of evolution, when it has become a gew-gaw that in many instances rises in value to a fabulous sum.

It is not commonly known that the fad of costly hairpins for opera and reception dress has been creeping into the homes of the fashionable and wealthy for several years, but it is a fact none the less, and the craze has grown with rivalry to such proportions that many belles in the sets of the multi-millionaires now wear in their head-dress hairpins that, if sold at auction, would, because of their intrinsic value, bring sums that would be independent fortunes to workaday men. Such hairpins as these may be seen now and occasionally in the proscenium boxes, but more frequently at house weddings and home receptions.

Not Kept in Stock.

Hair-fasteners of this order are, of course, composed of solid gold, so far as the body of them is concerned, and studded with flawless diamonds of clearest water. They are made in a variety of designs above the pronged part, usually to the order of the customer, but some of the larger and more fashionable manufacturing jewelers are now keeping small stocks of them. It is not in the showcases of the finest jewelers, though, that the most costly hairpins are to be seen, for, while costly, such ones as are kept in stock do not compare in expensiveness with those to be seen only in the boudoirs and parlors of our money magnates.

TO BE A GLITTERING SEASON.

Tinsel Effectively Woven Into New Autumn Fabrics.

This is to be a glittering season. Even the new cloth dress goods are woven with tinsel threads, and very pretty are the effects thus obtained. In the dark silk and wool mixtures the gleaming suggestion of tinsel is most effective.

The newest gauze to be used, either as a trimming or for entire evening gowns, comes striped with either gold or silver and the latest mousseline de soie is embroidered with glittering threads.

From England comes the rumor that a powder has been made with luminous properties, which, when applied to fabrics of all descriptions, will give to them the brilliant scintillating coloring of the opal by day and render them phosphorescent by night. If this powder is all that the inventor believes it we will soon have luminous chiffon frills and changing, glowing silks, which will look as if their designs had been dipped in fire.

THIS GOES WITH BROILED REEDBIRDS.

One of the best relishes to serve with broiled reedbirds is a salad of tart oranges dressed with salt, pepper, lemon juice, and olive oil. Use the recipe for French dressing, leaving out the vinegar and using lemon juice in its place.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

The World Goes On.

Taking no note of our dole and dearth,
Heeding as little our joy and mirth,
Fasting or feasting, bliss or bane,
Smiling or weeping, health or pain,
The seasons come and the seasons go,
Forth from their haven the four winds blow;
Waken the flowers, or drift the flakes,
On the patient shore the wild wave breaks,
The day wears on in dusk or dawn,
And ever, forever, the world goes on.
—Harper's Bazar.

Lullaby.

Bedtime's come fu' little boys,
Po' little lamb.
Too tiahed out to make a noise,
Po' little lamb.
You gwine t' 'have tomorrer sho'?
Yes, you tole me dat befo',
Don't you fool me, chile, no mo',
Po' little lamb.

You been bad de livelong day,
Po' little lamb.
Th'owing' stones an' runnin' 'way,
Po' little lamb.
My, but you's a-runnin' wild,
Looks jes' lak some po' folks chile;
Mam' gwine to whup you atter while,
Po' little lamb.

Come hyeah! you mos' tiahed do def,
Po' little lamb.
Played yo'se'f clean out o' bref,
Po' little lamb.
See dem han's now—sich a sight!
Would you evah b'lieve dey's white!
Stan' still 'twell I wash dem right,
Po' little lamb.

Jes' caint hol' yo' haid up straight,
Po' little lamb.
Hadn't oughter played so late,
Po' little lamb.
Mammy do' know whut she'd do,
Ef the chillun's all lak you;
You's a caution now fu' true,
Po' little lamb.

Lay yo' haid down in my lap,
Po' little lamb.
Y' ought to have a right good slap,
Po' little lamb.
You been runnin' roun' a heap,
Shet dem eyes an' don't you peep,
Dah now, dah now, go to sleep,
Po' little lamb.
—Paul Lawrence Dunbar in the Bookman.

Once We Played.

Once we played at love together—
Played it smartly, if you please;
Lightly as the windblown feather,
Did we stake a heart apiece.

O, it was delicious fooling!
In the hottest of the game,
Without thought of future cooling,
All too quickly burned Life's flame.

In this give-and-take of glances,
Kisses sweet as honey dews,
When we played with equal chances,
Did you win, or did I lose?

Was your heart then hurt to bleeding,
In the ardor of the throw?
Was it then I lost, unheeding,
Lost my heart so long ago?

Who shall say? The game is over.
Of us two who loved in fun,
One lies low beneath the clover,
One lives lonely in the sun.
—Mathilde Blind.

Alas!

There's a sweet touch of the summer
In the soft October air,
But 'twill only be a little while
'Till all the trees are bare.
The summer's going, going, going!
I really think I'll cry
When the first frost says "Good evening."
And the snowflakes mean "Good-by."

There's a breath of chilly winter
In the wind that stirs the sheaves;
And I see the autumn's autograph
Stamped on the turning leaves;
The apple trees have lost their loads,
The buckwheat fields are shorn;
Ah! summer's aftermath is here;
But summer's self is gone!

Memory.

What we miscall our life is Memory;
We walk upon a narrow patch between
Two gulfs—what is to be and what has been,
Led by a guide whose name is Destiny;
Beyond is sightless gloom and mystery,
From whose unfathomable depths we glean
Chaotic hopes and terrors, dimly seen
Reflections of a past reality.
Behind, pursuing through the twilight haze,
The phantom people of the past appear;
Hope, happiness, and sorrow, fruitless strife,
And all the loved and lost of other days;
They crowd upon us closer year by year,
Till we as phantoms haunt some other life.
—Charles Lotin Hildreth.

At the Opera.

The glitter of diamonds, and big, bright eyes
Rival each other in a box over there;
And the smiling red mouth which always denies,
The old, old story of heartache and care;
And the spirit which ever defies.

But the shine of tears in her brooding eyes
Rivals the jewels which gleam in her hair;
While I feel that her coldness is only lies,
That such routine she can hardly bear,
For her pale face droops as the voices rise.

I wonder if memory sings a lay
Of last winter's sport and an ardent boy,
And the darling moods of that passionate day
When she won, and maddened, her favorite toy,
Then left him alone and rode away.
—Irene Osgood.

PIONEER OF HER NATION.

MRS. WALTER WILKINSON, AN ENGLISHWOMAN, AS A "DRUMMER."

First of the Middle Class British Matrons to Adopt Commercial Traveling for a Livelihood—Succeeds to Her Husband's Business—Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Courtesy She Finds in Trade in America—Her Venture Proves a Success.

American women who earn their bread and butter as traveling saleswomen are plenty, but until the present time no Englishwoman has dared to make that occupation hers.

At last one, however, has ventured to follow the example set by her progressive American cousins. Her name is Mrs. Walter Wilkinson and she has been spending the last few weeks in Chicago.

Curiosity to see this rara avis from England led a Chicago girl to visit Mrs. Wilkinson in her room at the Wellington Hotel. Instead of the mannish looking woman the visitor expected to meet she was greeted by a brown-eyed, brown-haired, quiet-voiced little woman whose accent pronounced her both of English birth and gentle breeding.



MRS. WALTER WILKINSON.

"My story?" she said. "Why, there is not much to tell. The only feature which brings it out from the ranks of the commonplace is the fact that I have done an unprecedented thing in making a traveling saleswoman of myself. It is common enough in your country, I know," she went on, "but in mine it is so different.

"In matters of art and literature my countrywomen have won their way to the front and may claim equal rights with men, but the great middle class of England, to which I belong, is less distinguished for its artistic and literary taste than for its close attention to business. The avenues of trade are not easily entered by a woman, and if she tries to force the barriers the attempt is made at the expense of her social standing.

"Even a woman's pluck," and she smiled faintly, "would not be sufficient to enable her to breast the sluggish tide of middle-class conservatism. So I came to America.

"My husband, who died three years ago, used to sell English lace curtains to American dealers, and once I came over with him. So when it became necessary for me to earn some money to support my four children, I finally succeeded, after trying nearly six months, in persuading the same firm for which my husband used to travel to allow me to come to America—for I knew better than to attempt such a thing at home—and try to sell their goods to my husband's old customers.

"It was a venture, and I have succeeded so well that I shall make two trips a year, just as my husband used to do.

"People have been most kind to me in all the cities I have visited, and I wish our business-men would treat women as yours do.

"Homesick?" and as she answered the question Mrs. Wilkinson's eyes rested wistfully on a picture of four children, aged 5, 6, 7, and 8 years. "O, yes, often, especially when it rains, but the babies must be educated and there's no one to do it but me. No country is so kind to self-suporting women as your America."

IT ALWAYS HAD BEEN.

He (apprehensively)—"Do you think the hammock is safe for two?"

She (confidently)—"I guess so. Jack and Tom and Harry are still alive."—New York World.

SUSAN B. WRITES OF THE BALLOT.

Development of Public Sentiment in Half a Century—Present the Time for Active Agitation.

On the eve of an election, writes Susan B. Anthony, when the great issues affecting the welfare of a nation are to be decided by ballots, it is natural to address the arguments to those persons who cast the ballots, and, therefore, on this question of woman suffrage, although it vitally affects women, it seems to be necessary to talk to the men more especially, because its decision rests in their hands. And yet, on the contrary, it is maintained that all women should be converted to a belief in equal suffrage because they can influence the votes of the men. It is somewhat singular that we hear very little in regard to the influence a woman has over the man's vote until the subject of woman suffrage comes up, and then it seems that the vast majority of men are going to vote just as the women of their family dictate. It probably will be the first time that most of these women ever have been consulted in political matters, and they should take advantage of the occasion to give such advice as will put them in a position to do their own voting hereafter. It is not claimed that a majority of women are in favor of equal suffrage. All the past generations of their training have been in direct opposition to an innovation so radical, so far-reaching, so full of serious responsibility. Fifty years ago it required both physical and moral courage to step out of what had been declared by the St. Pauls to be "woman's sphere." Public sentiment has so advanced that it no longer requires physical courage for a woman to do all that was strictly tabooed a generation ago, but it still demands a certain degree of moral courage for her to step out of the beaten path. There is something else that women need besides moral heroism; they need that breadth of thought which comes from wide reading, from a study of economic questions, from contact with other minds. A man hardly can understand the contracted limitations of a woman's daily life.

Now is an excellent time for women to break away from their narrow limitations and take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered by the stir which precedes the election. There is a continuous discussion of gold and silver on all the political platforms, and will be for the next month, and women will have ample opportunity to inform themselves thoroughly upon this issue. Then let them follow this by a study of their own responsibility to their country, and the need there now is of all true patriots standing loyal to their highest convictions of duty, and I believe thousands of women, before our next President is chosen, will be ready to say: "I should like to vote to help decide the fate of our great republic for the closing four years of the century."

AGAIN THE OVERSKIRT.

REVIVAL OF THE QUAINT FASHION OF LONG AGO SEEN IN FROCKS.

Day of the Long Skirt Is Said to Be Past—Overskirt of Two Centuries Ago in Evidence—Seen in Street Costumes as Well as in Party Dresses—Braided Underskirts Also Liked for Street Gowns—Overskirt May Be Either Long or Short.

The revival of the overskirt is the latest startling announcement in the world of fashion, says a writer in the New York Journal. Bodices no longer monopolize the attention of the modistes. Skirts are asserting themselves. Simplicity is out of date, the day of the plain skirt is past, and the overskirt, that quaint fashion of long ago, is ready to receive fresh honors. Just whether it will or not is the question of the moment.

The plain skirt had much to recommend it both to the tall, slender woman and her short, plump sister. But the overskirt was never made for a little woman, and the stout woman with hips of generous proportions should refrain from even thinking of it. However, there are tall, willowy women, and they are sure to welcome it.

To the student of things fashionable the revival of the overskirt is not unexpected. The trimmed skirt, which timidly made its appearance last year, was a sure indication that the overskirt would follow, as was also the Marie Antoinette skirt, which revealed an under petticoat. It was merely a question of time. And then the overskirt had been a long time dead to the world of fashion, and that meant it was sure to come back to life and fame very soon. For when any fashion has become old enough to be forgotten its revival as the novelty of the hour may be expected.

Rise and Fall of the Overskirt.

The overskirt was in vogue two centuries ago. During the time of Louis XIV. it was part of the gorgeous apparel of the women of the day, and later on Marie Antoinette wore it in apron fashion at Trianon. Since then its history has been most varied and interesting.

About twenty-five years ago the overskirt had one of its greatest revivals. It was made in a variety of shapes, one closely following the other. First it was very short and had much the appearance of an odd little apron. It was made with a band of its own, however, and was put on separately over the skirt.

From this the overskirt developed very rapidly. It was much trimmed and suddenly grew longer, requiring more material and, consequently, adding not only to the price but the weight of the gown.

In 1876 the long overskirt was at the height of its glory. It was equally long back and front, and, unless draped with great care, was apt to be ungainly. As a rule all the overskirts differed in color from the underskirt over which they were worn. Both long and short overskirts were in fashion until about 1879, when they began to gradually disappear to make way for the clinging skirt, which was the prevailing style in 1881.

From then until last spring but few suggestions of overskirts were seen. But about Easter time, when the first importation of Paris gowns reached New York, it was discovered that they were all made with two skirts; that is, the silk underskirt was only fastened to the skirt proper at the waistband. This made the silk petticoat seem more like a separate skirt than a silk lining.

The trimmed skirt was the next step in the restoration of the overskirt. This skirt has had a hard fight to gain a foothold, owing to the popularity of the plain skirt. But this fall it is the trimmed skirt which is considered the most fashionable.

And now the Paris skirts, which have just reached town, have real overskirts. They are not exactly like the overskirts of long ago—Dame Fashion would never allow this—but they are just as distinctly overskirts as those which our grandmothers wore.

Perhaps the nearest approach to the old-fashioned apron overskirt is seen in the latest Paris-made party frocks.

Charming Party Frock.

A charming gown which is sure to win admiration at the first dance at which it appears is made with the most fetching overskirt imaginable. The underskirt of the gown is pale blue moire. It leaves the hips in Princess effect and over it is draped a fluffy little apron overskirt.

This overskirt is white mousseline de soie, embroidered in sprays of forget-me-not which seem to be caught in a spider web of silver threads. The overskirt is finished with three fine hand-made tucks and three rows of tiny, billowy ruffles.

At the left side the mousseline is caught by a bow of cherry red velvet. At the back the overskirt is much different in effect. It reaches quite to the bottom of the full petticoat, where it ends in a mass of soft frills.

In cloth and silk gowns for street wear there are two or three new designs in overskirts which promise to be in high favor. One is the overskirt draped so that the outline of the form is cleverly shown. The underskirt is most effective if braided. Plain material is used for the overskirt, which is draped high on the left hip, and held there usually by a handsome buckle. This overskirt is very long both at the back and front.

A charming velvet and taffeta costume for reception and calling wear shows something entirely new in the way of an overskirt. It consists of two long, narrow, pointed pieces of velvet which in front, just below the waist line, are buttoned to the skirt. At the back the drapery falls not over the skirt, but is divided in the middle to show the taffeta petticoat.



CHARLES IX. HAT OF GRAY BEAVER.

TO SERVE WITH ICECREAM.

An excellent sweetmeat to serve with ice cream is made from pears preserved with slices of green ginger root. Cut the pears and root both in small pieces, and use juicy well-flavored fruit that is not too ripe. A quart of this preserve is all that will be necessary for a good-sized family, as a teaspoonful, often less, is all one will want of this piquant sweet.

TO KEEP JACK'S FLOWERS.

Violets may be preserved for several days if when they are worn the stems are first wrapped in cotton dipped in salt water, and then wrapped in tinfoil. When not wearing the flowers put the stems only in salted water, sprinkle the tops, and cover closely with confectioner's paper to keep from the air and light, setting the flowers in a cool place.

SAILOR HAT FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

Trimmed with Plaid Taffeta It Is Inexpensive and Pretty.

All of the up-to-date fall sailor hats will boast some bit of extra trimming. Bright plaid taffeta ribbons will be employed in trimming a great many of the dark straw sailors. They will be worn quite over the forehead, and, to emphasize this effect, some of them have narrow bands of dark velvet at the back.

A new dark blue sailor hat of moderate proportions has a narrow band of dark blue velvet over a taller band of bright tartan plaid ribbon. At the left side there is a tailor-wired bow of the plaid taffeta ribbon, with two dark blue quills sticking through its center of the bow.

Sailors with the same effect carried out in black and white, or the new favored combination green and blue, will be worn a great deal with the first fall tailor gowns.

By trimming a sailor with broad bands of wintery look is given to it which makes it very seasonable. It alters the summery aspect. Used in this way the sailor becomes a great favorite.

A DAINTY TOILET SET.

A dainty bureau set for a young girl's room, consisting of cover, a set of mats, and a stand cloth to match, is of white linen embroidered with a morning glory design, showing leaves, flowers, the long, slender buds and tendrils. The edges are in scallops, buttonholed with white silk. The flowers are in pale pink, veined both with the white and dark garnet, and the leaves are in shades of olive. As the design is worked either one of the heart-shaped leaves or a flower alternates with the scallops in the border, making a very pretty effect.



ONE PLEASANT OCCUPATION OF THE WINTER BELLE.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.



NO. 7,941—LADY'S WAIST WITH VENETIAN VEST.

No. 7,941. Size.....

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Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

NOVELTIES FOR THE TEA TABLE.

Hints for the Arrangement of One in Violet and White.

Every woman is glad that the days of the 5 o'clock tea table have returned. Many novelties to make the table attractive are now shown in the shops.

A fashion which will be much in vogue this season is to have the china, flowers, candle shades, bonbons, and cakes all in the same color. The delicate flower-scattered French china lends itself admirably to this scheme. For example, a violet and white tea table could be arranged most effectively.

Some of the very latest French china is deep violet in color, scattered with white violets. This could be used for the chocolate pot and cups, or for the teapot, if tea is to be served. Candied violets and violet-tinted bonbons should then fill white and gold or violet and gold Bohemian glass dishes. The sandwiches and wafers should be tied with violet ribbons and white violets should lift their heads above a violet-tinted glass bowl.

This same idea may be carried out with any other flower.

BUTTONS OF THE DAY.

Many of the new buttons are square in form, with a center stone and the square of other stones, the four corners being sapphires or rubies and the others brilliants. Again, the center may be mosaic, with a painting of some tiny flower, such as a rose, a heartsease, a violet, or a forget-me-not. Such center paintings also appear in the large-sized round buttons. The flowers, although small, are charmingly realistic. Large metal buttons, frequently quite gigantic, sport jeweled centers, and those of celluloid have gold centers. The colorings of the celluloid are especially good and in great variety.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

PROGRESS.

Scene—The reading-room of the Club for the Society for the Inauguration of a New Movement for the Social and Moral Liberty and Rehabilitation of Woman in her Rightful Sphere, Vincent street, Strand.
Lady Mary, fat and effete.
Angela, her daughter, a pioneer.

LADY MARY [entering]—A quite too charming place, my sweetest love, I am sure. Only why you should have put it down in the cellars—basement, I mean, my dear—I haven't the slightest idea. And if poor dear papa knew you had nothing but a skylight to see by, and such a dreadfully unbecoming green paper—it is unbecoming, isn't it, Angela?—on the wall, I really think he would be quite distressed. And what do you do in this room, my love?

Angela [with severity]—We write.

Lady Mary [looking around ecstatically]—How clever of you! Pens and ink, I see—all ready. And the dearest little blotting-pads. And a notice-board, too—all complete. [Reads] "Miss Jones will lecture in the reading-room at 8 on the woman question." Who has been asking questions about us, I wonder? So curious of them, isn't it? And so good of Miss Jones—it is a pity the dear creature's name isn't more original, though—to answer them. And would it not be rather distracting if you wanted to write and Miss Jones wanted to lecture at the same time? Still, my dear, it is all very charming, and I feel quite literary.

Angela—You need not, mamma.

Lady Mary [unabashed]—Well, it is not a comfortable feeling, I daresay. And if you have it, you can't hide it, can you? It comes out like measles all over you, and the infection lingers especially about your clothes. I always know—I say to papa—that dear Angela is clever by the way she puts on her hat. And what are you doing now?

Angela [with solemnity]—I am, of course, helping our Principal in the "Inauguration of the New Movement for the Social and Moral Liberty and Rehabilitation of Woman in Her Rightful Sphere."

Lady Mary—My sweetest girl, do you not think you could make the title a little shorter? Not that it doesn't sound very imposing and all that sort of thing, I am sure—or that I have the very faintest idea what it means. And what have you done towards inaugurating the poor things, Angela?

Angela [with triumph]—We have written a novel. It took two years to get it published. The libraries refused to circulate it. The Philistine reviews hooted it. Almost all the reviewers are Philistines as yet. The world is not ripe for the truth—unadorned. Venia was written for generations yet unborn—and spoke out.

Lady Mary—Good gracious, my dear love! And your papa has always been so particular and respectable. "People only write for future generations," he said to Sir George, who dined unexpectedly last night, you know (and there was positively nothing in the house but some soup and cutlets, my dear Angela), "when they are quite sure their own isn't fool enough to read them." I beg your pardon, love. I am always saying the wrong thing, I know. Who bore the expenses of "Vallia, Venetia, Valhalla"—the novel, you know? I was always so bad at names.

Angela [with slight hesitation]—I did. I asked you to meet me today to come to some arrangement—about monetary matters. The Principal and I start on a tour tomorrow to lecture in all the chief towns in the country "On the Maladministration of a Crying Need for the Reformation of the Average Briton as Husband and Father," and——

Lady Mary [faintly]—If it would not be disrespectful, my love, would you pass me the pamphlet, "Woman Worker as War Warrior," lying by your side on the table, as I have not brought my fan, and—the heat tries me. Go on, my love. You would wish to share expenses with the—a principal I suppose.

Angela—Not exactly, mamma. I have told her papa would be proud to bear the whole cost of such a campaign. She says she will give her time, talent, energy—if necessary her life—for the cause.

Lady Mary—How cheap for her!

Angela [with severity]—She is prepared to break the dearest ties of nature. She will give up the protection and home afforded by her brother—the . . .

Lady Mary—How cheap for him! I beg your pardon, my love—I did not mean to interrupt——

Angela—. . . So that on my part I am more than happy to bear the mere mercenary burdens. She had no idea we had money. She is, herself, perfectly socialistic. I have so often heard her say that she has the perfect pride of the perfectly poor—and her ideal is a state in which all money should be equally divided among the whole community.

Lady Mary—Very sweet of her, my love, certainly. Though I have heard your papa say (what he meant I have not the ghost of an idea) that if you have nothing at all that sort of socialism comes quite easily. How long have you known her?

Angela [enthusiastically]—A hundred years if one counts by feelings.

Lady Mary—But one doesn't, my dear, if the calculations are so much out as that.

Angela—Well—nearly three months. She is perfectly unselfish and devoted. She lives, breathes, thinks only for the cause. She is perfectly beautiful and . . .

Lady Mary—I should like to see her, my love! You started this club out of the money uncle Charles left you, did you not, Angela? Did the Principal contribute?

Angela—My dear mamma, of course not. But she keeps the accounts. Adelaide is utterly unique.

Lady Mary—Is she, my love! So her name is Adelaide. And why do you never bring her home to dinner?

Angela—She says that Park Lane would be the death blow of pure endeavor, and prefers to think of me as alone in the world. This is her portrait—If you want to see it (takes up newspaper). She was interviewed, you know, as the apostle of the inauguration of the new movement for——

Lady Mary [looking at the likeness]—My very sweet Angela, I haven't a doubt of it. The last time I saw her she was being interviewed—by Sir John Somebody or Another—a delightful old creature—at the police court. And I gave evidence. I assure you, my love, it was not my fault, and I wouldn't have done it on any consideration, only papa made me, and it was quite useless owing to my constantly contradicting myself. She had been systematically robbing us for three years.

Angela—Adelaide! What do you mean? I never saw her till last June. I remember nothing about this

Lady Mary—My love, you were in such a fine child! And I was glad, for always suspected her of giving you opium and preventing the healthy exercise of your lungs. She had sole charge of the nursery, you know. If you go on your campaign, love, I should recommend you not to take any of your nice jewels. Papa says he——

Angela—I am not going on the campaign. I shall give up the club—and Adelaide, and human nature, and—everything.

Lady Mary—So should I, my dear. And we have a little dinner tonight, and—dear me, what a providential thing downright dishonesty sometimes is!—M. T. in Black and White.

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